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61ST CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

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No. 633 }

REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

(IN TWENTY-FIVE PARTS)

PART 2: IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING

(IN TWO VOLUMES: VOL. I)



PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

JUNE 15, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration
and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

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1911

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE.
Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER.^a
Senator ANSELM J. McLAURIN.^b
Senator LE ROY PERCY.^c

Representative BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.
Representative WILLIAM S. BENNET.
Representative JOHN L. BURNETT.
Mr. CHARLES P. NEILL.
Mr. JEREMIAH W. JENKS.
Mr. WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

Secretaries:

MORTON E. CRANE. W. W. HUSBAND.
C. S. ATKINSON.

Chief Statistician:

FRED C. CROXTON.

Extract from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of the Immigration Commission.

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; * * *

^a Died February 20, 1908.

^b Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.

^c Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.

LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

- Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States—Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing—Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing—Pt. 7, Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing—Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing—Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting—Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining—Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining—Pt. 20, Oil Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II—Pt. 22, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 338, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States—Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (S. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation, 1819-1908—State Immigration and Alien Laws. (S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 40. The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argentina—Brazil. (S. Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 41. Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION ON IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING (IN TWO VOLUMES).

This report, which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by W. Jett Lauck, superintendent of agents, forms part of the general report of the Immigration Commission on immigrants in industries.

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PART I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF THE IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

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PART I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF THE IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The recent expansion of the iron and steel industry—Increase in the number of iron and steel workers—Definition of the iron and steel industry for the purposes of the investigation—Geographical areas studied—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—Comparative scope of the investigation—Method of presenting data collected—[Text Tables 1 to 13 and General Tables 1 to 3].

THE RECENT EXPANSION OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

During the past thirty years the iron and steel industry has had a very rapid development. In 1880 the amount of capital invested in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills in the United States was only \$209,904,965, and the annual value of the products of the iron and steel industry only \$296,557,685, as contrasted with a capital commitment of \$948,689,840 and an annual output to the value of \$905,854,152 in the year 1905. The following table shows in detail the remarkable increase in capital and annual value of products which the industry has had during the period 1880 to 1905, both in the country as a whole and in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the States where the greatest expansion in iron and steel production has occurred:

TABLE 1.—*Growth of the iron and steel industry, by State, 1880 to 1905.*

[Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, forges, and bloomeries. Compiled from United States census reports.]

State.	Year.	Number of active establishments.	Capital.	Value of products.
Alabama.....	1905	29	\$29,153,289	\$24,687,359
	1900	25	16,091,479	17,392,483
	1890	35	17,987,583	12,544,227
	1880	8	2,757,196	1,452,856
Illinois.....	1905	27	58,595,150	87,352,761
	1900	26	43,356,239	60,303,144
	1890	24	34,689,919	39,011,051
	1880	16	5,795,620	20,545,289
Indiana.....	1905	21	22,985,691	16,920,326
	1900	27	14,994,210	19,338,481
	1890	15	4,099,095	4,742,760
	1880	12	2,283,000	4,551,403
Maryland.....	1905	(a)	(a)	(a)
	1900	9	3,765,003	8,739,405
	1890	10	4,217,574	2,869,208
	1880	18	4,402,125	4,470,050

^a Not shown separately, but included in "1905" for "United States."

TABLE 1.—*Growth of the iron and steel industry, by State, 1880 to 1905—Continued.*

State.	Year.	Number of active establishments.	Capital.	Value of products.
Michigan.....	1905	16	\$6,080,677	\$7,355,652
	1900	10	3,934,050	5,902,058
	1880	19	6,696,541	5,829,843
New Jersey.....	1905	21	51,794,677	23,077,483
	1900	25	20,336,609	24,381,699
	1880	28	11,697,362	11,018,575
New York.....	1905	37	8,764,050	10,341,896
	1900	29	64,041,775	29,862,136
	1880	30	13,292,346	13,858,553
Ohio.....	1905	44	16,282,435	15,849,537
	1900	74	19,752,471	22,219,219
	1880	90	131,262,446	152,859,124
Pennsylvania.....	1905	107	86,477,552	138,935,256
	1900	101	37,642,887	65,206,828
	1880	103	22,807,606	34,918,360
Wisconsin.....	1905	251	472,547,945	471,228,844
	1900	291	321,985,659	434,445,200
	1880	311	226,294,407	264,571,624
United States.....	1905	321	102,956,223	145,576,268
	1900	14	6,237,505	10,453,750
	1880	12	5,918,329	8,905,226
	1905	9	6,461,531	6,501,761
	1900	8	2,768,218	6,580,391
	1880	8	2,768,218	6,580,391
	1905	606	948,689,840	905,854,152
	1900	669	590,530,484	804,034,918
	1880	719	414,044,844	478,687,519
	1880	792	209,904,965	296,557,085

Supplementary to the foregoing table, the following table is presented. It shows the status of the tin and terne-plate industry which is of comparatively recent growth. The exhibit is made for Pennsylvania, the principal seat of this branch of the iron and steel industry, and for the country as a whole. For the country as a whole, the number of establishments, capital, and value of products is shown for 1900 as well as for 1905.

TABLE 2.—*Growth of the tin and terne-plate industry, 1900 and 1905.*

[Compiled from the United States census report on manufactures, 1905.]

Division.	Year.	Number of active establishments.	Capital.	Value of products.
Pennsylvania.....	1905	19	\$4,700,369	\$19,341,961
United States.....	1905	36	10,891,239	35,283,360
	1900	57	6,790,047	31,892,011

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

As regards the immigration problem, the fact of greatest significance, however, in connection with the extraordinary development of the iron and steel industry has been the constant increase in the number of iron and steel workers. The successive increases in the number of employees during the period 1880 to 1905, are shown in the table following for the United States and for the principal iron and steel producing States.

TABLE 3.—*Number of employees in the iron and steel industry, by State, 1880 to 1905.*

[Includes blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, forges and bloomaries. Compiled from the United States census report on manufactures, 1905.]

State.	Year.	Average number of wage-earners.	Men, 16 years of age and over.	Women, 16 years of age and over.	Children under 16 years of age.
Alabama.....	1905	8,590	8,399	.....	191
	1900	7,238	7,201	.....	37
	1890	5,685	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	1880	1,626	.....	.....	.....
	1905	18,358	18,106	239	13
	1900	16,642	16,302	147	193
Indiana.....	1890	8,685	.....	.....	.....
	1880	5,253	.....	.....	.....
	1905	7,215	7,156	56	3
Maryland ^a	1900	7,579	7,427	72	80
	1890	2,648	.....	.....	.....
	1880	2,048	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1905	1,534	1,444	15	75
	1900	2,138	2,101	12	25
	1890	1,247	1,247	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1880	2,763	2,656	.....	107
	1905	2,157	2,157	.....	.....
	1900	1,972	1,972	.....	.....
New York.....	1896	1,427	.....	.....	.....
	1880	3,089	.....	.....	.....
	1905	9,108	8,721	387	.....
Ohio.....	1900	8,288	8,047	176	65
	1890	5,150	.....	.....	.....
	1880	4,792	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1905	9,085	9,006	79	.....
	1900	5,418	5,365	35	18
	1890	6,848	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	1880	11,444	.....	.....	.....
	1905	33,190	32,911	207	72
	1900	33,677	33,499	129	49
United States.....	1890	23,546	.....	.....	.....
	1880	20,071	.....	.....	.....
	1905	124,771	123,227	277	1,267
Pennsylvania.....	1900	110,864	109,420	308	1,136
	1890	92,473	.....	.....	.....
	1880	57,952	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	1905	2,397	2,395	.....	2
	1900	1,921	1,921	.....	.....
	1890	1,890	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	1880	2,153	.....	.....	.....
	1905	242,740	239,383	1,455	1,902
	1900	222,607	219,635	1,071	1,901
Pennsylvania.....	1890	171,181	168,943	58	2,180
	1880	140,798	133,023	45	7,730

^a Figures compiled from United States census report on manufactures, States and Territories, 1905, 1900, 1890, and United States census report on manufactures, 1880. Includes only steel works and rolling mills.

The table next presented exhibits the number of employees in the sheet and terne-plate industry in the United States in 1900 and 1905 and in Pennsylvania for 1905.

TABLE 4.—*Number of employees in the sheet and terne-plate industry, 1900 and 1905.*

[Compiled from the United States census report for 1900 to 1905.]

Division.	Year.	Average number of wage-earners.	Men, 16 years of age and over.	Women, 16 years of age and over.	Children under 16 years of age.
Pennsylvania.....	1905	2,421	2,096	305	20
United States.....	1905	4,847	4,212	579	56
	1900	3,671	3,014	625	32

Upon referring to the foregoing tables, it is seen that the average number of wage-earners in the United States employed in the iron and steel industry increased from 140,798 in 1880, to 242,740 in 1905. It should be noted also that there were 4,847 persons employed in the sheet and terne-plate mills in 1905, all of which mills had practically been placed in operation since 1890. Among the several States, Michigan and New York alone show a decrease in the number of employees in 1905 as compared with 1880. All other States show steady increases in the number of iron and steel workers, the most notable being exhibited by Alabama, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey.

DEFINITION OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The above showing as to the immense increase in the number of iron and steel workers led to an investigation of the employees of the industry for the purpose of ascertaining how far immigration had been drawn upon to furnish the necessary labor supply. After the presence of immigrants of recent and past years in the industry had been ascertained a detailed study was made of the extent of their employment and of the conditions under which they worked and lived. For the purposes of this study the iron and steel industry was arbitrarily considered to include all kinds of furnaces, rolling mills, Bessemer, open hearth, and crucible steel works, forges, bloomaries, and tin and terne plate works.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS STUDIED.

The decision to follow certain geographical areas, or in more accurate terms the geographical distribution of the industry, in collecting and presenting material, as in the case of other industries was mainly made for the reason that the various geographical divisions represent different conditions of employment. It was also thought that a comparison of the different steel-producing divisions of the country would not only furnish an instructive insight into comparative conditions and opportunities, but would also serve to exhibit the relative inducements and obstacles to immigration existing in various parts of the country. The geographical divisions thus selected for study were:

1. The East, including the States of New York, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.
2. The Middle West, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.
3. The South, including the States of Maryland and Alabama.

The selection of States under the above general geographical divisions of the South, East, and West was based on a localization of the industry within the respective States. The situation may be clearly seen by comparing in the tables already submitted the capital invested, value of products, and number of wage-earners employed in the States selected with those for other States and for the country as a whole. The relative importance of the selected States as steel-producing localities may be better shown by the following table, which exhibits by State the number and capacity of blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works in the South, East, and Middle West.

TABLE 5.—Number and capacity (gross tons) of blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works, by State and geographical division, 1908.

[Directory to the iron and steel works of the United States, 1908, compiled and published by the American Iron and Steel Association, pp. XIII and XV.]

EAST.

State.	Blast furnaces.		Rolling mills.		Steel works.							
					Bessemer.		Open hearth.		Crucible.		Total.	
	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.
Connecticut.....	3	15,000	6	246,000	1	1,300	6	91,400	2	7,600	9	100,300
Delaware.....			6	104,000	4	6,000	8	170,000			12	176,000
Maine.....			1	30,000								
Massachusetts.....	2	10,000	7	266,500	4	33,700	15	218,000	5	1,670	24	253,370
New Jersey.....	11	570,500	18	679,400	8	28,000	22	325,000	7	21,900	37	374,900
New York.....	26	2,211,000	22	1,680,500	7	852,200	34	1,004,000	8	32,260	49	1,888,460
Pennsylvania.....	162	14,432,200	208	15,016,630	42	5,673,400	457	11,170,000	33	196,300	532	17,039,700
Rhode Island.....			3	76,000	2	2,500	2	25,000			4	27,500
West Virginia.....	4	395,000	19	679,450	4	390,000	4	59,000	1	7,500	9	456,500
Total.....	208	17,633,700	290	18,778,480	72	6,987,100	548	13,062,400	56	267,230	676	20,316,730

MIDDLE WEST.

Illinois.....	24	2,920,000	23	2,896,800	14	2,194,500	49	1,157,500	5	13,230	68	3,365,230
Indiana.....	1	125,000	19	1,041,750			46	1,312,000	1	100	47	1,312,100
Michigan.....	13	498,000	4	128,000	3	10,000	5	35,000	4	2,900	12	47,900
Ohio.....	66	6,428,200	64	5,099,700	22	4,409,300	73	1,600,100	3	3,200	98	6,012,600
Wisconsin.....	7	380,000	3	450,000	6	104,600	6	39,500	10	7,625	22	151,725
Total.....	111	10,351,200	113	9,616,250	45	6,718,400	179	4,144,100	23	27,055	247	10,889,555

SOUTH.

Alabama.....	50	3,276,500	11	956,000	3		25	884,000			28	884,000
Georgia.....	4	129,500	1	50,000			2	45,000			2	45,000
Kentucky.....	8	278,000	8	239,300	2	180,000	3	99,000			5	279,000
Maryland.....	5	506,000	5	570,000	3	500,000	2	35,000			5	535,000
Tennessee.....	21	814,500	1	50,000	1	3,000			1	600	2	3,600
Texas.....	4	112,000	1	15,000								
Virginia.....	26	918,500	4	159,000	1	1,000	1	6,000			2	7,000
Total.....	118	6,035,000	31	2,039,300	10	684,000	33	1,069,000	1	600	44	1,753,600

By referring to the above table it is at once seen that in the aggregate number and capacity of their blast furnaces and steel works the States of Pennsylvania and New York are far ahead of the other Middle Atlantic or New England States. West Virginia is third in point of annual capacity of steel plants and fourth as regards blast furnaces in the Eastern States, and has been included in this geographical division instead of the South for the reasons that the iron and steel producing areas of West Virginia are practically a part of the Pittsburgh district and the living and working conditions are in reality the same as those prevailing in Pennsylvania. In the Middle West, although the Michigan blast furnaces are larger in number and annual capacity than those of Indiana and Wisconsin, the steel works of Michigan are of small consequence as compared with the other two States. In the South, Alabama and Maryland stand out prominently above the other States as iron and steel producing localities with the exception

of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, which exhibit large numbers of blast furnaces with a large aggregate annual capacity. The furnaces in these States, however, being usually small, detached, and scattered and employing mostly negroes and only a very small percentage of foreign-born persons, were not included in the scope of the investigation.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of households studied according to general nativity and race of head of household, the number of households of each race selected for study corresponding to the numerical importance of the members of the race employed in the industry:

TABLE 6.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Total number.	Per cent distribution.		Total number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	108	4.4	Italian, South.....	373	15.2
Negro.....	121	4.9	Macedonian.....	12	.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Magyar.....	260	10.6
English.....	17	.7	Polish.....	360	14.7
German.....	20	.8	Roumanian.....	56	2.3
Irish.....	46	1.9	Ruthenian.....	44	1.8
Foreign-born:			Scotch.....	41	1.7
Bohemian and Moravian..	20	.8	Servian.....	69	2.8
Bulgarian.....	139	5.7	Slovak.....	186	7.6
Croatian.....	189	7.7	Slovenian.....	35	1.4
English.....	25	1.0	Welsh.....	12	.5
French.....	44	1.8	Grand total.....	2,456	100.0
German.....	107	4.4			
Greek.....	32	1.3	Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	3.4
Hebrew.....	10	.4	Total native-born.....	312	12.7
Irish.....	73	3.0	Total foreign-born.....	2,144	87.3
Italian, North.....	57	2.3			

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of persons in the households studied and of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 7.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	108	527	3.4	520	4.4
Negro.....	121	416	2.7	409	3.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	17	82	.5	77	.6
German.....	20	88	.6	82	.7
Irish.....	46	231	1.5	230	1.9
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	117	.8	117	1.0
Bulgarian.....	139	861	5.5	784	6.6
Croatian.....	189	1,672	10.7	915	7.7
English.....	25	125	.8	124	1.0
French.....	44	172	1.1	172	1.4
German.....	107	761	4.9	524	4.4
Greek.....	32	189	1.2	170	1.4
Hebrew.....	10	59	.4	59	.5
Irish.....	73	437	2.8	434	3.6
Italian, North.....	57	392	2.5	279	2.3
Italian, South.....	373	1,961	12.6	1,804	15.1
Macedonian.....	12	85	.5	76	.6
Magyar.....	260	1,759	11.3	1,157	9.7
Polish.....	360	2,080	13.4	1,712	14.4
Roumanian.....	56	831	5.3	201	1.7
Ruthenian.....	44	365	2.3	223	1.9
Scotch.....	41	273	1.8	268	2.3
Servian.....	69	664	4.3	335	2.8
Slovak.....	186	1,086	7.0	974	8.2
Slovenian.....	35	252	1.6	192	1.6
Welsh.....	12	70	.5	70	.6
Grand total.....	2,456	15,555	100.0	11,908	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	401	2.6	389	3.3
Total native-born.....	312	1,344	8.6	1,318	11.1
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	14,211	91.4	10,590	88.9

The table next presented shows the sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 8.—Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	266	254	520	51.2	48.8
Negro.....	219	190	409	53.5	46.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	36	41	77	46.8	53.2
German.....	39	43	82	47.6	52.4
Irish.....	116	114	230	50.4	49.6
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	58	59	117	49.6	50.4
Bulgarian.....	759	25	784	96.8	3.2
Croatian.....	583	332	915	63.7	36.3
English.....	61	63	124	49.2	50.8
French.....	85	87	172	49.4	50.6
German.....	301	223	524	57.4	42.6
Greek.....	167	3	170	98.2	1.8
Hebrew.....	23	36	59	39.0	61.0
Irish.....	215	219	434	49.5	50.5
Italian, North.....	159	120	279	57.0	43.0
Italian, South.....	1,085	719	1,804	60.1	39.9
Macedonian.....	76	.....	76	100.0	.0
Magyar.....	698	459	1,157	60.3	39.7
Polish.....	949	763	1,712	55.4	44.6
Roumanian.....	122	79	201	60.7	39.3
Ruthenian.....	127	96	223	57.0	43.0
Scotch.....	131	137	268	48.9	51.1
Servian.....	234	101	335	69.9	30.1
Slovak.....	555	419	974	57.0	43.0
Slovenian.....	112	80	192	58.3	41.7
Welsh.....	39	31	70	55.7	44.3
Grand total.....	7,215	4,693	11,908	60.6	39.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	191	198	389	49.1	50.9
Total native-born.....	676	642	1,318	51.3	48.7
Total foreign-born.....	6,539	4,051	10,590	61.7	38.3

The following table shows the per cent of males among the persons of the households studied, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 9.—Per cent of males among persons canvassed, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	50.5	48.0	53.7	.....	50.9	51.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	52.5	49.0	50.7	.....	.....	50.4
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	.....	82.1	.....	98.8	97.4	96.8
Croatian.....	70.4	58.4	56.9	.....	.....	63.7
English.....	.....	45.9	.....	.....	52.4	49.2
German.....	55.1	59.5	51.4	.....	.....	57.4
Irish.....	48.5	50.0	51.8	.....	.....	49.5
Italian, North.....	53.6	.....	.....	.....	66.7	57.0
Italian, South.....	58.0	56.3	.....	.....	61.5	60.1
Magyar.....	57.6	60.7	50.9	73.6	.....	60.3
Polish.....	64.0	.....	51.6	.....	67.1	55.4
Servian.....	62.9	74.4	.....	.....	.....	69.9
Slovak.....	58.8	48.7	.....	.....	56.0	57.0
Grand total.....	58.4	58.0	52.0	90.0	63.1	60.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	52.5	47.9	50.7	.....	.....	49.1
Native-born.....	51.0	47.9	52.8	.....	53.2	51.3
Foreign-born.....	59.0	60.0	51.8	90.0	64.8	61.7

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

The following table shows the persons for whom detailed information was secured, in the households studied, according to sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 10.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	380	429	809	5.3	9.1	6.8
Negro.....	219	191	410	3.0	4.1	3.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	32	36	68	.4	.8	.6
Bulgarian.....		4	4	.0	.1	(a)
Croatian.....	132	97	229	1.8	2.1	1.9
English.....	51	35	86	.7	.7	.7
French.....	12	24	36	.2	.5	.3
German.....	130	101	231	1.8	2.2	1.9
Hebrew.....	7	15	22	.1	.3	.2
Irish.....	180	171	351	2.5	3.6	2.9
Italian, North.....	60	46	106	.8	1.0	.9
Italian, South.....	284	254	538	3.9	5.4	4.5
Magyar.....	116	117	233	1.6	2.5	2.0
Polish.....	361	362	723	5.0	7.7	6.1
Roumanian.....	12	14	26	.2	.3	.2
Ruthenian.....	28	43	71	.4	.9	.6
Scotch.....	64	81	145	.9	1.7	1.2
Servian.....	20	19	39	.3	.4	.3
Slovak.....	209	193	402	2.9	4.1	3.4
Slovenian.....	54	38	92	.7	.8	.8
Welsh.....	16	19	35	.2	.4	.3
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	25	49	.3	.5	.4
Bulgarian.....	752	11	763	10.4	.2	6.4
Croatian.....	447	234	681	6.2	5.0	5.7
English.....	29	26	55	.4	.6	.5
French.....	72	62	134	1.0	1.3	1.1
German.....	192	131	323	2.7	2.8	2.7
Greek.....	169	3	172	2.3	.1	1.4
Gipsy.....	2		2	(a)	.0	(a)
Hebrew.....	17	21	38	.2	.4	.3
Irish.....	84	71	155	1.2	1.5	1.3
Italian, North.....	103	74	177	1.4	1.6	1.5
Italian, South.....	799	462	1,261	11.1	9.8	10.6
Macedonian.....	91		91	1.3	.0	.8
Magyar.....	576	348	924	8.0	7.4	7.8
Montenegrin.....	1		1	(a)	0.0	(a)
Polish.....	583	400	983	8.1	8.5	8.3
Roumanian.....	113	65	178	1.6	1.4	1.5
Russian.....	5	1	6	.1	(a)	.1
Ruthenian.....	99	53	152	1.4	1.1	1.3
Scotch.....	66	48	114	.9	1.0	1.0
Scotch-Irish.....		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	213	79	292	3.0	1.7	2.5
Slovak.....	338	231	569	4.7	4.9	4.8
Slovenian.....	58	42	100	.8	.9	.8
Swedish.....		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....	1		1	(a)	.0	(a)
Welsh.....	14	15	29	.2	.3	.2
Grand total.....	7,215	4,693	11,908	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,768	1,669	3,437	24.5	35.6	28.9
Total native-born.....	2,367	2,289	4,656	32.8	48.8	39.1
Total foreign-born.....	4,848	2,404	7,252	67.2	51.2	60.9

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented, and its accompanying charts, show the number and per cent of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

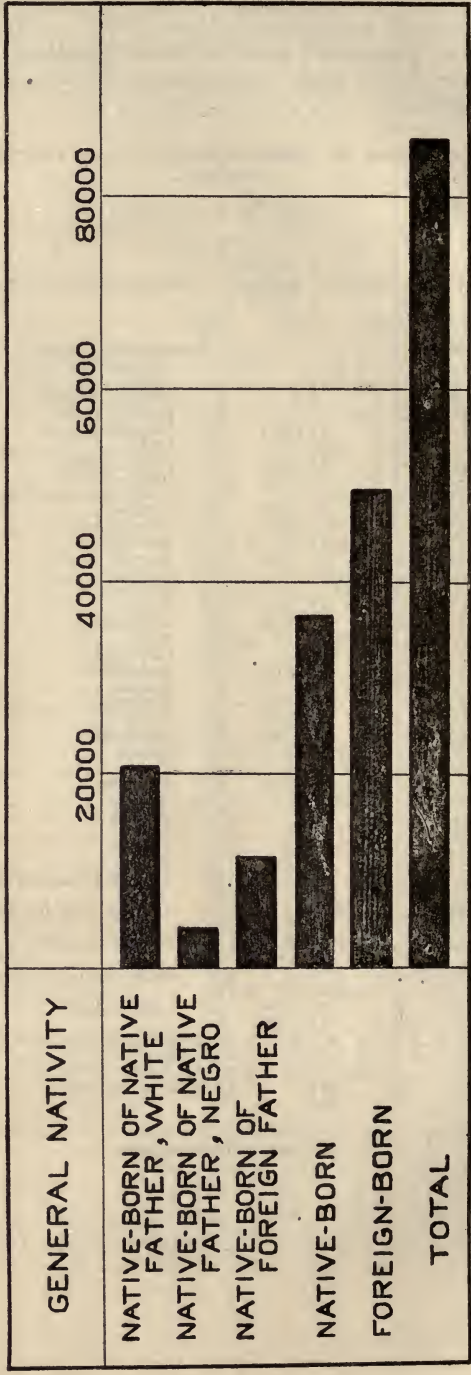
TABLE 11.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

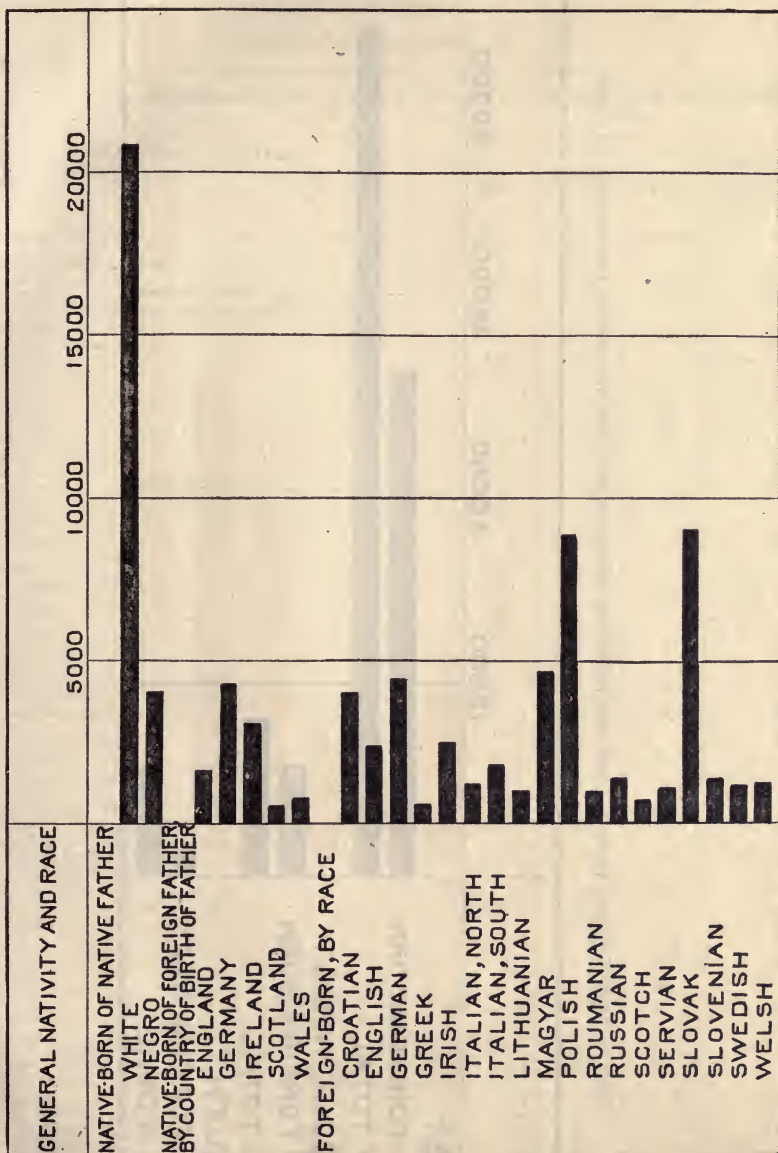
General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race:		
White	20,801	24.2	German	4,426	5.1
Negro	4,066	4.7	Greek	567	.7
Native-born of foreign father			Hebrew, Russian	22	(a)
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other	62	.1
Australia	5	(a)	Herzegovinian	57	.1
Austria-Hungary	408	.5	Irish	2,448	2.8
Belgium	8	(a)	Italian, North	1,157	1.3
Bulgaria	1	(a)	Italian, South	1,793	2.1
Canada	140	.2	Italian (not specified)	2	(a)
China	1	(a)	Japanese	2	(a)
Denmark	29	(a)	Lithuanian	964	1.1
England	1,610	1.9	Macedonian	270	.3
Finland	3	(a)	Magyar	4,675	5.4
France	190	.2	Mexican	1	(a)
Germany	4,265	5.0	Montenegrin	34	(a)
Greece	6	(a)	Negro	12	(a)
India	1	(a)	Norwegian	101	.1
Ireland	3,032	3.5	Polish	7,897	9.2
Italy	80	.1	Portuguese	8	(a)
Mexico	1	(a)	Roumanian	974	1.1
Netherlands	14	(a)	Russian	1,372	1.6
Norway	21	(a)	Ruthenian	58	.1
Portugal	1	(a)	Scotch	660	.8
Roumania	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish	15	(a)
Russia	150	.2	Servian	1,046	1.2
Scotland	524	.6	Slovak	9,029	10.5
Spain	4	(a)	Slovenian	1,359	1.6
Sweden	203	.2	Spanish	3	(a)
Switzerland	73	.1	Swedish	1,072	1.2
Wales	771	.9	Syrian	28	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Turkish	22	(a)
Abyssinian	1	(a)	Welsh	1,237	1.4
Arabian	1	(a)	Australian (race not specified)	2	(a)
Armenian	50	.1	Austrian (race not specified)	522	.6
Bohemian and Moravian	248	.3	Belgian (race not specified)	14	(a)
Bosnian	18	(a)	Swiss (race not specified)	45	.1
Bulgarian	212	.2			
Canadian, French	38	(a)	Grand total	86,089	100.0
Canadian, Other	211	.2			
Croatian	4,003	4.6	Total native-born of foreign father	11,542	13.4
Cuban	3	(a)	Total native-born	36,409	42.3
Dalmatian	22	(a)	Total foreign-born	49,680	57.7
Danish	61	0.1			
Dutch	62	.1			
English	2,340	2.7			
Finnish	315	.4			
French	139	.2			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

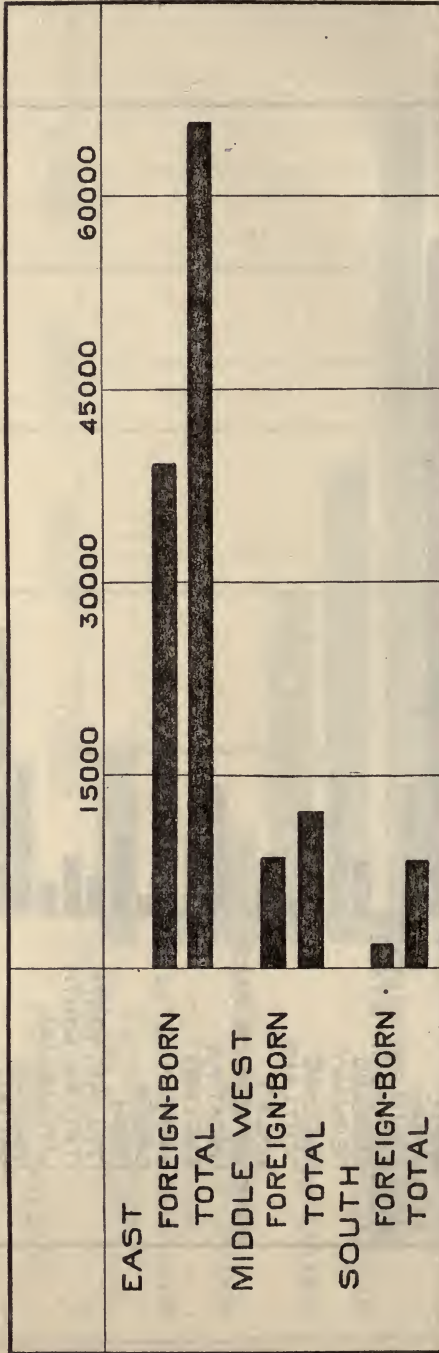
Number of employees of each general nativity, for whom information was secured.



Number of male employees for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race.
 [This chart shows only races represented by 500 or more employees.]



Number of foreign-born employees and total number of employees for whom information was secured, by locality.



The table next presented shows, by locality and by general nativity and race, the per cent of iron and steel workers for whom detailed information was secured:

TABLE 12.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	24.8	15.1	32.6	24.2
Negro.....	1.1	.5	39.1	4.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Australia.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	.6	.1	.2	.5
Belgium.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Bulgaria.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Canada.....	.1	.3	(a)	.2
China.....	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
England.....	2.1	1.6	.7	1.9
Finland.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
France.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Germany.....	5.0	6.1	2.7	5.0
Greece.....	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
India.....	.0	.0	.0	(a)
Ireland.....	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.5
Italy.....	.1	(a)	.1	.1
Mexico.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Portugal.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Roumania.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Russia.....	.1	.5	.0	.2
Scotland.....	.6	.4	.6	.6
Spain.....	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	.2	.8	.1	.2
Switzerland.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1
Wales.....	1.1	.4	.2	.9
Foreign-born, by race:				
Abyssinian.....	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Arabian.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Armenian.....	.4	.4	(a)	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.3	.4	.1	.3
Bosnian.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Bulgarian.....	.1	.6	.8	.2
Canadian, French.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	.2	.5	.1	.2
Croatian.....	5.3	4.4	(a)	4.6
Cuban.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Dalmatian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	.1	.2	(a)	.1
Dutch.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1
English.....	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.7
Finnish.....	.3	1.2	(a)	.4
French.....	.2	.1	.2	.2
German.....	5.0	8.2	1.6	5.1
Greek.....	.5	.3	2.2	.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	.1	(a)	.0	.1
Herzegovenian.....	(a)	.4	.0	.1
Irish.....	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.8
Italian, North.....	1.5	.8	.9	1.3
Italian, South.....	2.1	.3	4.8	2.1
Italian (not specified).....	.1	(a)	.0	(a)
Japanese.....	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Lithuanian.....	1.2	1.2	.6	1.1
Macedonian.....	.1	1.4	.3	.3
Magyar.....	6.6	2.7	.2	5.4
Mexican.....	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Montenegrin.....	(a)	.2	(a)	(a)

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 12.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel industry.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Negro.....	(a)	(a)	0.1	(a)
Norwegian.....	(a)	0.4	.2	0.1
Polish.....	7.5	24.2	.8	9.2
Portuguese.....	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	1.4	.1	.4	1.1
Russian.....	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6
Ruthenian.....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1
Scotch.....	.8	.5	.8	.8
Scotch-Irish.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Servian.....	1.4	.9	.0	1.2
Slovak.....	13.1	1.9	1.9	10.5
Slovenian.....	1.1	5.1	.1	1.6
Spanish.....	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Swedish.....	.7	4.4	.7	1.2
Syrian.....	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....	(a)	.1	.0	(a)
Welsh.....	1.6	1.5	.2	1.4
Australian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	.4	1.9	.2	.6
Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14.3	13.0	6.9	13.4
Total native-born.....	40.2	28.5	78.5	42.3
Total foreign-born.....	59.8	71.5	21.5	57.7

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

COMPARATIVE SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The following table shows the number of employees for whom original data were secured, in its relation to the total number of employees in the localities studied:

TABLE 13.—Comparative scope of the investigation.

[Compiled from United States census special report, manufactures, 1905, Pt. IV, Table 2, pp. 5-6.]

Division.	Number of employees in 1905.	Number of employees covered by individual study.	Per cent of total employees.
East.....	^a 138,323	65,711	47.5
Middle West.....	61,160	12,053	19.5
South.....	^b 10,728	8,325	77.6
Total.....	^c 210,211	86,089	41.0

^a Compiled from the figures for 1905 for New York and Pennsylvania and the figures for 1900 for West Virginia. The figures for West Virginia are not given separately in the census report.

^b Compiled from the figures for 1905 for Alabama and from the figures for 1900 for Maryland. The figures for Maryland for 1905 are not given separately in the census report.

^c Compiled from the figures for 1905 for New York, Pennsylvania, and Alabama, and from the figures for 1900 for West Virginia and Maryland. The figures for West Virginia and Maryland for 1905 are not given separately in the census report.

The most recent statistics, showing the total number of iron and steel workers in the territory studied, are supplied by the special reports of the United States Census Office for 1905.

It will be seen that the total number of employees in the three divisions studied was, at the time of the taking of the census, 210,211. Of these employees, 138,323 were in the East, 61,160 in the Middle West, and 10,728 in the South. On comparing these figures with the total number of employees for whom detailed information was secured it will be seen that original data were obtained for 47.5 per cent of the total number of employees in the East, for 19.5 per cent of those in the Middle West, for 77.6 of those in the South, and for 41 per cent of all employees in the three divisions. As a matter of fact, the number of employees for whom original information was secured is even larger than appears in the table. In addition to the investigation by means of the employee's schedule, represented by the figures given, a further study was made of employees in households. This study embraces 2,439 employees in the East, 420 in the Middle West, and 771 in the South, a total of 3,630 employees. The sum of these figures and figures indicating the numbers of employees studied in the course of the individual investigation does not represent the total number of the employees for whom information was secured. There was necessarily some duplication; a certain proportion of the employees studied in the households were doubtless again studied as individuals. It is certain, however, that all of the employees included in the latter study were not studied twice. For this reason the proportion of the total number of the employees for whom original information was secured is doubtless larger than is indicated by the percentages of the table.

It appears then that original data were secured for something over two-fifths of all the employees in the three divisions specified. In the Middle West the proportion was slightly less than one-fifth, but in the East it was nearly one-half, and in the South it was over three-fourths.

METHOD OF PRESENTING DATA COLLECTED.

In preparing the study of the industry the following divisions, for the reasons mentioned below, have been adopted in the discussion and presentation of the data:

1. *Presentation of industry as a whole.*—This part of the report affords a brief summary of the facts and conditions developed by the investigation.

2. *Geographical areas.*—A division has been made following the distribution of the iron and steel industry in the United States, principally for the following reasons: (a) To show difference in working and other conditions in the different sections of the country; (b) to compare the status of the various races under different environments; (c) to exhibit relative inducements to immigration offered by different sections of the country.

3. *Detailed reports on selected communities.*—By selecting for intensive study representative communities connected with the iron and steel industry it has been thought (a) that a verification of the tendencies exhibited by the more extended tabulations might be had; (b) that direct effects of recent immigration upon American life and institutions, not covered by the statistical tables, might be presented; and (c) that more definite conclusions as to the economic effects of immigration might be reached.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 14 to 23 and General Tables 4 and 5].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION.

It may be said in general that representatives of almost all races of recent and past immigration have been employed in the blast furnaces and iron and steel mills of the country corresponding to the period of their immigration to the United States. Prior to 1880 the iron and steel workers were exclusively of native stock or of races from Great Britain and northern Europe. During the early eighties a small number of eastern and southern Europeans entered the industry in Pennsylvania and the East. They gradually increased in numbers until 1890, after which year the employment of this class of immigrants became rapid and extensive. During the decade 1890 to 1900 the employment of the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe also rapidly declined, as compared with former periods. No statistics are available as to the employment of the several races in the furnaces and mills, but the returns of the federal census as to the country of birth of iron and steel workers during the period 1880 to 1900 afford a general insight into the situation.

In 1900 a change was made in the census classification, and employees were reported by general nativity and by country of birth of parents instead of by country of birth, as in the two previous censuses. Data for 1900 are presented in the following table:

TABLE 14.—*Number of male workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States, by nativity, 1900.*

[Compiled from the United States Census of 1900.]

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Native, White:		Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native—Cont'd.	
Native parents.....	94, 228		Germany.....	49, 580
Foreign parents.....	77, 665	Hungary.....	4, 732
Total native, White.....	171, 893	Ireland.....	47, 365
Foreign, White.....	103, 214	Italy.....	2, 697
Total colored.....	12, 320	Norway.....	1, 334
Grand total.....	287, 427	Poland.....	13, 109
		Russia.....	1, 490
Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native:		Scotland.....	4, 340
Austria.....	6, 035	Sweden.....	7, 616
Bohemia.....	2, 277	Switzerland.....	1, 129
Canada (English).....	3, 754	Other countries.....	2, 717
Canada (French).....	3, 815	Total.....	174, 027
Denmark.....	952	Mixed foreign parentage.....	6, 899
England and Wales.....	19, 775	Negro.....	12, 304
France.....	1, 310	Native parentage.....	106, 501

In ten years, from 1890 to 1900, the total number of employees of the industry increased from 142,585 to 290,724, a gain of over 100 per cent. The parents of a very large proportion of all employees were born in Germany, and the parents of a slightly smaller proportion were born in Ireland. There were also many individuals whose parents were born in England and Wales, in Poland, and in Sweden. Persons whose parents were born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Bohemia were present in considerable numbers. The figures of the table show that while there was no increase over 1890 in the proportion of foreign-born workers, the proportion of workers of southern and eastern European parentage, in this case equivalent to persons of southern and eastern European race, was very much larger in 1900 than in preceding census years. During the past ten years the labor for the blast furnaces and steel mills has been principally recruited from the races of southern and eastern Europe.^a

The change in the composition of the working force in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 is indicated by the following table:

TABLE 15.—*Number of male workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States, by nativity, 1890.*

[Compiled from United States Census of 1890.]

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Native, White:		Foreign-born, by country of birth—Con.	
Native parents.....	44,813	Denmark.....	325
Foreign parents.....	34,240	England and Wales.....	12,227
Total native, White.....	79,053	France.....	459
Foreign, White.....	57,754	Germany.....	13,547
Colored.....	5,778	Hungary.....	1,981
Grand total.....	1,2,585	Ireland.....	16,369
Foreign-born, by country of birth:		Italy.....	442
Bohemian.....	438	Russia.....	583
Canada (English).....	1,517	Scotland.....	1,653
Canada (French).....	918	Sweden and Norway.....	3,296
		Other countries.....	4,038
		Total foreign-born.....	57,793

The classification of the above table indicates country of birth for the foreign-born and, in addition, general nativity of parents for the native-born. At the time the data were secured there were 142,585 employees of the industry, a gain of between 25,000 and 30,000 over the figures for 1880. Of the native whites 44,813 were of native parentage and 34,240 were of foreign parentage. The proportion of foreign-born was larger than in 1880. Individuals of Irish nativity still had the largest representation, followed by natives of Germany and of England and Wales. There was also a considerable proportion of individuals of Swedish and Norwegian, Canadian, Scotch, and Hungarian birth, and the number of individuals born in countries not specified was almost twice as large as in 1880. It is evident, from the figures of the table, that the working force was undergoing a gradual change in the direction of increase in the number of foreign-born employees and that, at the same time, the proportion of northern and western Europeans, in its relation to the total number of foreign-born, was growing less.

^a For a detailed history of the racial movements to and racial displacements in the various sections, see Pt. II, Ch. II; Pt. III, Ch. II; and Pt. IV, Ch. II.

The following table shows, by country of birth, the iron and steel employees in the country as a whole in the year 1880:

TABLE 16.—*Number of iron and steel workers in the United States, by nativity, 1880.*

[Compiled from United States Census of 1880.]

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.	
Total native-born.....	72,931	Foreign-born, by country of birth—Con.		
Total foreign-born.....	41,608		Great Britain.....	10,174
Grand total.....	114,539		Ireland.....	16,730
Foreign-born, by country of birth:			Sweden and Norway.....	1,046
British America.....	2,219		Other countries.....	2,132
Germany.....	9,307	Total.....	41,608	

In the above table employees of the iron and steel industry are classified according to nativity. It appears that of the 114,539 individuals for whom data were reported 72,931, or almost two-thirds, were of native birth. Among the foreign-born, natives of Ireland had the largest representation, while natives of Great Britain and Germany were present in considerable numbers. There were a few natives of British America and of Sweden and Norway, and 2,132 individuals born in countries not specified. The figures show that of the foreign-born employees in 1880 almost all were from the countries of northern and western Europe, the sources of what is now known as the old immigration.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The series of tables next submitted exhibits the general movement of the several races to the iron and steel industry. They show period of residence in the United States only of employees of foreign birth, but inasmuch as the recent immigrant usually enters the blast furnaces or steel mills immediately upon arrival in this country, the tables may be also taken as indicative of the general racial movements to the industry. In addition to the period of residence of employees, the tables furnish data as to the number of years the members of their households have lived in the United States. The first table of the series presented shows according to race the per cent of foreign-born iron and steel workers who have been in the United States each specified number of years.

TABLE 17.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, etc., by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	50	2.0	8.0	22.0	14.0	14.0	34.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	.8	.8	11.7	14.6	10.1	38.5	4.0	6.1	13.4
Bulgarian.....	210	4.3	46.2	28.1	14.3	3.3	2.9	.0	.0	1.0
Canadian (other than French).....	207	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.4	14.5	9.2	15.5	51.7
Croatian.....	3,985	1.9	7.3	22.4	18.7	11.2	29.1	4.9	3.3	1.2
Danish.....	61	.0	.0	6.6	1.6	4.9	13.1	9.8	14.8	49.2
Dutch.....	62	4.8	9.7	11.3	6.5	4.8	29.0	8.1	9.7	16.1
English.....	2,328	.7	1.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	7.4	7.3	12.7	60.1
Finnish.....	315	4.1	3.5	12.1	12.1	11.1	40.3	7.6	5.4	3.8
French.....	137	.7	2.2	1.5	5.1	2.9	25.4	3.6	16.1	44.5
German.....	4,405	1.0	2.2	6.2	5.0	3.2	14.4	4.1	12.9	50.8
Greek.....	566	11.0	21.7	32.9	13.6	7.2	8.3	2.1	2.1	1.1
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	61	.0	.0	11.5	16.4	9.8	37.7	9.8	9.8	4.9
Herzegovinian.....	57	3.5	1.8	26.3	22.8	24.6	15.8	1.8	3.5	.0
Irish.....	2,432	.7	.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	9.5	7.8	12.1	62.5
Italian, North.....	1,153	2.8	3.4	14.3	14.1	8.1	37.9	10.3	5.8	3.3
Italian, South.....	1,787	4.9	7.4	15.4	14.2	9.6	30.3	8.6	6.2	3.7
Lithuanian.....	964	2.1	3.2	13.4	11.5	10.8	33.5	12.8	7.9	4.9
Macedonian.....	265	2.3	46.0	38.9	7.9	3.0	1.5	.0	.0	.4
Magyar.....	4,643	5.1	7.5	18.4	15.9	10.7	29.5	6.4	4.7	1.8
Norwegian.....	100	1.0	1.0	.0	14.0	4.0	23.0	6.0	11.0	40.0
Polish.....	7,880	1.5	2.4	15.3	14.0	10.3	31.0	8.0	8.8	8.7
Roumanian.....	961	6.7	17.7	38.6	17.1	7.7	11.6	.2	.4	.1
Russian.....	1,368	4.4	10.3	27.7	16.2	7.0	24.1	5.2	2.9	2.3
Ruthenian.....	58	6.9	5.2	29.3	13.8	6.9	29.3	3.4	1.7	3.4
Scotch.....	657	1.7	1.7	6.2	5.9	4.3	10.4	3.7	11.3	54.9
Servian.....	1,042	1.1	11.2	23.6	15.8	10.8	30.2	5.2	1.7	.3
Slovak.....	8,993	2.3	3.4	12.6	11.1	10.3	32.8	11.9	8.1	7.6
Slovenian.....	1,358	3.1	3.7	14.1	14.1	11.9	35.7	9.0	6.5	1.9
Swedish.....	1,072	1.2	1.0	3.6	4.5	2.6	20.4	9.2	20.0	37.4
Welsh.....	1,230	.5	.6	1.0	1.1	.7	3.7	31.5	15.4	45.4
Total.....	49,464	2.4	4.9	14.1	11.5	8.2	25.3	8.2	8.1	17.4

Of the foreign-born male employees for whom information was secured, 2.4 per cent have been in the United States under one year, 4.9 per cent from one to two years, 14.1 per cent from two to three years, 11.5 per cent from three to four years, and 8.2 per cent from four to five years. None of the Danes or Hebrews other than Russian have been in the United States under one year or from one to two years, and none of the Norwegians have been here from two to three years. Only a fraction of 1 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, English, French, Irish, and Welsh and larger proportions of the Greeks, Ruthenians, Roumanians, Magyars, and South Italians than of the individuals of any other race have been in the United States under one year; only a fraction of 1 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, Irish, and Welsh and very much larger proportions of the Bulgarians and Macedonians than of the individuals of any other race have been here from one to two years. The Macedonians, Roumanians, and Greeks, in the order mentioned, have the largest proportions of individuals who have been in the United States from two to three years; the Herzegovinians, Croatians, Roumanians, Hebrews other than Russian, and Russians have the largest and the Canadians other than French, Danes, Irish, and Welsh the smallest

proportions of individuals who have been in the United States from three to four years; and the Herzegovinians have by far the largest and the French, Irish, Swedes, and Welsh have the smallest proportions of individuals who have been here from four to five years.

The next table and its accompanying chart show the per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race, beginning with those here under five years:

TABLE 18.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

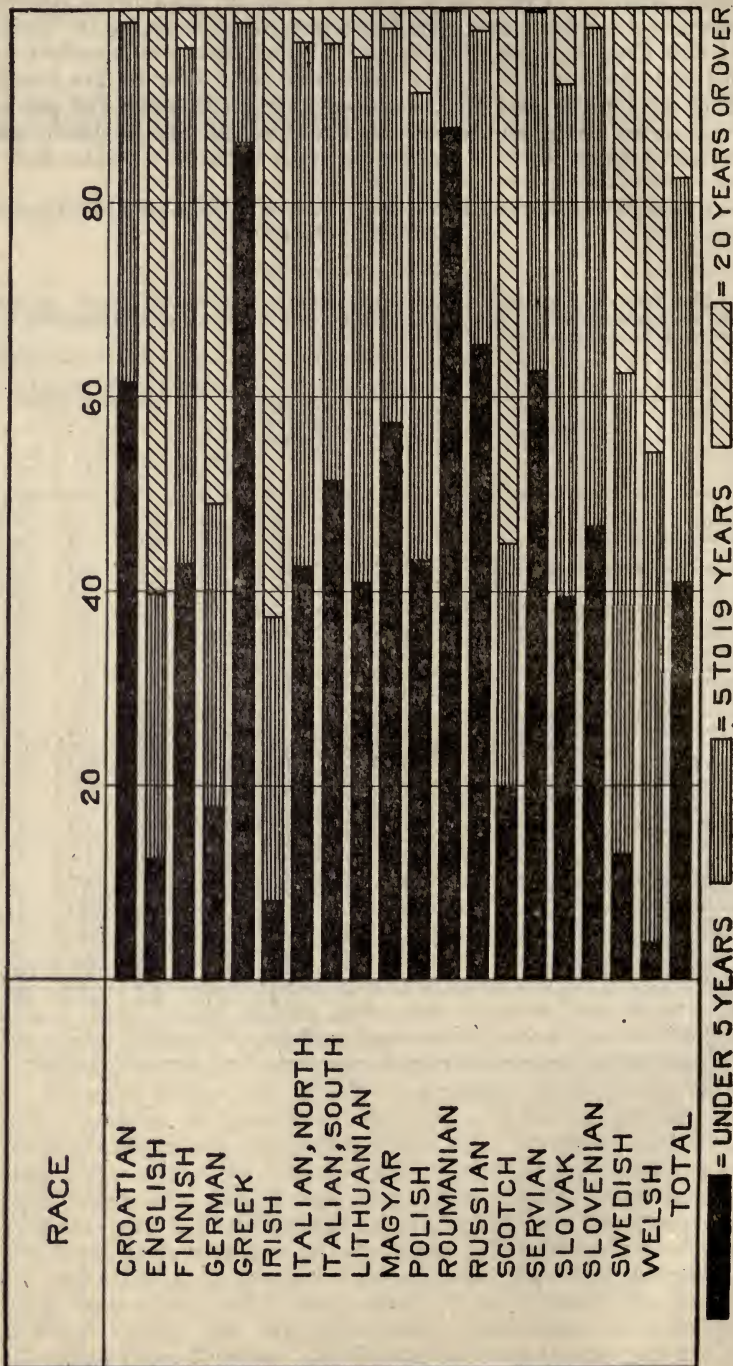
[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	50	60.0	34.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	38.1	38.5	4.0	6.1	13.4
Bulgarian.....	210	96.2	2.9	.0	.0	1.0
Canadian (other than French).....	207	9.2	14.5	9.2	15.5	51.7
Croatian.....	3,985	61.5	29.1	4.9	3.3	1.2
Danish.....	61	13.1	13.1	9.8	14.8	49.2
Dutch.....	62	37.1	29.0	8.1	9.7	16.1
English.....	2,328	12.5	7.4	7.3	12.7	60.1
Finnish.....	315	42.9	40.3	7.6	5.4	3.8
French.....	137	12.4	23.4	3.6	16.1	44.5
German.....	4,405	17.8	14.4	4.1	12.9	50.8
Greek.....	566	86.4	8.3	2.1	2.1	1.1
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	61	37.7	37.7	9.8	9.8	4.9
Herzegovinian.....	57	78.9	15.8	1.8	3.5	.0
Irish.....	2,432	8.1	9.5	7.8	12.1	62.5
Italian, North.....	1,153	42.7	37.9	10.3	5.8	3.3
Italian, South.....	1,787	51.5	30.3	8.6	6.2	3.4
Lithuanian.....	964	41.0	33.5	12.8	7.9	4.9
Macedonian.....	265	98.1	1.5	.0	.0	.4
Magyar.....	4,643	57.5	29.5	6.4	4.7	1.8
Norwegian.....	100	20.0	23.0	6.0	11.0	40.0
Polish.....	7,880	43.6	31.0	8.0	8.8	8.7
Roumanian.....	961	87.7	11.6	.2	.4	.1
Russian.....	1,368	65.7	24.1	5.2	2.9	2.3
Ruthenian.....	58	62.1	29.3	3.4	1.7	3.4
Scotch.....	657	19.8	10.4	3.7	11.3	54.9
Servian.....	1,042	62.7	30.2	5.2	1.7	.3
Slovak.....	8,993	39.6	32.8	11.9	8.1	7.6
Slovenian.....	1,358	46.9	35.7	9.0	6.5	1.9
Swedish.....	1,072	13.0	20.4	9.2	20.0	37.4
Welsh.....	1,230	3.9	3.7	31.5	15.4	45.4
Total.....	49,464	41.1	25.3	8.2	8.1	17.4



Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 300 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



From the data presented in the foregoing table it appears that of the foreign-born male employees for whom information was secured 41.1 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 25.3 per cent from five to nine years, 8.2 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 8.1 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 17.4 per cent twenty years or over. The proportion of employees who have been in the United States under five years is largest for the Macedonians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Greeks, in the order mentioned, and smallest for the Welsh, Irish, Canadians other than French, French, English, Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Scotch; and the proportion of employees who have been here from five to nine years is largest for the Finns, Bohemians and Moravians, North Italians, and Hebrews other than Russian, in the order mentioned, and smallest for the Macedonians, Bulgarians, Welsh, English, Greeks, and Irish. None of the Armenians or Herzegovinians, only a fraction of 1 per cent of the Roumanians, Servians, and Macedonians, and a larger proportion of the Irish, English, Scotch, Canadians other than French, and Germans than of the individuals of any other race have been in the United States twenty years or over.

The table next presented shows the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years. The exhibit is by race of individual.

TABLE 19.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	49	10.2	26.5	55.1
Bulgarian.....	763	96.9	99.9	100.0
Croatian.....	679	58.8	89.8	99.1
English.....	55	10.9	18.2	25.5
French.....	134	43.3	68.7	87.3
German.....	323	50.2	74.0	82.0
Greek.....	172	99.4	100.0	100.0
Hebrew.....	38	36.8	76.3	97.4
Irish.....	155	7.1	18.1	41.9
Italian, North.....	177	46.3	76.3	92.7
Italian, South.....	1,261	59.8	82.1	96.6
Macedonian.....	91	97.8	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	924	69.8	91.0	98.8
Polish.....	983	43.6	76.6	94.3
Roumanian.....	178	88.8	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	152	62.5	86.8	98.7
Scotch.....	114	24.6	38.6	50.0
Servian.....	292	75.7	99.0	100.0
Slovak.....	566	36.2	70.7	90.6
Slovenian.....	100	26.0	63.0	89.0
Welsh.....	29	0.0	6.9	37.9
Total.....	7,247	59.4	81.8	93.1

Of 7,247 persons reporting, 59.4 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 81.8 per cent under ten years, and 93.1 per cent under twenty years. The table shows Greeks, Macedonians, and Bulgarians to be very recent immigrants, over 99 per cent of the

Greeks and more than 95 per cent of the other two races having been in the United States under five years. A large proportion of Roumanians have also been in this country a comparatively short time. Servians, Magyars, Ruthenians, South Italians, Croatians, and Germans, in the order mentioned, show between 50 per cent and slightly over 75 per cent who have been in the United States under five years. North Italians, Poles, French, Hebrews, Slovaks, and Slovenians report between 25 and 50 per cent who have a residence in this country of less than five years. Of the Scotch 24.6 per cent have been in the United States under five years, while the English, Bohemians and Moravians, and Irish have less than 11 per cent of this residence period. No Welsh have a residence of less than five years. Greeks, Macedonians, and Roumanians exhibit 100 per cent, and Bulgarians and Servians between 99 and 100 per cent who have been in the United States under ten years. Magyars, Croatians, Ruthenians, South Italians, Poles, North Italians, Hebrews, Germans, Slovaks, French, and Slovenians, in the order named, have between 63 and 91 per cent, with a residence period of less than ten years. The Scotch have only 38.6 per cent and the Bohemians and Moravians 26.5 per cent, while the Irish show slightly under 20 per cent, and Welsh only 6.9 per cent who have been less than ten years in this country.

All of the Bulgarians, Greeks, Macedonians, Roumanians, and Servians have been in this country under twenty years, and the Croatians, Magyars, Ruthenians, Hebrews, South Italians, Poles, North Italians, and Slovaks, in the order mentioned, show between 90 and 100 per cent of the same period of residence. The Slovenians, French, and Germans have between 80 and 90 per cent, and the Bohemians and Moravians and Scotch between 50 and 60 per cent, and the Irish, Welsh, and English considerably less than one-half of their numbers who have been in the United States less than twenty years.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by race, the percentage of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 20.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

Race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41.8	27.7	(a)	38.1
Bulgarian.....	89.2	100.0	100.0	96.2
Canadian (other than French).....	10.5	7.0	(a)	9.2
Croatian.....	62.0	58.6	(a)	61.5
English.....	13.5	6.4	9.2	12.5
Finnish.....	38.8	47.3	(a)	42.9
German.....	19.2	14.0	10.4	17.8
Greek.....	79.5	90.5	98.4	86.4
Irish.....	8.2	7.5	5.9	8.1
Italian, North.....	38.9	58.4	70.1	42.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 20.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and by race—Continued.

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS—Continued.

Race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Italian, South.....	42.8	(a)	77.9	51.5
Lithuanian.....	38.9	48.7	50.0	41.0
Macedonian.....	97.2	98.2	(a)	98.1
Magyar.....	57.2	62.1	(a)	57.5
Polish.....	45.1	40.5	59.7	43.6
Russian.....	65.1	49.6	95.2	65.7
Scotch.....	19.8	10.2	27.9	19.8
Servian.....	61.6	71.4	.....	62.7
Slovak.....	39.0	47.7	57.6	39.6
Slovenian.....	45.9	47.9	(a)	46.9
Swedish.....	10.1	12.5	38.7	13.0
Welsh.....	4.1	2.2	(a)	3.9
Total.....	40.7	39.1	60.0	41.1

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 10 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	84.1	59.6	(a)	76.5
Bulgarian.....	97.3	100.0	100.0	99.0
Canadian (other than French).....	25.9	19.3	(a)	23.7
Croatian.....	90.3	93.0	(a)	90.6
English.....	20.8	12.4	22.4	19.8
Finnish.....	84.2	81.8	(a)	83.2
German.....	35.0	23.9	22.4	32.2
Greek.....	91.2	100.0	100.0	94.7
Irish.....	18.0	16.1	10.6	17.6
Italian, North.....	78.9	91.1	89.5	80.6
Italian, South.....	78.5	(a)	92.0	81.8
Lithuanian.....	72.7	82.7	77.1	74.5
Macedonian.....	98.6	100.0	(a)	99.6
Magyar.....	87.1	87.6	(a)	87.1
Polish.....	77.3	70.0	73.1	74.6
Russian.....	89.5	84.6	99.3	89.7
Scotch.....	30.2	18.6	39.7	30.1
Servian.....	92.3	97.1	.....	92.8
Slovak.....	71.9	81.7	85.4	72.4
Slovenian.....	81.0	84.5	(a)	82.6
Swedish.....	34.6	29.2	59.7	33.4
Welsh.....	7.8	5.0	(a)	7.6
Total.....	66.8	63.1	72.5	66.4

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 20 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	93.1	70.2	(a)	86.6
Bulgarian.....	97.3	100.0	100.0	99.0
Canadian (other than French).....	49.7	47.4	(a)	48.3
Croatian.....	98.7	99.4	(a)	98.8
English.....	39.3	44.5	36.7	39.9
Finnish.....	94.5	98.0	(a)	96.2
German.....	51.3	43.1	41.8	49.2
Greek.....	98.1	100.0	100.0	98.9
Irish.....	37.6	39.4	28.2	37.5
Italian, North.....	96.5	99.0	96.1	96.7
Italian, South.....	95.9	(a)	99.0	96.6
Lithuanian.....	94.6	98.0	98.8	95.1
Macedonian.....	98.6	100.0	(a)	99.6
Magyar.....	98.3	97.3	(a)	98.2
Polish.....	93.0	88.7	88.1	91.3
Russian.....	97.6	97.1	100.0	97.7
Scotch.....	44.9	39.0	51.5	45.1
Servian.....	99.7	100.0	.....	99.7
Slovak.....	92.3	95.3	94.9	92.4
Slovenian.....	97.0	99.5	(a)	98.1
Swedish.....	63.6	59.4	82.3	62.6
Welsh.....	52.6	67.6	(a)	54.6
Total.....	83.1	80.7	82.4	82.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of foreign-born employees who have been in the United States under five years is 60 per cent in the South, 40.7 per cent in the East, and 39.1 per cent in the Middle West. Of the different races, the English, Germans, and Irish have a larger proportion of employees in the United States under five years in the East than in either the Middle West or the South; the Servians and Slovenians have larger proportions of employees in the United States under five years in the Middle West than in either the South or the East. The Greeks, North Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, Scotch, Slovaks, and Swedes have a larger proportion of employees in the United States under five years in the South than in either the Middle West or the East. In the South and the Middle West all of the Bulgarian employees, as against 89.2 per cent in the East, have been in the United States under five years.

In the East 66.8 per cent, in the Middle West 63.1 per cent, and in the South 72.5 per cent of the foreign-born male employees, for whom information was secured, have been in the United States under ten years. The Germans, Irish, and Poles have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under ten years in the East than in either the Middle West or the South. The North Italians, Lithuanians, and Servians have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under ten years in the Middle West than in either the South or the East. The English, Russians, Scotch, Slovaks, and Swedes have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under ten years in the South than in either the East or the Middle West. All of the Bulgarian and Greek employees in the Middle West and South and 97.3 per cent of the Bulgarian employees and 91.2 per cent of the Greek employees in the East have been in the United States under ten years.

The proportion of foreign-born employees who have been in the United States under twenty years is 83.1 per cent in the East, 80.7 per cent in the Middle West, and 82.4 per cent in the South. Of the several races the Germans, Magyars, and Poles have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under twenty years in the East than in either the Middle West or the South. The English, Irish, North Italians, Lithuanians, Servians, and Slovaks, have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under twenty years in the Middle West than in the South or the East; and the Russians, Scotch, and Swedes have a larger proportion of individuals in the United States under twenty years in the South than in the East or the Middle West. All of the Bulgarian and Greek employees in the Middle West and South and 97.3 per cent of the Bulgarian employees and 98.1 per cent of the Greek employees in the East have been in the United States under twenty years.

The table following shows the percentage of foreign-born persons within the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years. The exhibit is by locality and race of individual.

TABLE 21.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

Race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Bulgarian.....	(b)	95.6	.....	96.7	97.7	96.9
Croatian.....	59.9	50.6	70.0	(b)	(b)	58.8
English.....	(b)	.0	(b)	.....	19.4	10.9
German.....	50.6	55.5	3.8	(b)	(b)	50.2
Irish.....	12.2	.0	.0	.....	(b)	7.1
Italian, North.....	40.7	(b)	.....	.....	56.9	46.3
Italian, South.....	56.6	31.4	.....	.....	65.3	59.8
Magyar.....	53.8	85.3	68.9	80.7	.....	69.8
Polish.....	58.0	.....	35.8	.....	51.7	43.6
Servian.....	71.8	78.2	(b)	.....	.....	75.7
Slovak.....	44.2	23.7	(b)	.....	19.5	36.2
Total.....	54.1	55.3	44.5	91.6	63.9	59.4

IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 10 YEARS.

Bulgarian.....	(b)	100.0	.....	100.0	99.4	99.9
Croatian.....	92.8	82.3	96.4	(b)	(b)	89.8
English.....	(b)	.0	(b)	.....	32.3	18.2
German.....	71.4	80.7	23.1	(b)	(b)	74.0
Irish.....	28.0	2.4	10.0	.....	(b)	18.1
Italian, North.....	74.6	(b)	.....	.....	79.3	76.3
Italian, South.....	83.5	55.0	.....	.....	86.0	82.1
Magyar.....	81.1	98.8	93.2	96.7	.....	91.0
Polish.....	87.0	.....	70.2	.....	89.7	76.6
Servian.....	98.1	99.5	(b)	.....	.....	99.0
Slovak.....	76.8	60.5	(b)	.....	57.8	70.7
Total.....	81.0	78.2	74.8	99.0	81.8	81.8

IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 20 YEARS.

Bulgarian.....	(b)	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	99.4	98.3	100.0	(b)	(b)	99.1
English.....	(b)	4.8	(b)	.....	41.9	25.5
German.....	75.3	88.1	50.0	(b)	(b)	82.0
Irish.....	52.4	21.4	40.0	.....	(b)	41.9
Italian, North.....	94.1	(b)	.....	.....	89.7	92.7
Italian, South.....	97.2	90.7	.....	.....	97.4	96.6
Magyar.....	96.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	.....	98.8
Polish.....	98.4	.....	92.1	.....	96.6	94.3
Servian.....	100.0	100.0	(b)	.....	.....	100.0
Slovak.....	93.8	84.2	(b)	.....	84.4	90.6
Total.....	93.5	90.6	91.7	100.0	92.1	93.1

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of foreign-born employees who have been in the United States under five years is, for the East, 54.1 per cent in the Pittsburg district, 55.3 per cent in Community C, and 44.5 per cent in Community D; for Community E, of the Middle West, 91.6 per cent, and for the South, as represented by the Birmingham district, 63.9 per cent. There is a greater proportion of Poles in the Pittsburg district of the East than in the South, but the smallest proportion of Magyars is shown in this locality. The Poles in Community D of the East show a smaller proportion than in any other locality. The percentage of South Italians is greater in the South than elsewhere, but a smaller proportion of the Poles appear in this locality than in the Pittsburg district of the East.

It is seen that 81.8 per cent of the total number of the iron and steel workers have been in the United States under ten years. Of the total number in each of the different localities the Middle West shows the largest proportion, or 99 per cent, followed by the South and the Pittsburg district of the East with 81.8 per cent and 81 per cent, respectively, which are in turn followed by Communities C and D of the East with 78.2 per cent and 74.8 per cent, respectively. Of the several races the Bulgarian, North Italian, and Servian each shows approximately the same proportion of its people in each locality, while of the races reporting in two or more localities the English, South Italians, and Poles show their largest proportions in the South; the Irish and Slovaks their largest proportion in the Pittsburg district; the Germans and Magyars their largest proportion in eastern Pennsylvania; and the Croatians their largest proportion in Community D (New York).

Comparing the different localities, it is seen that the Middle West reports the maximum of 100 per cent of the races represented, in the United States under twenty years, and the minimum of 90.6 per cent, in the United States under twenty years, is reported by Community C, in the East. The Bulgarians show a maximum of 100 per cent in the United States under twenty years in Communities C of the East, E of the Middle West, and the Birmingham district of the South, the number in the United States under twenty years in any other locality being too small for computation. The English have their largest percentage in the United States under twenty years in the South. The South Italians and Slovaks report large percentages in the South, and in the Pittsburg district and Community C of the East. The Magyars show more than 95 per cent in each district in the United States under twenty years, with the exception of the South, where there are none of this race who have been in the United States under twenty years. More than 90 per cent of the total number of immigrants employed in the iron and steel industry in each locality have been in the United States under twenty years.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The table next presented shows the number and percentage of male iron and steel workers for whom detailed information was received. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual, and the percentages, which are based upon a study of 86,089 employees, are considered representative of the racial composition of the entire operating force of the industry.

TABLE 22.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White	20,801	24.2	German	4,426	5.1
Negro	4,066	4.7	Greek	567	.7
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian	22	(a)
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other	62	.1
Australia	5	(a)	Herzegovinian	57	.1
Austria-Hungary	408	.5	Irish	2,448	2.8
Belgium	8	(a)	Italian, North	1,157	1.3
Bulgaria	1	(a)	Italian, South	1,793	2.1
Canada	140	.2	Italian (not specified)	2	(a)
China	1	(a)	Japanese	2	(a)
Denmark	29	(a)	Lithuanian	964	1.1
England	1,610	1.9	Macedonian	270	.3
Finland	3	(a)	Magyar	4,675	5.4
France	190	.2	Mexican	1	(a)
Germany	4,265	5.0	Montenegrin	34	(a)
Greece	6	(a)	Negro	12	(a)
India	1	(a)	Norwegian	101	.1
Ireland	3,032	3.5	Polish	7,897	9.2
Italy	80	.1	Portuguese	8	(a)
Mexico	1	(a)	Roumanian	974	1.1
Netherlands	14	(a)	Russian	1,372	1.6
Norway	21	(a)	Ruthenian	58	.1
Portugal	1	(a)	Scotch	660	.8
Roumania	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish	15	(a)
Russia	150	.2	Serbian	1,046	1.2
Scotland	524	.6	Slovak	9,029	10.5
Spain	4	(a)	Slovenian	1,359	1.6
Sweden	203	.2	Spanish	3	(a)
Switzerland	73	.1	Swedish	1,072	1.2
Wales	771	.9	Syrian	23	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Turkish	22	(a)
Abyssinian	1	(a)	Welsh	1,237	1.4
Arabian	1	(a)	Australian (race not specified)	2	(a)
Armenian	50	.1	Austrian (race not specified)	522	.6
Bohemian and Moravian	248	.3	Belgian (race not specified)	14	(a)
Bosnian	18	(a)	Swiss (race not specified)	45	.1
Bulgarian	212	.2			
Canadian, French	38	(a)	Grand total	86,089	100.0
Canadian, Other	211	.2			
Croatian	4,003	4.6	Total native-born of foreign		
Cuban	3	(a)	father	11,542	13.4
Dalmatian	22	(a)	Total native-born	36,409	42.3
Danish	61	.1	Total foreign-born	49,680	57.7
Dutch	62	.1			
English	2,340	2.7			
Finnish	315	.4			
French	139	.2			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon referring to the table it is seen that 24.2 per cent of the total number of employees studied are white, and 4.7 per cent negroes, native-born of native father. The second generation, or the employees, native-born of foreign father constitute only 13.4 per cent of the total, while the foreign-born employees make up 57.7 per cent of the entire number investigated. Among the second generation the employees whose fathers were born in Germany, Ireland, and England, in the order named, are preponderant, and among the foreign-born workers in the blast furnaces and steel mills the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Germans, and Croatians, in the order named, exhibit the largest proportion.

The table next presented shows, by locality, the general nativity and race of male employees for whom information was secured.

TABLE 23.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	24.8	15.1	32.6	24.2
Negro.....	1.1	.5	39.1	4.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Australia.....	(a)			(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	.6	.1	.2	.5
Belgium.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Bulgaria.....	(a)			(a)
Canada.....	.1	.3	(a)	.2
China.....			(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
England.....	2.1	1.6	.7	1.9
Finland.....	(a)			(a)
France.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Germany.....	5.0	6.1	2.7	5.0
Greece.....	(a)		(a)	(a)
India.....				(a)
Ireland.....	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.5
Italy.....	.1	(a)	.1	.1
Mexico.....	(a)			(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Portugal.....	(a)			(a)
Roumania.....				(a)
Russia.....	.1	.5		.2
Scotland.....	.6	.4	.6	.6
Spain.....	(a)		(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	.2	.8	.1	.2
Switzerland.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1
Wales.....	1.1	.4	.2	.9
Foreign-born, by race:				
Abyssinian.....			(a)	(a)
Arabian.....	(a)			(a)
Armenian.....		.4	(a)	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.3	.4	.1	.3
Bosnian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Bulgarian.....	.1	.6	.8	.2
Canadian, French.....	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	.2	.5	.1	.2
Croatian.....	5.3	4.4	(a)	4.6
Cuban.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Dalmatian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Danish.....	.1	.2	(a)	.1
Dutch.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1
English.....	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.7
Finnish.....	.3	1.2	(a)	.4
French.....	.2	.1	.2	.2
German.....	5.0	8.2	1.6	5.1
Greek.....	.5	.3	2.2	.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	.1	(a)		.1
Herzegovinian.....	(a)	.4		.1
Irish.....	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.8
Italian, North.....	1.5	.8	.9	1.3
Italian, South.....	2.1	.3	4.8	2.1
Italian (not specified).....		(a)		(a)
Japanese.....		(a)		(a)
Lithuanian.....	1.2	1.2	.6	1.1
Macedonian.....	.1	1.4	.3	.3
Magyar.....	6.6	2.7	.2	5.4
Mexican.....			(a)	(a)
Montenegrin.....	(a)	.2	(a)	(a)
Negro.....	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)
Norwegian.....	(a)	.4	.2	.1
Polish.....	7.5	24.2	.8	9.2
Portuguese.....	(a)		(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	1.4	.1	.4	1.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 23.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Russian.....	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6
Ruthenian.....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1
Scotch.....	.8	.5	.8	.8
Scotch-Irish.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Servian.....	1.4	.9	.....	1.2
Slovak.....	13.1	1.9	1.9	10.5
Slovenian.....	1.1	5.1	.1	1.6
Spanish.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Swedish.....	.7	4.4	.7	1.2
Syrian.....	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....	(a)	.1	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	1.6	1.5	.2	1.4
Australian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	.4	1.9	.2	.6
Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14.3	13.0	6.9	13.4
Total native-born.....	40.2	28.5	78.5	42.3
Total foreign-born.....	59.8	71.5	21.5	57.7

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

From the data presented in the above table it appears that the proportion of foreign-born employees is much larger in the Middle West than in the East and much larger in the East than in the South; that the proportion of native-born white employees of native father is largest in the South and considerably smaller in the Middle West than in the East; that the proportion of employees native-born of foreign father is smallest in the South and slightly larger in the East than in the Middle West; and that the proportion of native-born negro employees of native father is many times larger in the South than in either the East or the Middle West. Of the foreign-born the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, and Germans, in the order mentioned, are the principal races in the East; the Poles, Germans, Slovenians, Swedes, and Croatians, in the order mentioned, are the principal races in the Middle West; and the South Italians, Greeks, Slovaks, Russians, and Germans, in the order mentioned, are the principal races in the South.

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied—Status of the first and second generations compared—Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of different sources of family income—[Text Tables 24 to 61 and General Tables 6 to 18].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before entering upon a discussion of the status in this country of immigrant iron and steel workers and members of their households, it will be necessary to set forth their industrial condition before immigrating to the United States. In this connection the following tables show by race of individual the occupation and industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of arrival.

TABLE 24.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	195	118	51	25	1	60.5	26.2	12.8	0.5
French.....	38	35	3			92.1	7.9	.0	.0
German.....	93	59	19	14	1	63.4	20.4	15.1	1.1
Irish.....	43	35	8			81.4	18.6	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	51	44	2	5		86.3	3.9	9.8	.0
Italian, South.....	289	249	20	20		86.2	6.9	6.9	.0
Magyar.....	253	190	40	17	6	75.1	15.8	6.7	2.4
Polish.....	319	154	90	74	1	48.3	28.2	23.2	.3
Roumanian.....	47	15	5	26	1	31.9	10.6	55.3	2.1
Ruthenian.....	41	19	7	15		46.3	17.1	36.6	.0
Scotch.....	27	25	2			92.6	7.4	.0	.0
Servian.....	65	46	8	10	1	70.8	12.3	15.4	1.5
Slovak.....	173	98	49	24	2	56.6	28.3	13.9	1.2
Slovenian.....	35	15	4	16		42.9	11.4	45.7	.0
Total.....	1,727	1,148	319	247	13	66.5	18.5	14.3	.8

TABLE 25.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	195	60.5	16.9	5.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	26.2	12.3	0.5	12.8	0.0	0.5	0.5
French.....	38	2.1	.0	5.3	.0	.0	2.6	7.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
German.....	93	63.4	6.5	10.8	.0	3.2	.0	20.4	15.1	.0	15.1	.0	1.1	1.1
Irish.....	43	81.4	.0	11.6	4.7	2.3	.0	18.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	51	86.3	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	3.9	7.8	2.0	9.8	.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	289	86.2	5.2	1.0	.3	.3	.0	6.9	5.9	1.0	6.9	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	253	75.1	7.5	5.9	1.6	.8	.0	15.8	5.5	1.2	6.7	2.4	.0	2.4
Polish.....	319	48.3	11.9	15.0	.3	.3	.6	28.2	21.6	1.6	23.2	.3	.0	.3
Roumanian.....	47	31.9	2.1	8.5	.0	.0	.0	10.6	55.3	.0	55.3	2.1	.0	2.1
Ruthenian.....	41	46.3	7.3	9.8	.0	.0	.0	17.1	36.6	.0	36.6	.0	.0	.0
Scotch.....	27	92.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.4	7.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	65	70.8	4.6	7.7	.0	.0	.0	12.3	15.4	.0	15.4	1.5	.0	1.5
Slovak.....	173	56.6	13.9	12.1	1.2	.0	1.2	28.3	13.9	.0	13.9	1.2	.0	1.2
Slovenian.....	35	42.9	.0	5.7	.0	5.7	.0	11.4	42.9	2.9	45.7	.0	.0	.0
Total.....	1,727	66.5	8.3	7.9	.6	1.0	.6	18.5	13.5	.8	14.3	.6	.1	.8

Information was secured from a total of 1,727 females in the households studied who reported the character of their occupations before coming to this country. Of the total number reporting, 66.5 per cent had been without occupation; while 18.5 per cent of the total number had been working for wages, 14.3 per cent had been working without wages, and 0.8 per cent had been working for profit.

Of the total number of Croatian females reporting, 16.9 per cent had been employed as farm laborers for wages, as compared with 13.9 per cent of the Slovaks, 11.9 per cent of the Poles, and 7.5 per cent of the Magyars. None of the French, Irish, North Italians, Scotch, or Slovenian reporting had been so employed, and only 2.1 per cent of the Roumanians and 4.6 per cent of the Servians. The Poles had the largest proportion, or 15 per cent, who were engaged in domestic service, while none of the Scotch were thus engaged.

Of the races represented among those who were employed as factory operatives, 4.7 per cent of all of the Irish reporting were so employed, 1.6 per cent of the Magyar, 1.2 per cent of the Slovak, and 0.3 per cent each of the South Italian and Polish. These are the only races represented in factory occupations. Small proportions of the Slovenian, Croatian, German, Irish, Magyar, South Italian, and Polish women were engaged in hand trades in their native countries.

Thirteen and five-tenths per cent of the total number of women reporting were farm laborers working without wages, and only 0.8 per cent were in other occupations. Of all of the Roumanian females reporting, 55.3 per cent were farm laborers working without wages, as well as 42.9 per cent of the Slovenians, 36.6 per cent of the Ruthenians, and 21.6 per cent of the Poles. None of the French, Irish, or Scotch were thus employed. Of the North Italian females,

2 per cent were working without wages in occupations other than farming, as compared with 2.9 per cent of the Slovenians, 1.6 per cent of the Poles, 1.2 per cent of the Magyars, 1 per cent of the South Italians, and 0.5 per cent of the Croatians. None of the other races show any women who worked abroad without wages in occupations other than farming. Six-tenths per cent of the total number reporting were farmers working for profit. These were confined to the Magyar, Polish, Roumanian, Servian, and Slovak races; and the 0.1 per cent who were working for profit in occupations other than farming were confined to the Croatian and German races.

The tables next presented show the occupation and industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over when they came to the United States.

TABLE 26.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Bulgarian.....	734	8	260	113	353	1.1	35.4	15.4	48.1
Croatian.....	397	7	138	177	75	1.8	34.8	44.6	18.9
French.....	51	1	47	.....	3	2.0	92.2	.0	5.9
German.....	150	7	97	16	30	4.7	64.7	10.7	20.0
Greek.....	163	7	52	11	93	4.3	31.9	6.7	57.1
Irish.....	52	6	27	17	2	11.5	51.9	32.7	3.8
Italian, North.....	80	3	41	12	24	3.8	51.3	15.0	30.0
Italian, South.....	590	14	331	66	179	2.4	56.1	11.2	30.3
Macedonian.....	91	3	39	.....	49	3.3	42.9	.0	53.8
Magyar.....	501	6	261	102	132	1.2	52.1	20.4	26.3
Polish.....	493	6	305	140	42	1.2	61.9	28.4	8.5
Roumanian.....	102	1	21	42	38	1.0	20.6	41.2	37.3
Ruthenian.....	91	1	41	26	23	1.1	45.1	28.6	25.3
Scotch.....	30	.....	29	1	.....	.0	96.7	3.3	.0
Servian.....	195	1	55	108	31	.5	28.2	55.4	15.9
Slovak.....	256	4	179	47	26	1.6	69.9	18.4	10.2
Slovenian.....	49	.....	10	28	11	.0	20.4	57.1	22.4
Total.....	4,085	77	1,982	909	1,117	1.9	48.5	22.3	27.3

TABLE 27.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 15 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.						Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.		
			Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.				In other occupations.	Total.	
Bulgarian.....	734	1.1	10.5	1.8	0.0	15.5	7.6	35.4	15.0	0.4	15.4	44.0	4.1	48.1
Croatian.....	397	1.8	16.4	1.0	.5	13.1	3.8	34.8	44.6	.0	44.6	18.1	.8	18.9
French.....	51	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	12.0	78.4	92.2	.0	.0	.0	3.9	2.0	5.9
German.....	150	4.7	32.7	2.7	2.0	18.7	8.7	64.7	10.7	.0	10.7	17.3	2.7	20.0
Greek.....	163	4.3	11.0	1.8	.0	9.8	9.2	31.9	6.7	.0	6.7	47.9	9.2	57.1
Irish.....	52	11.5	15.4	17.3	5.8	5.8	7.7	51.9	30.8	1.9	32.7	3.8	.0	3.8
Italian, North.....	80	3.8	27.5	1.3	2.5	11.3	8.8	51.3	15.0	.0	15.0	21.3	8.8	30.0
Italian, South.....	590	2.4	29.8	4.6	.3	7.3	14.1	56.1	9.5	1.7	11.2	26.6	3.7	30.3
Macedonian.....	91	3.3	22.0	.0	.0	4.4	16.5	42.9	.0	.0	.0	41.8	12.1	53.8
Magyar.....	501	1.2	30.9	2.0	.8	14.0	4.4	52.1	19.8	.6	20.4	24.4	2.0	26.3
Polish.....	493	1.2	20.7	3.0	2.0	23.5	12.6	61.9	28.2	.2	28.4	7.7	.8	8.5
Roumanian.....	102	1.0	9.8	2.0	1.0	6.9	1.0	20.6	41.2	.0	41.2	35.3	2.0	37.3
Ruthenian.....	91	1.1	35.2	.0	.0	.0	9.9	45.1	28.6	.0	28.6	24.2	1.1	25.3
Scotch.....	30	.0	.0	3.3	6.7	10.0	76.7	96.7	.0	3.3	3.3	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	195	.5	17.9	1.5	.0	5.6	3.1	28.2	55.4	.0	55.4	12.8	3.1	15.9
Slovak.....	256	1.6	36.3	3.5	.0	8.6	21.5	69.9	18.0	.4	18.4	9.0	1.2	10.2
Slovenian.....	49	.0	8.2	.0	.0	8.2	4.1	20.4	57.1	.0	57.1	20.4	2.0	22.4
Total.....	4,085	1.9	21.3	2.6	1.1	12.6	11.0	48.5	21.7	.5	22.3	24.3	3.0	27.3

Of the total number of individuals, 48.5 per cent had worked abroad for wages; 27.3 per cent had worked for profit; and 22.3 per cent had worked without wages. Only 1.9 per cent were without occupation abroad.

There is a considerable variation in the industrial condition of the specified races before coming to the United States. Of the Scotch 96.7 per cent and of the French 92.2 per cent had worked for wages. With a few exceptions, a larger proportion of the remaining races were working for wages than in any other industrial condition. The Slovenians, Servians, Croatians, and Roumanians, however, had a greater proportion working without wages than were reported in any other industrial condition. Of the Greeks 57.1 per cent, of the Macedonians 53.8 per cent, and of the Bulgarians 48.1 per cent had worked for profit. The Irish had a much larger proportion without occupation abroad than any other race.

The largest proportion, or 21.3 per cent, of the total number of individuals reporting who worked for wages were farm laborers abroad. Relatively large proportions of this class were also in the hand trades and in other occupations. This occupation was relatively most commonly followed by the Slovaks and Ruthenians. The Irish show a greater proportion who were laborers abroad than in any other occupation. The iron and steel industry was not a general occupation with any race. The largest proportions in that industry were 7.8 per cent of the French, 6.7 per cent of the Scotch, and 5.8 per cent of the Irish, thus indicating that the members of the various races had little experience and training abroad for the work in which they are engaged in

this country. The Poles, Germans, and Bulgarians show relatively large proportions in the hand trades. Of the French 78.4 per cent and of the Scotch 76.7 per cent were in occupations other than those specified in the table.

Of the total number of male employees reporting, 57.1 per cent of the Slovenians and 55.4 per cent of the Servians were farm laborers working without wages. Twenty-four and three-tenths per cent were farmers working for profit. The largest proportions who worked for profit in other occupations were 12.1 per cent of the Macedonians, 9.2 per cent of the Greeks, and 8.8 per cent of the North Italians.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

The table next submitted shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States. The presentation is by race. The accompanying chart shows more graphically the proportions engaged in iron and steel manufacture as contrasted with the proportions farming or doing farm labor.

TABLE 28.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

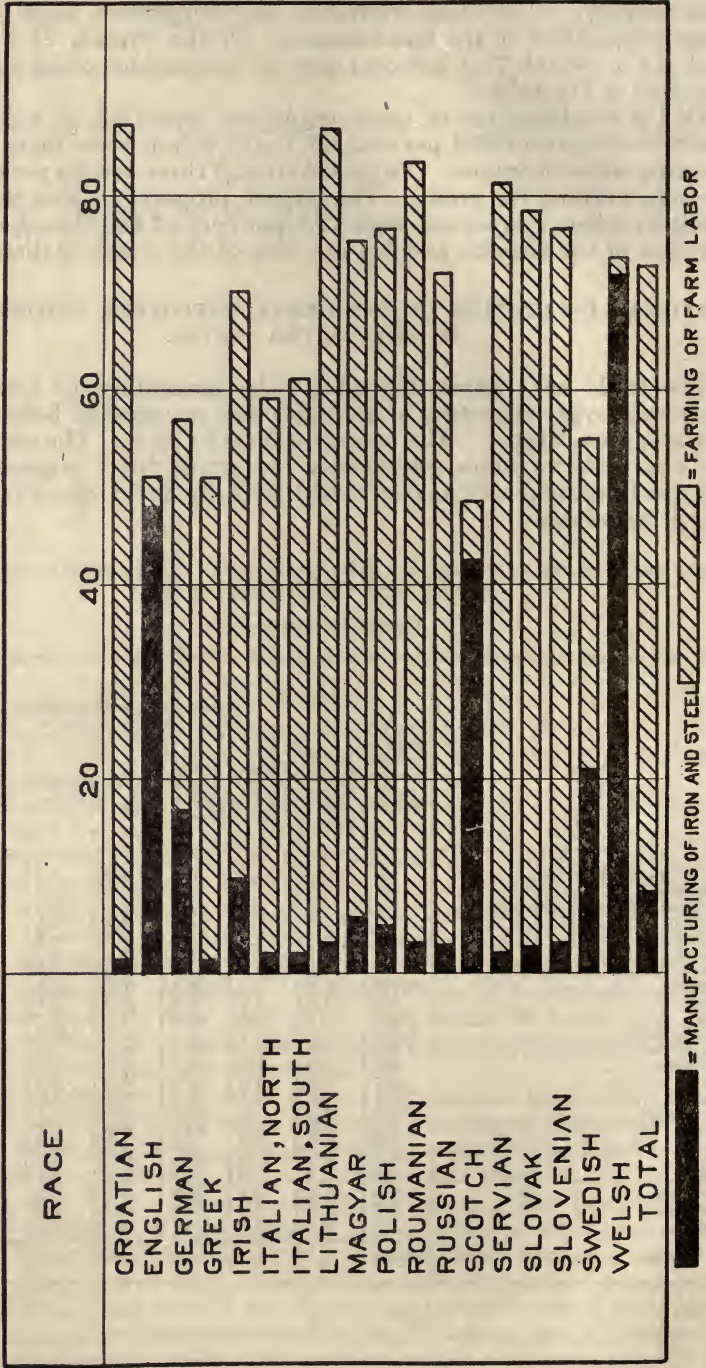
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						Other occupations.
		Manufacture of iron and steel.	Other manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	206	20.4	6.3	52.4	9.2	7.3	1.5	2.9
Bulgarian.....	136	.7	.0	77.2	14.0	2.2	3.7	2.2
Canadian (other than French).....	101	34.7	3.0	10.9	10.9	8.9	6.9	24.8
Croatian.....	3,132	1.5	1.4	86.0	5.8	3.1	.4	2.0
English.....	1,301	48.1	6.8	3.2	8.8	8.8	3.8	20.4
Finnish.....	292	6.2	2.7	68.5	10.6	4.1	1.0	6.8
French.....	89	34.8	10.1	14.6	11.2	7.9	4.5	16.9
German.....	2,919	16.9	7.5	40.1	10.6	14.4	2.9	7.7
Greek.....	510	1.4	2.2	49.8	22.2	7.8	2.9	13.7
Irish.....	1,686	9.8	4.0	60.6	11.9	2.7	1.4	9.5
Italian, North.....	1,013	2.2	1.4	57.1	21.2	10.6	1.4	6.2
Italian, South.....	1,518	2.2	1.4	59.0	20.4	8.4	2.0	6.6
Lithuanian.....	907	3.2	1.4	84.0	7.2	2.2	.4	1.5
Magyar.....	4,097	5.9	1.3	69.6	13.9	5.5	.8	3.0
Polish.....	7,167	5.0	2.4	71.8	11.9	5.2	.6	3.1
Roumanian.....	901	3.1	.7	80.6	8.1	3.7	1.3	2.6
Russian.....	1,280	3.0	2.3	69.1	18.9	2.7	.7	3.4
Scotch.....	403	42.7	5.2	6.0	4.5	15.4	3.2	23.1
Servian.....	700	2.1	.9	79.4	11.1	3.9	1.3	1.3
Slovak.....	8,330	2.9	1.8	75.7	12.9	4.1	.4	2.3
Slovenian.....	1,230	3.2	2.8	73.6	7.2	7.3	1.4	4.6
Swedish.....	906	21.1	6.8	34.1	6.7	8.5	1.7	21.1
Welsh.....	747	72.0	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.8	15.8
Total.....	40,659	8.6	2.7	64.4	11.8	5.8	1.2	5.5

Per cent of foreign-born male employees in iron and steel manufacturing and in farming or farm labor before coming to the United States, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 400 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



■ = MANUFACTURING OF IRON AND STEEL ▨ = FARMING OR FARM LABOR

Of the total number of foreign-born iron and steel workers, 64.4 per cent were engaged in farming or were farm laborers before coming to the United States. Only a relatively small proportion of the total were engaged in each other specified occupation. Moreover, the greater number of the specified races show that the largest proportion of each were farmers or farm laborers abroad, the proportion reaching as high as 86 per cent of the Croatians.

Although only 8.6 per cent of the total had been occupied in the manufacture of iron and steel, the proportions of several races who had been so occupied are relatively large. For example, 72 per cent of the Welsh had been in the iron and steel industry abroad and slightly less than 50 per cent of the English and Scotch. Of the employees of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the Bohemians and Moravians alone show any considerable proportion who had been iron and steel workers abroad.

The following table sets forth the percentage of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States and who were employed abroad in the iron and steel industry. The exhibit is by locality and race of individual:

TABLE 29.—Per cent of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, who were employed abroad in the iron and steel manufacturing industry, by locality and by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Bulgarian.....	(b)	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatian.....	0.9	.0	0.0	(b)	(b)	.5
German.....	.0	2.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	2.0
Italian, North.....	.0	(b)	.....	.....	7.1	2.5
Italian, South.....	.0	.0	.....	.....	.5	.3
Magyar.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	.0	.....	.8
Polish.....	.0	.....	2.6	.....	8.3	2.0
Servian.....	.0	.0	(b)	.....	.....	.0
Slovak.....	.0	(b)	(b)	.....	.0	.0
Total.....	1.0	1.4	1.9	.0	1.3	1.1

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the above table it may be seen that, as already stated, only 1.1 per cent of the total number of foreign-born males, 16 years of age or over, were employed abroad in work of a nature similar to that in which they are now employed. Of the different localities, Community D in the East shows the largest proportion, or 1.9 per cent, as compared with none in the Middle West, and 1.3 per cent in the South.

Comparing the proportions shown by the various races in the different localities, it will be seen that no race reports employees in the Middle West who were iron and steel workers abroad, while

in the South the largest proportion, or 8.3 per cent, is shown by the Poles, followed by the North Italians with 7.1 per cent, the South Italians showing 0.5 per cent. Regarding the East, in the Pittsburg district only two races report proportions, the Magyars 1.3 per cent and the Croatians 0.9 per cent; in Community C the Germans exhibit the largest proportion, or 2.9 per cent, as compared with 1.2 per cent as shown by the Magyars, other races not showing any members who had been iron and steel workers before immigration; in Community D the Poles and Magyars, the only races reporting proportions, show 2.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, who were employed abroad in iron and steel manufacturing.

The table next submitted shows, by locality and by race, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who were engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel before coming to the United States:

TABLE 30.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who were engaged in the iron and steel manufacturing industry before coming to the United States, by locality and by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Croatian.....	1.4	2.1	(a)	1.5
English.....	46.2	58.7	(a)	48.1
Finnish.....	7.6	4.8	(a)	6.2
German.....	15.8	18.0	34.1	16.9
Greek.....	2.3	(a)	.0	1.4
Irish.....	9.3	11.2	(a)	9.8
Italian, North.....	2.0	1.1	(a)	2.2
Italian, South.....	2.6	(a)	.5	2.2
Lithuanian.....	3.3	3.5	(a)	3.2
Magyar.....	5.9	5.8	(a)	5.9
Polish.....	5.1	4.9	(a)	5.0
Russian.....	2.7	5.3	.7	3.0
Servian.....	1.8	4.0	.....	2.1
Slovak.....	2.8	2.1	6.3	2.9
Slovenian.....	3.9	2.2	(a)	3.2
Swedish.....	25.3	18.7	(a)	21.1
Welsh.....	69.9	87.5	(a)	72.0
Total.....	8.4	9.8	9.2	8.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the above table it appears that the proportion of foreign-born male employees who were engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel before coming to the United States is larger in the Middle West than in the South, and larger in the South than in the East. Of the several races, the Croatian, English, German, Irish, Lithuanian, Russian, Servian, and Welsh have a larger proportion of individuals who were employed while abroad in the manufacture of iron and steel in the Middle West than in the East; the Finns, North Italians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, Slovenians, and Swedes have larger proportions in the East than in the Middle West, and the Germans and Slovaks in the South than in either the Middle West or the East a larger proportion who were iron and steel workers while abroad.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows by general nativity and race of individual the general occupation at the present time of females in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over.

TABLE 31.—General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	221	2.7	5.0	8.1	81.4	2.7
Negro.....	128	1.6	.0	.8	95.3	2.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	46	13.0	.0	15.2	71.7	.0
Irish.....	89	9.0	11.2	23.6	56.2	.0
Scotch.....	20	5.0	5.0	10.0	70.0	10.0
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	.0	.0	4.8	90.5	4.8
Croatian.....	208	2.9	1.0	6.3	89.9	.0
English.....	23	.0	.0	.0	95.7	4.3
French.....	48	.0	.0	4.2	93.8	2.1
German.....	115	.9	.9	9.6	88.7	.0
Irish.....	67	3.0	1.5	4.5	91.0	.0
Italian, North.....	61	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Italian, South.....	354	.3	.6	.8	98.0	.3
Magyar.....	291	1.0	.0	7.2	91.4	.3
Polish.....	359	1.1	.0	.3	98.6	.0
Roumanian.....	55	3.6	.0	.0	96.4	.0
Ruthenian.....	44	2.3	2.3	.0	95.5	.0
Scotch.....	39	.0	2.6	.0	97.4	.0
Servian.....	66	7.6	.0	1.5	90.9	.0
Slovak.....	194	.5	1.5	.5	97.4	.0
Slovenian.....	39	.0	5.1	5.1	89.7	.0
Grand total.....	2,620	2.0	1.5	4.7	90.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	247	6.9	6.5	18.2	63.6	4.9
Total native-born.....	596	4.2	4.5	10.7	77.0	3.5
Total foreign-born.....	2,024	1.3	.6	2.9	94.8	.3

The data given in this table concern 2,620 women over 16 years of age belonging to households whose heads were employed in the iron and steel industry. The percentages of the total show that 90.8 per cent of all women were at home, only 1 per cent in school, and about 8 per cent employed in trade, domestic service, and unspecified occupations. Among the foreign-born women, the proportion of those employed falls below the percentage for the total, as does the proportion of those in school, while the proportion of those at home rises above it. The percentages for the women native-born of foreign father vary rather widely from the foreign-born and indicate a slightly greater tendency upon the part of the women of the second generation to attend school and to enter wage-earning occupations. They have a proportion at school which is far above the proportion of the total, and their proportion employed is 31.6 per cent. Of the three races represented among the women native-born of foreign father the Irish have 43.8 per cent in various occupations, the

Germans 28.2 per cent, and the Scotch 20 per cent. The latter race has 10 per cent at school, as contrasted with none of the Irish and Germans. Among the foreign-born, the North Italian is the only race having its entire number at home, but no race falls below 88.7 per cent in this respect. The Servians, Croatians, Slovenians, Germans, Irish, and Magyars have considerable proportions at work; the Servians lead in the number in domestic service, the Slovenians in trade, and the Germans in unspecified occupations. The Bohemian and Moravian, English, French, South Italian, and Magyar, in the order named, are the only races reporting very small proportions of women at school.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the general occupation of males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over:

TABLE 32.—*General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	196	75.5	17.3	3.6	3.6
Negro.....	150	57.3	41.3	.7	.7
Native-born of foreign father by race of father:					
English.....	31	74.2	25.8	.0	.0
German.....	52	84.6	11.5	1.9	1.9
Irish.....	107	82.2	12.1	1.9	3.7
Polish.....	22	59.1	9.1	13.6	18.2
Slovak.....	23	30.4	56.5	.0	13.0
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	81.8	18.2	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	745	67.1	28.1	4.7	.1
Croatian.....	418	81.3	16.7	1.9	.0
English.....	28	53.6	46.4	.0	.0
French.....	59	6.8	88.1	3.4	1.7
German.....	173	79.2	15.6	5.2	.0
Greek.....	165	91.5	5.5	3.0	.0
Irish.....	82	96.3	1.2	2.4	.0
Italian, North.....	89	60.7	37.1	2.2	.0
Italian, South.....	681	64.3	31.4	4.3	.0
Macedonian.....	91	86.8	13.2	.0	.0
Magyar.....	533	63.4	31.5	4.9	.2
Polish.....	542	83.9	14.9	.9	.2
Roumanian.....	108	86.1	10.2	3.7	.0
Ruthenian.....	92	84.8	12.0	3.3	.0
Scotch.....	52	9.6	88.5	1.9	.0
Servian.....	206	81.1	10.2	8.7	.0
Slovak.....	299	59.5	37.5	2.7	.3
Slovenian.....	51	90.2	9.8	.0	.0
Grand total.....	5,110	71.0	25.0	3.4	.6
Total native born of foreign father.....	289	70.2	21.8	2.4	5.5
Total native-born.....	635	68.8	25.0	2.4	3.8
Total foreign-born.....	4,475	71.4	25.0	3.6	.1

Of the 5,110 males in the households studied 16 years of age or over for whom information was secured, 71 per cent were employed in

the iron and steel industry, 25 per cent were otherwise employed, 3.4 per cent were at home, and only a fraction of 1 per cent at school. The proportion of individuals employed in the iron and steel industry is largest for white persons native-born of native father, second largest for the foreign-born, and very much smaller for negroes native-born of native father than for persons native-born of foreign father, while the proportion of individuals otherwise employed is very much larger for the negroes native-born of native father than for any other group and smaller for white persons native-born of native father than for the foreign-born or for persons native-born of foreign father. Of the foreign-born the Irish, Greeks, Slovenians, Macedonians, and Roumanians, in the order mentioned, have the largest and the French and Scotch the smallest proportion of individuals employed in the iron and steel industry, and the Scotch have the largest and the Greeks, Irish, and Slovenians the smallest proportion of individuals otherwise employed.

STATUS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS COMPARED.

The following table shows the percentage of males 16 years of age or over engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of individual:

TABLE 33.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over engaged in the iron and steel manufacturing industry, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of individual.	Number employed.	Per cent—	
			In the manufacture of iron and steel.	Otherwise employed.
Native-born:				
White.....	United States...	182	81.3	18.7
Negro.....	United States...	148	58.1	41.9
Foreign-born:				
English.....	United States...	31	74.2	25.8
	Abroad.....	28	53.6	46.4
German.....	United States...	50	88.0	12.0
	Abroad.....	164	83.5	16.5
Irish.....	United States...	101	87.1	12.9
	Abroad.....	80	98.8	1.3
Slovak.....	United States...	20	35.0	65.0
	Abroad.....	290	61.4	38.6

Comparing the second with the first generation of the races shown in the above table, it will be noted that the tendency on the part of the second generation of both English and Germans is to seek employment in the same industry in which the first generation is employed, while the reverse is true of the second generation of both the Irish and Slovaks, the differences being much less marked among the Germans and Irish than among the English and Slovaks. Without regard to place of birth, it will be noted that in only one instance—the second generation of Slovaks—is the proportion employed in the manufacture of iron and steel smaller than the proportion otherwise employed.

A much larger proportion of whites native-born of native father than of native-born negroes is employed in the manufacture of iron and steel, and consequently a much smaller proportion of the former than the latter is otherwise employed.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The table and charts next presented show, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over who earned each specified rate per week.

TABLE 34.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

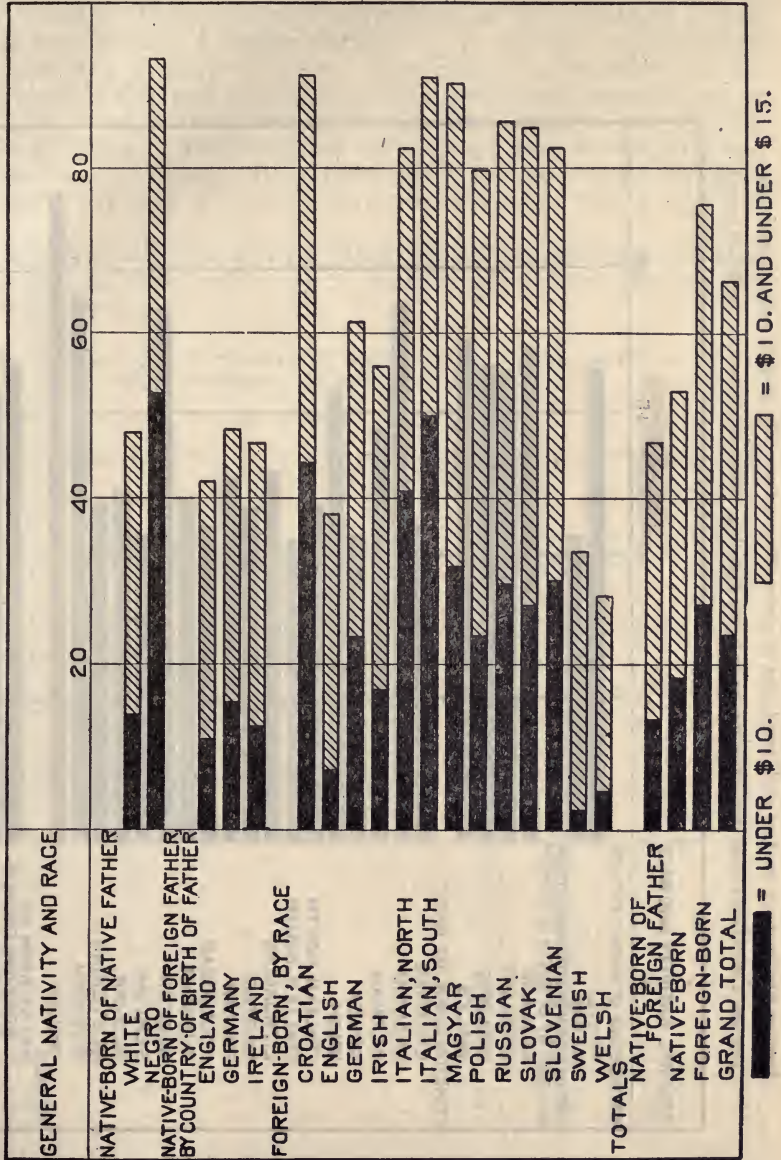
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.								
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.	
Native-born of native father:											
White.....	17,911	\$16.54	97.8	86.2	69.3	52.0	33.8	21.9	13.8	9.9	
Negro.....	3,787	10.64	96.0	47.2	18.0	6.7	4.7	2.5	1.9	1.5	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Austria-Hungary.....	261	12.66	92.7	73.6	46.4	26.1	12.3	3.1	1.1	.4	
Canada.....	134	17.11	98.5	90.3	69.4	53.0	38.8	29.9	17.2	11.2	
England.....	1,415	17.26	98.3	89.1	73.7	57.9	40.8	25.0	15.9	10.7	
France.....	163	18.48	98.2	86.5	76.1	61.3	46.6	27.0	19.6	14.1	
Germany.....	3,693	16.43	97.5	84.6	67.4	51.6	33.6	20.9	13.4	9.1	
Ireland.....	2,703	16.60	98.1	87.4	70.6	53.3	36.2	22.7	14.2	9.2	
Russia.....	108	13.42	95.4	78.7	58.3	32.4	12.0	5.6	2.8	.9	
Scotland.....	471	17.53	99.4	91.9	79.6	61.1	45.0	27.6	15.9	10.0	
Sweden.....	161	16.36	96.9	91.3	81.4	61.5	34.2	19.3	11.8	5.6	
Wales.....	690	17.54	98.8	90.4	74.6	60.7	41.4	25.5	16.1	10.4	
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian.....	236	13.58	98.7	63.1	53.0	41.9	28.0	6.4	2.1	.4	
Bulgarian.....	194	10.41	99.5	47.9	18.0	2.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	
Canadian (other than French).....	195	18.04	99.5	92.8	79.5	62.6	47.7	34.4	20.0	15.9	
Croatian.....	3,703	11.02	92.7	55.7	22.5	8.7	2.8	1.3	.8	.1	
English.....	2,191	18.76	99.6	92.8	78.4	61.9	44.8	31.2	21.3	15.7	
Finnish.....	186	15.61	100.0	93.0	75.3	61.3	26.3	14.0	4.3	1.1	
French.....	120	16.50	100.0	80.0	60.0	49.2	34.2	15.8	9.2	8.3	
German.....	4,026	14.38	97.8	76.8	53.9	38.6	23.2	12.6	7.7	4.3	
Greek.....	542	10.70	99.4	46.3	23.6	11.8	4.8	.4	.2	.2	
Irish.....	2,309	15.83	98.4	83.1	65.0	44.0	29.1	18.3	12.4	9.6	
Italian, North.....	1,021	11.80	96.0	59.1	31.2	17.6	9.2	3.8	3.2	1.2	
Italian, South.....	1,544	10.59	95.1	49.9	20.6	8.9	4.3	.8	.6	.1	
Lithuanian.....	948	12.89	98.3	82.5	40.6	18.9	9.3	2.7	1.1	.3	
Macedonian.....	257	9.30	80.9	35.0	7.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Magyar.....	4,035	11.69	95.9	68.3	34.6	9.7	4.3	1.6	.6	.2	
Norwegian.....	96	16.84	100.0	93.8	75.0	60.4	38.5	26.0	16.7	9.4	
Polish.....	7,459	12.69	98.7	76.6	44.4	20.1	9.3	3.8	1.9	1.0	
Roumanian.....	767	11.06	98.3	61.9	20.1	7.5	1.6	.3	.0	.0	
Russian.....	1,294	12.05	97.8	70.3	38.9	14.2	7.7	1.7	.8	.5	
Scotch.....	622	18.62	99.5	94.4	83.6	67.4	51.1	33.8	21.5	14.1	
Servian.....	899	10.75	84.5	49.2	24.9	7.8	2.8	1.4	.8	.1	
Slovak.....	8,363	12.27	99.0	72.9	39.7	15.0	5.9	1.9	.9	.3	
Slovenian.....	1,271	11.85	96.2	69.8	31.9	17.5	5.9	1.3	.5	.2	
Swedish.....	1,043	19.07	100.0	97.6	87.0	66.3	46.5	30.1	19.7	12.5	
Welsh.....	1,156	22.75	99.8	95.3	85.6	71.7	59.6	49.1	41.1	33.4	
Grand total.....	77,280	14.35	97.5	76.4	52.2	33.7	21.1	12.7	8.1	5.6	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,996	16.62	97.8	86.5	69.8	53.3	35.7	22.1	14.0	9.2	
Total native-born.....	31,694	15.86	97.6	81.6	63.3	47.0	30.9	19.7	12.5	8.7	
Total foreign-born.....	45,586	13.29	97.4	72.8	44.4	24.4	14.2	7.9	5.1	3.5	

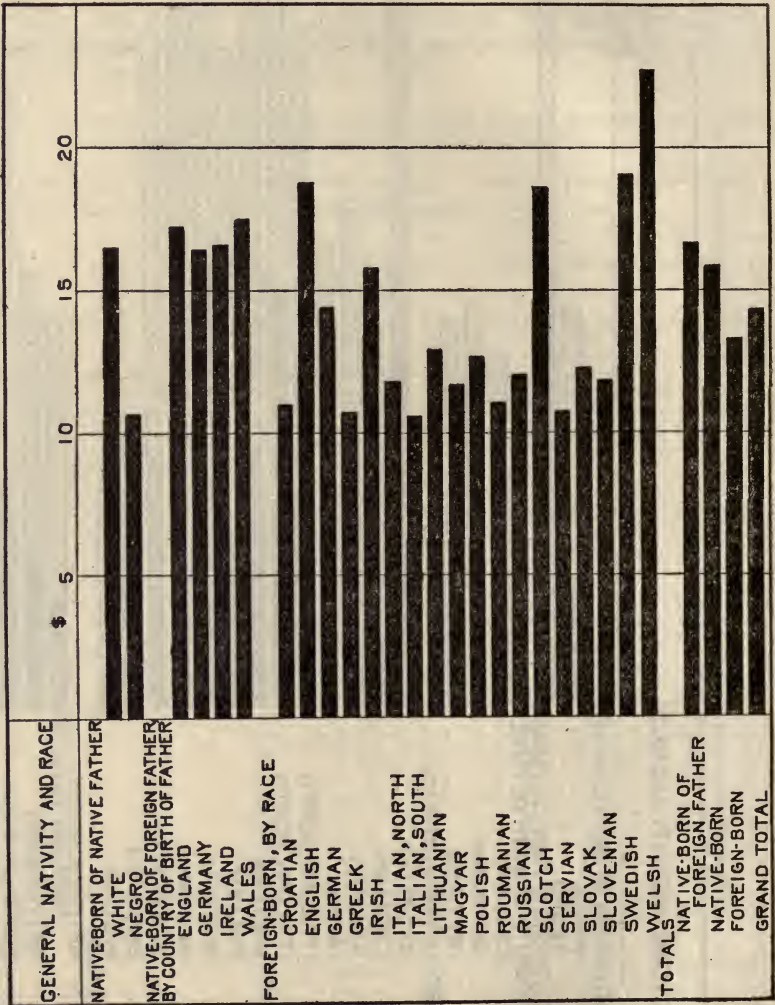
*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning less than \$10 per week and per cent earning \$10 and under \$15 per week, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



Average earnings per week of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.
 [This chart shows only races with 500 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



The greater proportion of the total number of males 18 years of age or over, as shown by the foregoing table, earn \$12.50 or over each week, and slightly less than 50 per cent of the foreign-born earn this amount weekly. The employees native-born of native father, as well as those native-born of foreign father, in the greater proportion of cases, earn \$15 a week or over. The greater proportion of the foreign-born Welsh and Scotch, and relatively large proportions of the Canadians other than French, Swedes, and English, earn \$17.50 or more each week. Relatively low earnings are most common among the Macedonians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, and South Italians, less than 50 per cent of each of these races earning \$10 or over per week.

The following table shows by locality and general nativity and race the per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$10 or more per week:

TABLE 35.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$10 or over per week, by locality and by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	86.6	85.8	84.5	86.2
Negro.....	77.8	(a)	39.7	47.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	89.3	89.4	(a)	89.1
Germany.....	83.8	90.6	74.6	84.6
Ireland.....	87.6	90.1	78.6	87.4
Foreign-born, by race:				
Croatian.....	51.9	78.8	(a)	55.7
English.....	92.9	96.1	82.2	92.8
German.....	73.2	87.1	78.9	76.8
Greek.....	60.1	(a)	19.2	46.3
Irish.....	83.0	92.5	(a)	83.1
Italian, North.....	60.1	80.2	(a)	59.1
Italian, South.....	62.8	(a)	10.8	49.9
Lithuanian.....	85.9	86.0	(a)	82.5
Magyar.....	67.4	80.7	(a)	68.3
Polish.....	67.8	91.0	(a)	76.6
Russian.....	73.9	84.5	17.8	70.3
Servian.....	45.4	78.6	.....	49.2
Slovak.....	72.7	93.1	48.3	72.9
Slovenian.....	59.4	81.1	(a)	69.8
Swedish.....	96.1	98.7	(a)	97.6
Welsh.....	95.4	96.3	(a)	95.3
Grand total.....	76.8	87.8	56.3	76.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	86.3	90.5	77.7	86.5
Total native-born.....	86.2	88.0	60.8	81.6
Total foreign-born.....	70.8	87.7	40.4	72.8

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the grand total of this table it is seen that the proportion of the employees in the iron and steel industry who earn \$10 or over per week is largest in the Middle West and smallest in the South. This

is true also of the foreign-born employees and of those who were native-born of foreign father, while of those native-born of native father, both whites and negroes, show the larger proportions in the East than in the South with weekly earnings of \$10 or more. Of the several foreign-born races reporting in each locality, each shows the largest proportion in the Middle West, and each, except the German, the smallest proportion in the South, earning \$10 or over each week.

The table next presented sets forth the percentage of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$15 or over per week according to locality and general nativity and race.

TABLE 36.—*Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$15 or over per week, by locality and by general nativity and race.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	51.8	57.7	49.1	52.0
Negro.....	23.7	(a)	2.7	6.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	57.0	63.7	(a)	57.9
Germany.....	50.3	57.4	50.3	51.6
Ireland.....	52.0	66.8	50.4	53.3
Foreign-born, by race:				
Croatian.....	8.0	12.5	(a)	8.7
English.....	59.7	78.9	55.6	61.9
German.....	35.3	48.3	42.1	38.6
Greek.....	17.9	(a)	.0	11.8
Irish.....	43.0	56.5	(a)	44.0
Italian, North.....	17.4	29.7	(a)	17.6
Italian, South.....	11.8	(a)	1.0	8.9
Lithuanian.....	19.4	20.7	(a)	18.9
Magyar.....	9.3	13.5	(a)	9.7
Polish.....	16.1	26.6	(a)	20.1
Russian.....	15.1	18.4	.0	14.2
Servian.....	6.4	18.4	.....	7.8
Slovak.....	14.9	22.8	3.4	15.0
Slovenian.....	14.4	21.0	(a)	17.5
Swedish.....	66.4	62.9	(a)	66.3
Welsh.....	69.9	84.1	(a)	71.7
Grand total.....	33.7	40.3	23.4	33.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	52.2	59.9	51.9	53.3
Total native-born.....	51.1	58.1	25.3	47.0
Total foreign-born.....	26.6	33.6	16.8	24.4

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that the proportion of all white employees, as well as that of foreign-born employees, native employees born of foreign father, and native employees born of native father, who earn \$15 or over per week, is largest in the Middle West, second largest in the East, and smallest in the South. The proportion of native negro employees born of native father earning \$15 or over weekly is very much larger in the East than in the South. Of the foreign-born, the Croatians, Irish, North Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Servians, Slovenians, and Welsh have a

larger proportion of employees earning \$15 or over each week in the Middle West than in the East, and the English, Germans, and Slovaks have a larger proportion in the Middle West than in either the East or the South. The proportion of the Swedish employees earning \$15 or over per week is slightly larger in the East than in the Middle West.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount weekly.

TABLE 37.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.					
			\$2.50 or over.	\$5 or over.	\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	919	\$8.04	99.9	91.4	49.8	20.3	7.5	2.9
Negro.....	99	7.44	100.0	86.9	58.6	6.1	2.0	1.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary.....	126	7.26	100.0	92.9	32.5	13.5	2.4	.8
England.....	108	7.94	100.0	84.3	47.2	18.5	4.6	2.8
Germany.....	289	7.43	100.0	88.2	38.4	17.3	3.8	1.0
Ireland.....	150	7.88	99.3	90.7	44.0	16.7	6.7	2.7
Wales.....	41	7.32	100.0	97.6	43.9	17.1	4.9	2.4
Foreign-born, by race, Slovak.....	54	7.88	100.0	94.4	40.7	14.8	9.3	.0
Grand total.....	2,149	7.85	99.9	90.6	47.1	18.2	6.3	2.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	865	7.65	99.9	90.1	42.1	17.5	5.1	1.6
Total native-born.....	1,883	7.83	99.9	90.5	46.7	18.3	6.1	2.2
Total foreign-born.....	266	7.96	100.0	90.6	49.6	17.7	7.5	3.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for the time lost during the year.

From the data presented in the above table, it appears that practically all the male employees between 14 and 18 years of age, for whom information was secured, earn at least \$2.50 per week, that 90.6 per cent earn \$5 or over, 47.1 per cent earn \$7.50 or over, 18.2 per cent earn \$10 or over, 6.3 per cent earn \$12.50 or over, and only a very small proportion earn \$15 or over each week. The proportion of employees earning \$5 or over, \$10 or over, and \$12.50 or over, respectively, is smallest for the native-born negroes of native father and larger for the whites native-born of native father and the foreign-born than for the native-born of foreign father, while the proportion of employees earning \$7.50 or over is largest for the native negroes born of native father, second largest for the whites native-born of native father, and smallest for those who were native-born of foreign father. Of the Slovaks, the only foreign race for which percentages have been computed, a larger proportion than of all the foreign-born earn \$5 and \$12.50 or over, respectively, and a smaller proportion than of all the foreign-born earn \$7.50 or over and \$10 or over, respectively.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The following table shows, by race and length of residence in the United States, the percentage of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over who were earning each specified amount per week:

TABLE 38.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian:									
Under 5.....	92	98.9	50.0	41.3	31.5	19.6	5.4	4.3	0.0
5 to 9.....	89	100.0	67.4	59.6	50.6	38.2	3.4	.0	.0
10 or over.....	55	96.4	78.2	61.8	45.5	25.5	12.7	1.8	1.8
Croatian:									
Under 5.....	2,262	91.5	49.4	15.6	3.7	.9	.4	.4	(a)
5 to 9.....	1,083	94.6	64.5	30.7	15.1	5.1	2.8	1.6	.2
10 or over.....	358	93.9	69.6	41.9	20.7	8.1	2.8	.8	.0
English:									
Under 5.....	265	100.0	92.5	68.7	40.4	22.6	13.6	7.2	2.6
5 to 9.....	158	100.0	94.3	76.6	54.4	36.7	21.5	10.8	5.1
10 or over.....	1,768	99.5	92.8	80.0	65.8	48.8	34.7	24.4	18.7
German:									
Under 5.....	691	95.8	63.0	32.7	19.5	7.4	2.5	1.0	.3
5 to 9.....	565	97.9	79.3	53.6	39.1	20.0	6.9	1.9	.7
10 or over.....	2,770	98.3	79.7	59.2	43.3	27.8	16.4	10.5	6.0
Greek:									
Under 5.....	470	99.6	42.8	20.4	9.1	3.2	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	47	97.9	72.3	46.8	29.8	14.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
10 or over.....	25	100.0	64.0	40.0	28.0	16.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish:									
Under 5.....	191	99.5	85.3	57.6	29.8	18.3	6.3	1.6	.5
5 to 9.....	221	99.5	90.5	76.5	48.4	29.0	14.5	10.4	6.8
10 or over.....	1,897	98.2	82.0	64.4	44.9	30.2	19.9	13.8	10.4
Italian, North:									
Under 5.....	432	97.0	47.0	19.9	9.5	5.8	2.5	2.3	1.2
5 to 9.....	388	94.1	64.7	37.1	21.6	10.8	4.6	4.4	2.1
10 or over.....	201	97.5	74.1	44.3	27.4	13.4	5.0	3.0	1.5
Italian, South:									
Under 5.....	808	96.3	38.4	11.0	4.0	1.5	.2	.1	.0
5 to 9.....	452	95.1	60.4	30.1	15.0	8.2	1.3	.7	.0
10 or over.....	284	91.5	66.2	32.7	13.0	6.0	1.8	1.8	.7
Lithuanian:									
Under 5.....	391	98.0	79.8	29.9	10.5	4.9	1.3	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	315	98.7	85.7	46.7	21.0	9.8	2.9	1.0	.3
10 or over.....	242	98.3	82.6	50.0	29.8	15.7	5.0	2.9	.8
Macedonian:									
Under 5.....	252	81.3	34.9	7.5	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
10 or over.....	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	2,286	94.5	61.0	25.5	4.9	2.1	.7	.2	(a)
5 to 9.....	1,202	98.2	77.8	44.6	12.9	6.7	2.3	1.0	.3
10 or over.....	547	97.1	77.9	50.5	22.5	8.2	3.3	1.5	.4
Polish:									
Under 5.....	3,229	98.0	69.3	32.2	9.6	2.8	2.3	.1	.0
5 to 9.....	2,320	99.3	80.9	51.0	24.2	10.0	3.2	1.4	.4
10 or over.....	1,940	99.4	83.7	56.9	32.8	19.5	9.6	5.7	3.2
Roumanian:									
Under 5.....	661	98.2	58.2	15.6	5.0	.9	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	100	99.0	85.0	47.0	24.0	6.0	1.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	6	100.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for the time lost during the year.

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 38.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States—Continued.

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Russian:									
Under 5.....	843	96.7	64.8	28.8	8.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
5 to 9.....	316	99.7	81.6	58.2	22.8	11.1	2.8	.9	.6
10 or over.....	135	100.0	78.5	56.3	31.9	19.3	8.9	5.2	3.7
Scotch:									
Under 5.....	122	99.2	91.8	79.5	54.9	42.6	25.4	13.1	6.6
5 to 9.....	60	100.0	96.7	93.3	70.0	55.0	31.7	15.0	6.7
10 or over.....	440	99.5	94.8	83.4	70.5	53.0	36.4	24.8	17.3
Servian:									
Under 5.....	556	79.7	39.2	17.3	3.8	.7	.2	.2	.0
5 to 9.....	274	91.6	64.6	36.9	13.1	5.5	2.9	1.5	.0
10 or over.....	69	95.7	68.1	39.1	18.8	8.7	5.8	2.9	1.4
Slovak:									
Under 5.....	3,299	98.5	60.9	24.9	6.2	1.9	.2	(a)	(a)
5 to 9.....	2,760	99.2	78.3	45.9	17.0	5.9	1.4	.7	.1
10 or over.....	2,304	99.3	83.6	53.5	25.1	11.7	5.1	2.5	.8
Slovenian:									
Under 5.....	596	95.6	62.2	23.8	9.7	2.0	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	452	97.1	75.9	38.1	24.3	9.3	2.7	.9	.2
10 or over.....	223	96.0	77.6	41.3	24.7	9.4	2.2	.9	.4
Swedish:									
Under 5.....	134	100.0	96.3	80.6	47.8	15.7	4.5	1.5	.0
5 to 9.....	215	100.0	97.2	89.3	72.1	49.3	32.6	21.9	15.8
10 or over.....	694	100.0	98.0	87.5	68.0	51.6	34.3	22.5	18.2
Welsh:									
Under 5.....	45	100.0	95.6	75.6	46.7	33.3	24.4	20.0	4.4
5 to 9.....	44	100.0	100.0	88.6	61.4	40.9	27.3	18.2	4.5
10 or over.....	1,067	99.8	95.1	85.9	73.2	61.5	51.1	42.9	35.8

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

As a rule increased length of residence in the United States is accompanied by an increase in the proportion of persons earning each specified amount. The races, in general, show the minimum proportion earning each specified amount among those who have been in this country less than five years; the maximum proportion among those who have been here ten years or over. There are, however, exceptions to this general tendency. The Greeks, for example, commonly show the maximum proportion earning each specified amount among those who have been here five to nine years. Likewise, the Irish who have been here from five to nine years have the maximum proportion earning each amount up to \$17.50, except in one instance. The Russian, Scotch, and Welsh show slight exceptions to the general rule, the proportions earning \$10 or over and \$12.50 or over being largest in the five to nine year group. It should be noted that there is a smaller difference between the earnings of those who have been in the United States five to nine years and ten years or over than between those who have been here under five years and five to nine years.

The table next presented sets forth the data of the table immediately preceding in a different form. In this table the races are arranged in alphabetical order under each residence period, in order that a comparison of progress by races may be had:

TABLE 39.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	92	98.9	50.0	41.3	31.5	19.6	5.4	4.3	0.0
Croatian.....	2,262	91.5	49.4	15.6	3.7	.9	.4	.4	(a)
English.....	265	100.0	92.5	68.7	40.4	22.6	13.6	7.2	2.6
German.....	691	95.8	63.0	32.7	19.5	7.4	2.5	1.0	.3
Greek.....	470	99.6	42.8	20.4	9.1	3.2	.2	.0	.0
Irish.....	191	99.5	85.3	57.6	29.8	18.3	6.3	1.6	.5
Italian, North.....	432	97.0	47.0	19.9	9.5	5.8	2.5	2.3	1.2
Italian, South.....	808	96.3	38.4	11.0	4.0	1.5	.2	.1	.0
Lithuanian.....	391	98.0	79.8	29.9	10.5	4.9	1.3	.0	.0
Macedonian.....	252	81.3	34.9	7.5	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	2,286	94.5	61.0	25.5	4.9	2.1	.7	.2	(a)
Polish.....	3,229	98.0	69.3	32.2	9.6	2.8	2.3	.1	.0
Roumanian.....	661	98.2	58.2	15.6	5.0	.9	.2	.0	.0
Russian.....	843	96.7	64.8	28.8	8.2	4.5	1.1	.0	.0
Scotch.....	122	99.2	91.8	79.5	54.9	42.6	25.4	13.1	6.6
Servian.....	556	79.7	39.2	17.3	3.8	.7	.2	.2	.0
Slovak.....	3,299	98.5	60.9	24.9	6.2	1.9	.2	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	596	95.6	62.2	23.8	9.7	2.0	.0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	134	100.0	96.3	80.6	47.8	15.7	4.5	1.5	.0
Welsh.....	45	100.0	95.6	75.6	46.7	33.3	24.4	20.0	4.4

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	89	100.0	67.4	59.6	50.6	38.2	3.4	0.0	0.0
Croatian.....	1,083	94.6	64.5	30.7	15.1	5.1	2.8	1.6	.2
English.....	158	100.0	94.3	76.6	54.4	36.7	21.5	10.8	5.1
German.....	565	97.9	79.3	53.6	39.1	20.0	6.9	1.9	.7
Greek.....	47	97.9	72.3	46.8	29.8	14.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Irish.....	221	99.5	90.5	76.5	48.4	29.0	14.5	10.4	6.8
Italian, North.....	388	94.1	64.7	37.1	21.6	10.8	4.6	4.4	2.1
Italian, South.....	452	95.1	60.4	30.1	15.0	8.2	1.3	.7	.0
Lithuanian.....	315	98.7	85.7	46.7	21.0	9.8	2.9	1.0	.3
Macedonian.....	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Magyar.....	1,202	98.2	77.8	44.6	12.9	6.7	2.3	1.0	.3
Polish.....	2,320	99.3	80.9	51.0	24.2	10.0	3.2	1.4	.4
Roumanian.....	100	99.0	85.0	47.0	24.0	6.0	1.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	316	99.7	81.6	58.2	22.8	11.1	2.8	.9	.6
Scotch.....	60	100.0	96.7	93.3	70.0	55.0	31.7	15.0	6.7
Servian.....	274	91.6	64.6	36.9	13.1	5.5	2.9	1.5	.0
Slovak.....	2,760	99.2	78.3	45.9	17.0	5.9	1.4	.7	.1
Slovenian.....	452	97.1	75.9	38.1	24.3	9.3	2.7	.9	.2
Swedish.....	215	100.0	97.2	89.3	72.1	49.3	32.6	21.9	15.8
Welsh.....	44	100.0	100.0	88.6	61.4	40.9	27.3	18.2	4.5

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 39.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States—Continued.

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	55	96.4	78.2	61.8	45.5	25.5	12.7	1.8	1.8
Croatian.....	358	93.9	69.6	41.9	20.7	8.1	2.8	.8	.0
English.....	1,768	99.5	92.8	80.0	65.8	48.8	34.7	24.4	18.7
German.....	2,770	98.3	79.7	59.2	43.3	27.8	16.4	10.5	6.0
Greek.....	25	100.0	64.0	40.0	28.0	16.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	1,897	98.2	82.0	64.4	44.9	30.2	19.9	13.8	10.4
Italian, North.....	201	97.5	74.1	44.3	27.4	13.4	5.0	3.0	1.5
Italian, South.....	284	91.5	66.2	32.7	13.0	6.0	1.8	1.8	.7
Lithuanian.....	242	98.3	82.6	50.0	29.8	15.7	5.0	2.9	.8
Macedonian.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	547	97.1	77.9	50.5	22.5	8.2	3.3	1.5	.4
Polish.....	1,940	99.4	83.7	56.9	32.8	19.5	9.6	5.7	3.2
Roumanian.....	6	100.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	135	100.0	78.5	56.3	31.9	19.3	8.9	5.2	3.7
Scotch.....	440	99.5	94.8	83.4	70.5	53.0	36.4	24.8	17.3
Servian.....	69	95.7	68.1	39.1	18.8	8.7	5.8	2.9	1.4
Slovak.....	2,304	99.3	83.6	53.5	25.1	11.7	5.1	2.5	.8
Slovenian.....	223	96.0	77.6	41.3	24.7	9.4	2.2	.9	.4
Swedish.....	694	100.0	98.0	87.5	68.0	51.6	34.3	22.5	18.2
Welsh.....	1,067	99.8	95.1	85.9	73.2	61.5	51.1	42.9	35.8

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Among the foreign-born employees who have been in the United States less than five years the Swedes, Welsh, English, Scotch, and Irish, in the order mentioned, have the largest proportions and the Macedonians, South Italians, and Servians the smallest of individuals earning \$10 per week or over; the Swedes, Scotch, Welsh, and English, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the Macedonians and South Italians the smallest proportions of individuals earning \$12.50 or over; and the Scotch, Swedes, Welsh, and English, in the order mentioned, have the largest and the Macedonians, Croatians, Servians, and South Italians the smallest proportions of individuals earning \$15 per week or over. The proportion of individuals in the United States less than five years-earning \$17.50 or over, \$20 or over, \$22.50 or over, and \$25 or over per week is considerably larger for the Scotch, Welsh, and English than for the individuals of any other race.

Of the employees who have lived in the United States from five to nine years, all of the Welsh, and a considerably larger proportion of the Swedes, Scotch, English, and Irish than of the individuals of any other race earn \$10 per week or over. A considerably larger proportion of the Welsh, Swedes, Scotch, English, and Irish than of the individuals of any other race earn \$12.50 or over. The Swedes, Scotch, Welsh, English, Bohemians and Moravians, and Irish, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the Magyars, Servians, South Italians, and Croatians the smallest proportions of individuals earning \$15 per week or over. The Scotch, Swedes, Welsh, Bohemians and Moravians, English, and Irish have the largest, and the Croatians, Servians, and Slovaks the smallest proportions of individuals earning \$17.50 per week or over. The proportion of individuals in the United States from five to nine years who earn \$20 or over, \$22.50 or over,

and \$25 or over per week is much larger for the English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, and Welsh than for the individuals of any other race.

For employees in the United States ten years or over the percentages show about the same racial tendencies as for employees who have been here under five years and from five to nine years. It will be noted that the Welsh, Swedes, Scotch, and English have a larger proportion of individuals earning each of the weekly rates specified, with the exception of the lowest, than is reported for any other race.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the number and percentage and the average annual income of husbands at work:

TABLE 40.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	114	109	108	99.1	\$615
Negro.....	100	97	97	100.0	486
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	19	19	19	(b)	616
German.....	21	20	20	100.0	493
Irish.....	42	42	41	97.6	674
Scotch.....	2	1	1	(b)	(b)
Welsh.....	2	2	2	(b)	(b)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	18	16	(b)	351
Bulgarian.....	7	7	6	(b)	(b)
Croatian.....	175	174	172	98.9	401
English.....	25	24	24	100.0	533
French.....	35	33	31	93.9	450
German.....	106	104	101	97.1	402
Hebrew.....	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
Irish.....	63	55	54	98.2	450
Italian, North.....	47	47	46	97.9	385
Italian, South.....	302	298	290	97.3	331
Magyar.....	254	249	243	97.6	359
Polish.....	325	325	324	99.7	375
Roumanian.....	49	49	49	100.0	393
Ruthenian.....	36	36	36	100.0	436
Scotch.....	34	32	31	96.9	661
Servian.....	59	59	55	93.2	246
Slovak.....	168	163	159	97.5	387
Slovenian.....	34	34	33	97.1	395
Welsh.....	11	10	10	(b)	622
Grand total.....	2,049	2,008	1,969	98.1	409
Total native-born of foreign father.....	86	84	83	98.8	613
Total native-born.....	300	290	288	99.3	571
Total foreign-born.....	1,749	1,718	1,681	97.8	381

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table 2,008 husbands, 1,969 of whom were at work, or 98.1 per cent of all, have average yearly earnings of \$409. The percentage of husbands at work who were native-born of foreign father was a little above the proportion of the total and that of foreign-born husbands slightly below it. The average annual earnings of husbands of native birth but of foreign father was notably

higher than those of foreign birth, and considerably above the average for the total number. The percentages show that all of the English, Roumanian, Rûthenian, and practically all the Polish husbands of foreign birth were at work. All races exhibit 93 per cent or more of the husbands at work. The average annual earnings for the races from Great Britain and northern Europe—the Scotch, Welsh, English, Irish, and French—are much above the average of all races, and greatly in excess of the average for the total foreign-born. The Servians have the lowest and the South Italians the next lowest average annual earnings of any race of the foreign-born.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race, the range in annual earnings of male heads of families:

TABLE 41.—Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number earning.	Average earnings.	Number earning—							Per cent earning—							
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.			
Native-born of native father:																	
White.....	108	\$615	2	8	31	62	82	91	1.9	7.4	28.7	57.4	75.9	84.3			
Negro.....	97	486	.....	1	28	84	95	96	.0	1.0	28.9	86.6	97.9	99.0			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																	
English.....	19	616	.....	.....	6	13	14	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
German.....	20	493	.....	1	4	15	19	20	.0	5.0	20.0	75.0	95.0	100.0			
Irish.....	41	674	.....	1	6	19	31	36	.0	2.4	14.6	46.3	75.6	87.8			
Scotch.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Welsh.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Foreign-born:																	
Bohemian and																	
Moravian.....	16	351	3	3	11	14	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Bulgarian.....	6	(a)	.....	.....	6	6	5	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Croatian.....	172	401	11	25	88	148	168	172	6.4	14.5	51.2	86.0	97.7	100.0			
English.....	24	533	1	2	8	15	20	23	4.2	8.3	33.3	62.5	83.3	95.8			
French.....	31	450	.....	.....	11	28	29	30	.0	.0	35.5	90.3	93.5	96.8			
German.....	101	402	2	20	53	84	97	100	2.0	19.8	52.5	83.2	96.0	99.0			
Hebrew.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Irish.....	54	450	1	6	28	43	49	51	1.9	11.1	51.9	79.6	90.7	94.4			
Italian, North.....	46	385	1	6	26	39	45	46	2.2	13.0	56.5	84.8	97.8	100.0			
Italian, South.....	290	331	4	39	231	272	285	289	1.4	13.4	79.7	93.8	98.3	99.7			
Magyar.....	243	359	13	56	150	217	241	243	5.3	23.0	61.7	89.3	99.2	100.0			
Polish.....	324	375	9	65	190	283	317	323	2.8	20.1	58.6	87.3	97.8	99.7			
Roumanian.....	49	393	3	13	25	40	48	49	6.1	26.5	51.0	81.6	98.0	100.0			
Ruthenian.....	36	436	1	4	17	28	35	36	2.8	11.1	47.2	77.8	97.2	100.0			
Scotch.....	31	661	1	2	10	16	20	23	3.2	6.5	32.3	51.6	64.5	74.2			
Servian.....	55	246	9	21	46	54	55	55	16.4	38.2	83.6	98.2	100.0	100.0			
Slovak.....	159	387	4	17	95	139	157	158	2.5	10.7	59.7	87.4	98.7	99.4			
Slovenian.....	33	395	.....	4	17	30	32	33	.0	12.1	51.5	90.9	97.0	100.0			
Welsh.....	10	622	1	2	4	7	8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Grand total.....	1,969	409	66	296	1,092	1,658	1,870	1,925	3.4	15.0	55.5	84.2	95.0	97.8			
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	613	.....	2	17	49	66	75	.0	2.4	20.5	59.0	79.5	90.4			
Total native-born.....	288	571	2	11	76	195	243	262	.7	3.8	26.4	67.7	84.4	91.0			
Total foreign-born.....	1,681	381	64	285	1,016	1,463	1,627	1,663	3.8	17.0	60.4	87.0	96.8	98.9			

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows a report from 1,969 male heads of families, with average annual earnings of \$409. Of the total number, 3.4 per cent are earning under \$100 a year, 15 per cent under \$200, 55.5 per cent under \$400, 84.2 per cent under \$600, 95 per cent under \$800, and 97.8 per cent under \$1,000 a year.

The native-born heads of families appear throughout to have greater earning capacity than those of foreign birth. The native husbands born of white native father also maintain a general higher average earning ability than native-born of native negro father. Of the native-born of foreign father the Irish lead with average annual earnings of \$674, while the English are second with \$616, and the German next with an average of \$493 a year.

Among the foreign-born, the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe display greater earning ability than the newer immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. The Scotch and Welsh heads of families each have average annual earnings considerably above \$600, while the English figure is \$533, and the French, Irish, and German heads of families are above \$400. Only two races of the newer immigration, the Ruthenians and Croatians, reach \$400. The lowest wage-earners are the Servians, whose yearly average is only \$246, no other race falling below \$300.

A greater proportion of Servians than of any other race are earning under \$100 a year. Among those who earn under \$200 per annum the Servians, with 38.2 per cent, again make the most unfavorable showing. Only the English and Scotch of all races have less than 10 per cent of the heads of families earning under \$200 annually, while the French have no representation whatever. More than 50 per cent of each race are found to be earning under \$400, with the exception of the Scotch, English, and French of the older and the Ruthenians of the more recent immigration. Those earning under \$600 include more than 75 per cent of all races, excepting the Scotch and English, whose proportions are considerably lower. Over 90 per cent of each race, except the Scotch and English, are shown as earning under \$800. The Scotch have only 64.5 per cent and the English 83.3 per cent earning annually less than \$800. All of the Croatians, North Italians, Magyars, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Servians, and Slovenians, and more than 95 per cent of the Poles, South Italians, Slovaks, Germans, French, and English earn less than \$1,000 per annum. On the other hand, the Scotch have 26.8 per cent earning over \$1,000 a year.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by general nativity and race, the average yearly earnings of male heads of families.

TABLE 42.—Average yearly earnings of male heads of families, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more male heads of selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$754	\$430	\$595	.....	\$521	\$615
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	804	652	582	.....	.....	674
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	455	300	462	.....	.....	401
English.....	.....	524	.....	.....	543	533
German.....	448	352	579	.....	.....	402
Irish.....	467	458	404	.....	.....	450
Italian, North.....	408	.....	.....	.....	309	385
Italian, South.....	421	333	.....	.....	304	331
Magyar.....	362	245	368	\$444	.....	359
Polish.....	420	.....	361	.....	377	375
Servian.....	289	204	.....	.....	.....	246
Slovak.....	416	296	.....	.....	355	387
Grand total.....	441	368	404	444	399	409
Total native-born of foreign father.....	732	577	582	.....	(b)	613
Total native-born.....	748	534	592	.....	498	571
Total foreign-born.....	413	326	381	444	368	381

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table the heads of families who are native-born show the highest average annual earnings in the Pittsburg district in the East and the lowest in the South, while the foreign-born have the lowest yearly earnings in Community C in the East, followed by the South, and Community D and Pittsburg district in the East, and the Middle West, in the order named. The Croatians and Germans display a greater earning capacity in Community D, the Irish, North and South Italians, Poles, Slovaks, and Servians in the Pittsburg district, and the Magyars in the Middle West, as compared with other localities in which the races enumerated are represented. The heads of families who are native-born of native father, whites, earn more in the Pittsburg district than in any other locality.

The percentage of male heads of families earning under \$400 per year is shown in the following table, according to locality and by general nativity and race:

TABLE 43.—*Per cent of male heads of families earning under \$400 per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more male heads of selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	26.2	52.2	15.2	.....	(b)	28.7
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	38.0	75.4	37.5	.....	.....	51.2
German.....	42.3	60.9	(b)	.....	.....	52.5
Italians, South.....	49.1	80.0	.....	.....	88.6	79.7
Magyar.....	58.4	90.0	61.4	43.2	.....	61.7
Polish.....	53.4	.....	60.8	.....	(b)	58.6
Servian.....	74.1	92.9	.....	.....	.....	83.6
Slovak.....	47.4	(b)	.....	.....	77.6	59.7
Grand total.....	47.7	64.5	52.7	43.2	62.9	55.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	25.0	(b)	.....	(b)	20.5
Total native-born.....	21.4	32.9	15.9	.....	28.4	26.4
Total foreign-born.....	50.1	72.5	57.0	43.2	73.9	60.4

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals in the preceding table show that much larger proportions of heads of families of foreign birth earn under \$400 each year in all localities, except the Middle West, which reports no heads of native birth, than do the native-born heads. In the South 73.9 per cent of the foreign-born heads of families and 28.4 per cent of the native-born, and in the Pittsburg district in the East 50.1 per cent of the foreign-born and 21.4 per cent of the native-born, earn less than \$400 annually. The total for the foreign-born heads shows the smallest proportion in the Middle West, and the largest in the South; while for the native-born, the smallest proportion earning this amount annually is found in Community D in the East, and the largest in Community C in the East. The South Italians exhibit their highest percentage in the South earning less than \$400 per year, and their smallest in the Pittsburg district in the East. A larger percentage of the Slovaks are also seen to be earning under \$400 in the South than in the Pittsburg district in the East, while the Croatians show a slightly lower percentage in Community D than in the Pittsburg district. The Germans, South Italians, Magyars, Poles, and Servians have smaller proportions in the Pittsburg district earning less than \$400 each year than in Community C or Community D.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table and its accompanying chart show the approximate annual earnings of males in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 44.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

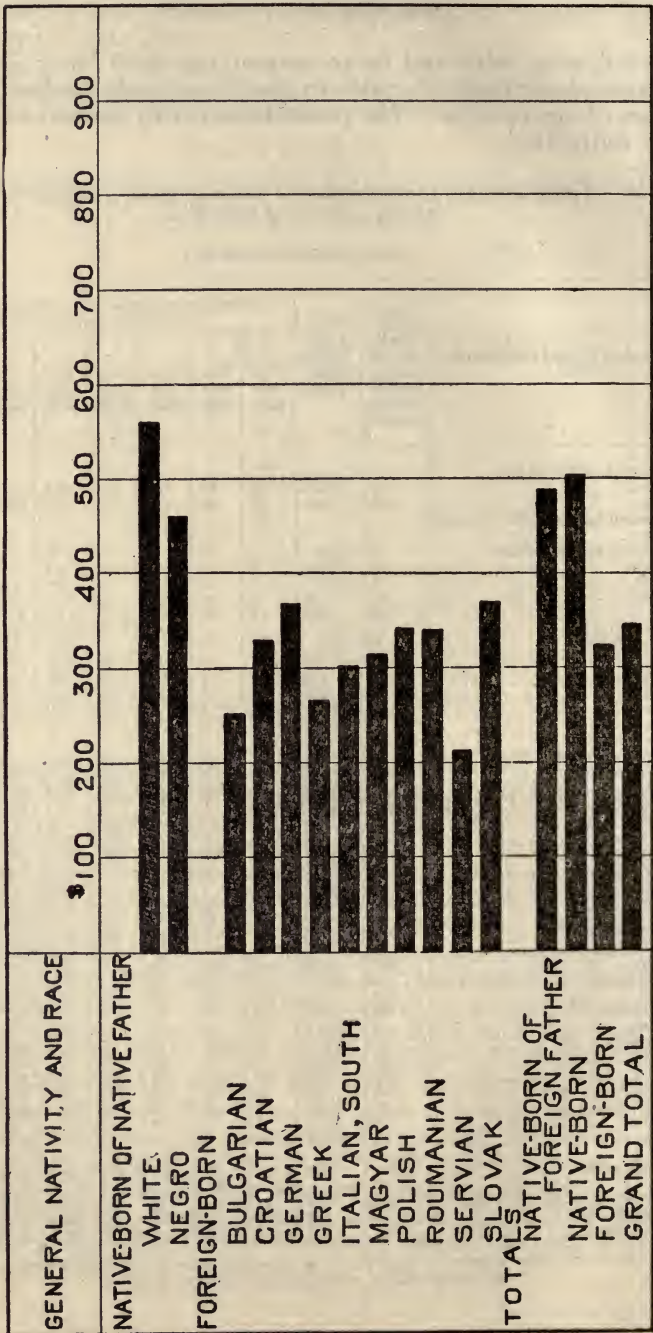
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	166	\$559	18	58	103	149	10.8	34.9	62.0	89.8
Negro.....	135	461	3	48	121	134	2.2	35.6	89.6	99.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	26	567	2	9	18	23	7.7	34.6	69.2	88.5
French.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	40	424	6	16	32	40	15.0	40.0	80.0	100.0
Irish.....	83	556	13	34	49	74	15.7	41.0	59.0	89.2
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	10	330	3	6	10	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	10	442	2	3	8	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	11	296	1	9	10	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	5	(a)	1	4	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	8	(a)	1	3	8	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	19	394	3	13	16	18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	533	254	164	483	528	533	30.8	90.6	99.1	100.0
Croatian.....	395	330	106	262	362	395	26.8	66.3	91.6	100.0
English.....	26	531	3	9	16	25	11.5	34.6	61.5	96.2
French.....	51	432	19	47	50	50	37.3	92.2	98.0	98.0
German.....	155	369	37	93	134	154	23.9	60.0	86.5	99.4
Greek.....	137	266	50	118	137	137	36.5	86.1	100.0	100.0
Gypsy.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	3	(a)	1	2	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	79	536	9	35	55	67	11.4	44.3	69.6	84.8
Italian, North.....	74	380	7	45	66	74	9.5	60.8	89.2	100.0
Italian, South.....	570	302	116	478	550	569	20.4	83.9	96.5	99.8
Macedonian.....	90	232	37	86	90	90	41.1	95.6	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	472	314	161	324	436	472	34.1	68.6	92.4	100.0
Montenegrin.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	519	343	126	335	472	518	24.3	64.5	90.9	99.8
Roumanian.....	102	340	30	64	92	102	29.4	62.7	90.2	100.0
Russian.....	5	(a)	1	3	4	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	86	376	15	50	76	86	17.4	58.1	88.4	100.0
Scotch.....	45	665	2	13	22	35	4.4	28.9	48.9	77.8
Serbian.....	173	212	86	160	171	173	49.7	92.5	98.8	100.0
Slovak.....	265	370	36	165	238	264	13.6	62.3	89.8	99.6
Slovenian.....	49	381	7	28	43	49	14.3	57.1	87.8	100.0
Turkish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	14	671	3	5	8	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	4,366	346	1,051	2,987	3,939	4,305	24.1	68.4	90.2	98.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	199	488	29	88	146	187	14.6	44.2	73.4	94.0
Total native-born.....	500	504	50	194	370	470	10.0	38.8	74.0	94.0
Total foreign-born.....	3,866	325	1,001	2,793	3,569	3,835	25.9	72.2	92.3	99.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Average yearly earnings of males 18 years of age or over working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



Of a total of 4,366 males 18 years of age or over, working for wages, 24.1 per cent, as shown by the above table, earn under \$200 annually; 68.4 per cent earn less than \$400; 90.2 per cent earn under \$600; and 98.6 per cent earn under \$1,000 per annum.

The foreign-born males show a larger proportion than those who were native-born of foreign father, while the native-born of foreign father have a larger proportion than the native whites born of native father earning under each specified amount.

As regards the foreign-born, it will be seen that 100 per cent, or the entire number of Bulgarians, Croatians, North Italians, Magyars, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Servians, and Slovenians earn under \$1,000 annually. All of the Greeks and Macedonians earn less than \$600 per annum. The French is the only race of which the entire number earn \$200 or over each year.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual, the average earnings, approximate, of males 18 years of age or over:

TABLE 45.—Average yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over working for wages, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pitts- burg district. ^a	Comm- unity C— Eastern Pennsyl- vania.	Comm- unity D— New York.	Comm- unity E.	Birming- ham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$677	\$402	\$557	.....	\$534	\$559
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	647	504	523	.....	.....	556
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	(^b)	179	.....	\$261	260	254
Croatian.....	350	256	436	(^b)	(^b)	330
English.....	.....	493	.....	.....	576	531
German.....	418	329	582	(^b)	(^b)	369
Irish.....	621	481	408	.....	.....	536
Italian, North.....	395	(^b)	.....	.....	337	380
Italian, South.....	360	310	.....	.....	284	302
Magyar.....	316	217	363	339	.....	314
Polish.....	327	.....	351	.....	364	343
Servian.....	278	175	(^b)	.....	.....	212
Slovak.....	380	301	.....	.....	356	370
Grand total.....	384	305	390	285	330	346
Total native-born of foreign father.....	552	472	446	.....	411	488
Total native-born.....	623	450	514	.....	460	504
Total foreign-born.....	363	271	371	285	309	325

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the preceding table, it is seen that the average annual earnings of males, native-born of native father, together with the Irish who were native-born of foreign father, and the total native-born are higher in the Pittsburg district in the East than in any of the other localities. The average annual earnings for the native whites in the Pittsburg district is \$677, for the second generation Irish \$647, and for the total native-born \$623. Both the native-born and foreign-born exhibit the lowest annual earnings in Community C in the East, where the annual earnings for the total native-born are \$450, as contrasted with \$271 for the total foreign-born. Of the foreign-born males the earnings of the Bulgarians and Servians are lower than those of all other races in the localities in which they are represented, while those of the English, Irish, and Germans are higher, the only exception being in the case of the Irish in Community D in the East, where the Croatians show a somewhat larger amount earned annually. The English and Poles have higher average annual earnings in the South than in the other localities in which these races appear, while the Irish, North and South Italians, Servians, and Slovaks exhibit higher earnings in the Pittsburg district of the East.

The following table shows the percentage of males, 18 years of age or over, earning under \$400 annually, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 46.—Per cent of males 18 years of age or over working for wages and earning under \$400 per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	28.1	56.5	25.0	.....	(b)	34.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	32.1	50.0	(b)	.....	.....	41.0
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	(b)	95.7	.....	91.7	87.4	90.6
Croatian.....	61.8	82.1	45.8	(b)	(b)	66.3
German.....	50.0	67.3	(b)	(b)	(b)	60.0
Italian, North.....	51.1	(b)	.....	.....	78.6	60.8
Italian, South.....	60.8	79.7	.....	.....	90.6	83.9
Magyar.....	66.9	90.4	61.0	62.7	.....	68.6
Polish.....	69.1	.....	63.0	.....	51.5	64.5
Servian.....	85.0	96.4	(b)	.....	.....	92.5
Slovak.....	55.9	(b)	.....	.....	76.7	62.3
Grand total.....	59.2	74.6	55.6	82.4	75.1	68.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	37.5	46.0	46.4	.....	50.0	44.2
Total native-born.....	32.1	49.3	33.3	.....	36.7	38.8
Total foreign-born.....	61.6	80.5	59.2	82.4	81.4	72.2

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table indicates that by far the larger number of foreign-born males who are employed in the iron and steel industry are earning less than \$400 a year in all localities studied, the highest percentages earning under this amount being shown in the Middle West, the South, and in Community C in the East. On the other hand, only 32.1 per cent of the native-born persons in the Pittsburg district, 33.3 per cent in Community D, 49.3 per cent in Community C in the East, and 36.7 per cent in the South have annual earnings under \$400. The native-born show a smaller proportion in the Pittsburg district and the foreign-born a smaller proportion in Community D earning less than \$400 yearly than in the other localities. The highest proportion for the foreign-born is shown in the Middle West, and for the native-born in Community C in the East. The Bulgarians, Servians, and South Italians, with the exception of the last-named race in the Pittsburg district and Community C, have the highest proportions in the localities in which they are represented as compared with all other races earning less than \$400 each year; 95.7 per cent of the Bulgarians in Community C in the East, 96.4 per cent of the Servians in the same locality, and 90.6 per cent of the South Italians in the South earning under \$400 annually. On the other hand, the Germans exhibit the smallest percentages in the Pittsburg district and Community C. Referring to the East, all races, with the exception of the South Italian in Community C, have higher proportions earning under \$400 a year than in the other localities; and the three races from whom information was received in Community D, the Croatians, Magyars, and Poles, show smaller proportions receiving less than \$400 each year than in the Pittsburg district. On the other hand, the North and South Italians and Slovaks, which are shown for the Pittsburg district in the East and the South, have the smallest proportions, receiving less than \$400 a year in the Pittsburg district.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented shows by general nativity and race of head of family the average annual family income and the per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount.

TABLE 47.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father:							
White.....	114	\$763	9.6	30.7	58.8	74.6	93.8
Negro.....	100	529	4.0	51.0	88.0	98.0	99.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
German.....	21	636	9.5	33.3	76.2	85.7	95.2
Irish.....	42	755	2.4	23.8	54.8	83.3	97.6
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	175	654	14.3	45.1	66.3	83.4	94.9
English.....	25	770	4.0	24.0	60.0	84.0	96.0
French.....	35	557	5.7	57.1	88.6	97.1	97.1
German.....	106	674	13.2	31.1	67.0	86.8	96.2
Irish.....	63	783	12.7	33.3	55.6	73.0	90.5
Italian, North.....	47	517	23.4	48.9	80.9	97.9	100.0
Italian, South.....	302	383	40.7	79.5	94.7	99.3	100.0
Magyar.....	254	565	22.8	48.8	78.0	91.3	97.2
Polish.....	325	458	27.7	65.2	87.4	96.3	100.0
Roumanian.....	49	892	12.2	34.7	51.0	67.3	83.7
Ruthenian.....	36	598	8.3	44.4	75.0	94.4	97.2
Scotch.....	34	1,032	.0	14.7	38.2	52.9	76.5
Servian.....	59	465	32.2	66.1	86.4	93.2	98.3
Slovak.....	168	504	22.0	53.0	85.1	95.8	100.0
Slovenian.....	34	536	8.8	52.9	82.4	97.1	100.0
Grand total.....	2,049	568	20.8	52.1	77.7	90.1	97.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	86	719	4.7	29.1	59.3	81.4	96.5
Total native-born.....	300	672	6.3	37.0	68.7	84.3	96.3
Total foreign-born.....	1,749	551	23.3	54.7	79.2	91.2	97.3

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

Of the families for which information was secured 97.1 per cent have a total yearly income of less than \$1,500, 90.1 per cent an income of less than \$1,000, 77.7 per cent an income of less than \$750, 52.1 per cent an income of under \$500, and only 20.8 per cent an income of under \$300. The proportion of families having a total yearly income of under \$300 is largest in the case of families of which the heads are foreign-born, second largest in the case of families of which the heads are native-born of native father, white, and smallest in the case of families of which the heads are native-born of native father, negro; the proportion of families having a total yearly income of under \$500 is largest in the case of families of which the heads are foreign-born, second largest in the case of families of which the heads are negroes native-born of native father, and smallest in the case of families the heads of which are native-born of foreign father; and the proportion of families having a total yearly income of under \$750 and under \$1,000, respectively, is largest for families of which the heads are negroes native-born of native father, second largest for the families of which the heads are foreign-born, and smallest for the families of which the heads are native whites born of native father. The proportion of families whose heads are foreign-born and which have a total yearly income of under \$300 a year is largest for the families of South Italian, Servian, and Polish heads, in the order mentioned; the proportion

of families having total yearly income of under \$500 is largest for families of South Italian, Servian, Polish, French, and Slovak heads, in the order mentioned; and the proportion of families having a total yearly income of under \$750 a year is largest for the families of South Italian, French, Polish, Servian, and Slovak heads, in the order mentioned.

The following table shows the average annual family income, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 48.—Average family income per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	\$934	\$557	\$691	.....	\$655	\$763
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	818	762	686	.....	.....	755
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	784	443	743	.....	.....	654
English .....	.....	757	.....	.....	784	770
German	846	617	610	.....	.....	674
Irish	754	990	549	.....	.....	783
Italian, North	488	.....	.....	.....	610	517
Italian, South	513	380	.....	.....	347	383
Magyar	540	509	575	\$653	.....	565
Polish	543	.....	430	.....	470	458
Servian	575	365	.....	.....	.....	465
Slovak	509	502	.....	.....	496	504
Grand total	647	557	522	653	492	568
Total native-born of foreign father	743	725	686	.....	(^b)	719
Total native-born	891	677	689	.....	542	672
Total foreign-born	624	528	502	653	481	551

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the totals in the table above, it is at once apparent that the families whose heads were native-born in all localities have a considerably larger average family income than those whose heads were of foreign birth. The annual income of families whose heads were native-born of foreign father is also higher in the localities in which such families appear than the foreign-born, while the yearly income of families whose heads were native-born of native father is in most cases higher than of those whose heads were native-born of foreign father. Eliminating the Middle West, it is seen that the families both of native and of foreign heads have their lowest average annual income in the South, and their highest in the Pittsburg district in the East. Of the foreign-born families, the English and North Italians exhibit the greatest average annual income in the South, while the Croatian, German, South Italian, Polish, Servian, and Slovak families receive their largest yearly

income in the Pittsburg district in the East. The Irish families whose heads were foreign-born exhibit their largest annual income in Community C.

The table next presented shows the percentage of families having a total yearly income under \$500, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 49.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income under \$500, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	22.9	47.8	27.3	.....	(b)	30.7
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	32.9	66.1	35.0	.....	.....	45.1
German.....	18.5	37.3	(b)	.....	.....	31.1
Italian, South.....	51.7	85.4	.....	.....	86.2	79.5
Magyar.....	52.1	52.5	50.0	36.4	.....	48.8
Polish.....	54.1	.....	68.8	.....	(b)	65.2
Servian.....	50.0	80.6	.....	.....	.....	66.1
Slovak.....	51.0	(b)	.....	.....	56.6	53.0
Grand total.....	43.4	51.5	56.3	36.4	63.2	52.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	29.8	(b)	.....	(b)	29.1
Total native-born.....	24.2	35.0	26.7	.....	49.6	37.0
Total foreign-born.....	45.3	55.5	59.8	36.4	67.5	54.7

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

On comparing the totals shown in the preceding table, it is seen that foreign families have considerably larger proportions in all localities with an annual income under \$500 than do the families whose heads were of native birth. In the Pittsburg district in the East, 24.2 per cent of the native-born families, as contrasted with 49.6 per cent of those in the South, have an annual family income under \$500, while 45.3 per cent of the foreign-born in the Pittsburg district and 67.5 per cent of those in the South also have an annual family income less than \$500. The total for the foreign-born shows a smaller proportion of families in the Middle West with an income of this description, and for the native-born the smallest proportion in the Pittsburg district in the East. Of the families whose heads were of foreign birth, the South Italians and Slovaks in the Pittsburg district exhibit the lowest per cent of families, in comparison with other localities in which these races are represented, with incomes annually under \$500.

WIVES AT WORK.

In connection with family incomes the question arises as to what contributions to this source arise from the employment or earnings of the wives of the families. In the following series of tables, which

set forth the proportions of wives and female members of the households having regular employment outside the home, or keeping boarders or lodgers, this question is partly answered. The first table submitted shows by general nativity and race of head of family the number and per cent of wives at work outside the home and their average annual earnings.

TABLE 50.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	114	114	5	4.4
Negro.....	100	98	3	3.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	19	19	2	(b)
German.....	21	21	2	9.5
Irish.....	42	42	1	2.4
Scotch.....	2	2		(b)
Welsh.....	2	2		(b)
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	18		(b)
Bulgarian.....	7	7		(b)
Croatian.....	175	175	4	2.3
English.....	25	25		.0
French.....	35	35	1	2.9
German.....	106	104	8	7.7
Hebrew.....	1	1		(b)
Irish.....	63	62	2	3.2
Italian, North.....	47	46		.0
Italian, South.....	302	300	4	1.3
Magyar.....	254	254	14	5.5
Polish.....	325	325	2	.6
Roumanian.....	49	49	1	2.0
Ruthenian.....	36	36		.0
Scotch.....	34	34		.0
Servian.....	59	59	2	3.4
Slovak.....	168	167	2	1.2
Slovenian.....	34	34	1	2.9
Welsh.....	11	11	1	(b)
Grand total.....	2,049	2,040	55	2.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	86	86	5	5.8
Total native-born.....	300	298	13	4.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,749	1,742	42	2.4

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II p. 272.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 2,040 wives in the 2,049 families studied in the above table, 2.7 per cent are at work and earn an average of \$130 each year. A smaller proportion of wives are at work among the foreign-born than among those native-born of native father, either white or negro, while of households whose heads were native-born of native father both white and negro have a smaller proportion of wives at work than those whose heads were native-born of foreign father. Of the households whose heads were foreign-born it will be seen that the German shows the largest proportion, or 7.7 per cent, followed by the Magyar with 5.5 per cent, of wives employed, while with the exception of certain races which show none, the Polish families show the smallest proportion, or 0.6 per cent, of their wives to be employed.

The following table shows the per cent of wives in the households studied who were at work, according to locality and general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 51.—*Per cent of wives at work, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	6.3	8.7	0.0	.....	(b)	4.4
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	.0	6.5	.0	.....	.....	2.3
German.....	14.8	6.2	(b)	.....	.....	7.7
Italian, South.....	.0	2.4	.....	.....	1.5	1.3
Magyar.....	.0	25.0	2.6	4.5	.....	5.5
Polish.....	.0	.....	.8	.....	(b)	.6
Servian.....	7.1	.0	.....	.....	.....	3.4
Slovak.....	.0	(b)	.....	.....	1.9	1.2
Grand total.....	1.7	7.2	.9	4.5	1.7	2.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	8.8	(b)	.....	(b)	5.8
Total native-born.....	4.8	8.8	.0	.....	2.7	4.4
Total foreign-born.....	1.4	6.8	1.1	4.5	1.4	2.4

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals of the preceding table indicate the greatest tendency toward the employment of wives outside the home in the case of all three general nativity groups in Community C in the East. Among the native-born the next largest proportion of wives at work is shown in the Pittsburg district in the East and among the foreign-born in the Middle West. Of the several races the Magyars exhibit the greatest tendency toward the employment of wives outside the home, showing, however, a much larger proportion in the East in Community C than in the other parts of the East or in the Middle West. The South Italians and Slovaks are the only other races reporting in more localities than those of the East, the South Italians showing a higher percentage in the South than in Community C of the East, and the Slovaks reporting more in the South than in the Pittsburg district, where their per cent is zero.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the range in annual earnings of females in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over and who were working for wages. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 52.— *Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	29	\$251	9	16	26
Negro.....	5	(a)	5	5	5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	(a)	3	3	3
English.....	4	(a)	.....	3	3
German.....	11	139	8	10	11
Irish.....	32	253	12	16	27
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1
Polish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Scotch.....	3	(a)	.....	1	2
Welsh.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Croatian.....	9	(a)	6	7	9
French.....	2	(a)	1	2	2
German.....	9	(a)	5	7	9
Greek.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Irish.....	4	(a)	3	3	4
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Italian, South.....	5	(a)	5	5	5
Magyar.....	12	203	7	10	10
Polish.....	2	(a)	2	2	2
Roumanian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Servian.....	3	(a)	2	3	3
Slovak.....	2	(a)	2	2	2
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Welsh.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Grand total.....	144	205	77	103	131
Total native-born of foreign father.....	56	236	24	35	48
Total native-born.....	90	232	38	56	79
Total foreign-born.....	54	159	39	47	52

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 144 females furnishing information for the above table with average earnings of \$205 per year, those of foreign birth show lower average annual earnings than do the native females born of foreign father, and the latter show smaller average annual earnings than do the native whites born of native father.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The tables next presented show, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family, for the industry as a whole, the number and percentage of families in which wives have employment or keep boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 53.—*Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400. ^c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	109	32	31	46	15	5	4	6
Negro.....	95	27	55	13	7	1	6	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
English.....	19	6	7	6	4	1	2	1
German.....	20	4	11	5	7	2	3	2
Irish.....	42	7	13	22	4	1	1	2
Scotch.....	1			1				
Welsh.....	2	1	1					
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	13	3	2				
Bulgarian.....	7	7			7	7		
Croatian.....	174	90	60	24	130	70	41	19
English.....	24	8	7	9	3	1		2
French.....	33	13	17	3	6	3	3	.....
German.....	102	55	30	17	49	28	15	6
Hebrew.....	1			1				
Irish.....	54	28	15	11	4	3	1	.....
Italian, North.....	46	26	13	7	25	12	10	3
Italian, South.....	296	237	41	18	73	46	18	9
Magyar.....	249	156	67	26	162	107	43	12
Polish.....	325	191	94	40	146	87	41	18
Roumanian.....	49	25	15	9	45	21	15	9
Ruthenian.....	36	17	11	8	25	12	6	7
Scotch.....	32	11	6	15	6	3	.....	3
Servian.....	59	50	8	1	53	44	8	1
Slovak.....	162	98	44	20	59	38	17	4
Slovenian.....	34	18	13	3	21	13	5	3
Welsh.....	10	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Grand total.....	1,999	1,124	565	310	854	506	240	108
Total native-born of foreign father.....	84	18	32	34	15	4	6	5
Total native-born.....	288	77	118	93	37	10	16	11
Total foreign-born.....	1,711	1,047	447	217	817	496	224	97

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families, only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

^b This column includes 37 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^c This column includes 14 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 54.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	15.6	12.9	13.0	13.8
Negro.....	3.7	10.9	.0	7.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
German.....	(b)	27.3	40.0	35.0
Irish.....	14.3	7.7	9.1	9.5
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	77.8	68.3	79.2	74.7
English.....	12.5	.0	22.2	12.5
French.....	23.1	17.6	(b)	18.2
German.....	50.9	50.0	35.3	48.0
Irish.....	10.7	6.7	.0	7.4
Italian, North.....	46.2	76.9	42.9	54.3
Italian, South.....	19.4	43.9	50.0	24.7
Magyar.....	68.6	64.2	46.2	65.1
Polish.....	45.5	43.6	45.0	44.9
Roumanian.....	84.0	100.0	100.0	91.8
Ruthenian.....	70.6	54.5	87.5	69.4
Scotch.....	27.3	.0	20.0	18.8
Servian.....	88.0	100.0	(b)	89.8
Slovak.....	38.8	38.6	20.0	36.4
Slovenian.....	72.2	38.5	(b)	61.8
Grand total.....	45.0	42.5	34.8	42.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	22.2	18.8	14.7	17.9
Total native-born.....	13.0	13.6	11.8	12.8
Total foreign-born.....	47.4	50.1	44.7	47.7

^a This column includes 14 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the families where the income of the husband is under \$400 per annum, 45 per cent of the wives either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. Where the earnings of husbands are between \$400 and \$600 each year the proportion is 42.5 per cent, and where it is \$600 or over the proportion is but 34.8 per cent. In the industry as a whole, 42.7 per cent of all wives either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. In each specified rate of earnings the foreign-born show a much greater proportion of wives who either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers than do the group native-born of foreign father. Of the foreign-born families, whose heads have an income of less than \$400 per year, the Servians show the largest proportion, or slightly less than 90 per cent, of wives who either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. The next largest proportion is shown by the Roumanians and the smallest is shown by the Irish, only 10.7 per cent of the wives of this race having either employment or keeping boarders or lodgers. Where the yearly earnings of the husband are between \$400 and \$600 all of the wives of the Roumanians and Servians either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. The proportions shown by these races is largely in excess of that shown by any other race. None of the wives of the English or Scotch, and less than 10 per cent of the wives of the Irish

in this specified group of earnings, have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. In the case of families where the earnings of the husband are \$600 or over yearly, all of the wives of the Roumanians either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. The next largest proportion, or 87.5 per cent, is shown by the Ruthenians. None of the wives of the Irish, and less than 25 per cent of the wives of the English, Scotch, and Slovaks, whose husbands are earning this specified amount per year, either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers:

TABLE 55.—Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	18.6	21.7	6.1	.....	(b)	13.8
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	81.9	72.6	65.0	.....	.....	74.7
German.....	61.5	50.0	(b)	.....	.....	48.0
Italian, South.....	73.7	46.3	.....	.....	6.1	24.7
Magyar.....	54.4	87.5	65.3	65.9	.....	65.1
Polish.....	56.8	.....	40.1	.....	(b)	44.9
Servian.....	89.3	90.3	.....	.....	.....	89.8
Slovak.....	39.0	(b)	.....	.....	18.4	36.4
Grand total.....	55.3	55.0	41.5	65.9	21.1	42.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	23.2	(b)	.....	(b)	17.9
Total native-born.....	14.0	22.8	8.9	.....	6.5	12.8
Total foreign-born.....	59.1	63.0	45.4	65.9	13.8	47.7

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers is 65.9 per cent in the Middle West; 12.1 per cent in the South; 55.3 per cent in the Pittsburg district; 55 per cent in Community C in Pennsylvania; 41.5 per cent in Community D in the East, and 42.7 per cent for the entire iron and steel industry. Of the wives in families of native-born whites of native father, a larger proportion have employment or keep boarders or lodgers in Community C than in the Pittsburg district, while the percentage reported for the Pittsburg district is much larger than that reported for Community D. In the families whose heads were native-born of foreign father, the proportion of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers is considerably larger for Community C than for the industry as a whole. In the families of foreign heads the proportion of wives having employment is largest in the Middle West, second

largest in Community C, third largest in the Pittsburg district, and very much larger in Community D in the East than in the South. Of the wives in families the heads of which were Croatians, Germans, South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks, a larger proportion are employed or keep boarders or lodgers in the Pittsburg district than in any other locality, while of the wives and families of Magyar and Servian heads a larger proportion are employed or keep boarders and lodgers in Community C than in any other locality.

The following table shows the percentage of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by locality and general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 56.—Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband, by locality, and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

HUSBAND'S EARNINGS UNDER \$400.

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	16.7	25.0	0.0	.....	(b)	15.6
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	92.9	76.6	53.3	.....	.....	77.8
German.....	72.7	50.0	(b)	.....	.....	50.9
Italian, South.....	71.4	51.5	.....	.....	5.1	19.4
Magyar.....	56.6	86.1	66.7	73.7	.....	68.6
Polish.....	52.5	.....	42.4	.....	(b)	45.5
Servian.....	89.7	89.7	.....	.....	.....	88.0
Slovak.....	49.0	(b)	.....	.....	10.5	38.8
Grand total.....	58.2	64.2	45.1	73.7	10.7	45.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	21.4	(b)	.....	(b)	22.2
Total native-born.....	15.4	23.1	12.5	.....	3.3	13.0
Total foreign-born.....	59.9	68.8	46.3	73.7	11.6	47.4

HUSBAND'S EARNINGS \$400 AND UNDER \$600.

Native-born of native father, White.....	(b)	28.6	6.7	.....	(b)	12.9
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	75.0	63.6	58.8	.....	.....	68.3
German.....	50.0	55.6	(b)	.....	.....	50.0
Italian, South.....	80.0	16.7	.....	.....	6.7	43.9
Magyar.....	60.7	(b)	72.2	52.9	.....	64.2
Polish.....	55.0	.....	38.8	.....	(b)	43.6
Servian.....	100.0	(b)	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Slovak.....	35.3	(b)	.....	.....	50.0	38.6
Grand total.....	59.5	39.4	39.2	52.9	15.8	42.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	25.0	(b)	.....	(b)	18.8
Total native-born.....	12.5	25.8	5.3	.....	10.0	13.6
Total foreign-born.....	61.4	46.0	45.0	52.9	22.2	50.1

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 56.—Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband, by locality, and by general nativity and race of head of family—Continued.

HUSBAND'S EARNINGS \$600 OR OVER.

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district.	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	18.5	(a)	7.7	.....	(a)	13.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	75.0	(a)	100.0	.....	.....	79.2
German.....	57.1	33.3	(a)	.....	.....	35.3
Italian, South.....	66.7	(a)	.....	.....	28.6	50.0
Magyar.....	22.2	.....	44.4	75.0	.....	46.2
Polish.....	71.4	.....	30.8	.....	(a)	45.0
Grand total.....	42.1	34.1	33.3	75.0	11.5	34.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(a)	22.2	(a)	.....	(a)	14.7
Total native-born.....	13.9	18.2	11.1	.....	.0	11.8
Total foreign-born.....	51.9	50.0	41.7	75.0	17.1	44.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals show that Community E in the Middle West has a higher percentage of wives whose husbands earn under \$400 annually with employment or keeping boarders or lodgers than any of the localities given. Community C in Pennsylvania follows with a considerably smaller proportion, the Pittsburg district and Community D in New York, in the order named, follow Community C in Pennsylvania with a much smaller percentage in each instance, while the Birmingham district in the South shows a much smaller percentage than either of these eastern communities or the Middle West, only 10.7 per cent of the wives in this locality having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers. In each locality where families with heads who were native whites born of native father, native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born are represented, the latter shows a very much higher percentage of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers than do the two first named. Wives whose husbands were native-born of native father show 25 per cent in Community C in Pennsylvania, their largest proportion employed or keeping boarders or lodgers in any one locality. The totals for the entire industry show 47.4 per cent of wives whose husbands were foreign-born as having employment or as keeping boarders or lodgers, contrasted with 22.2 per cent of wives whose husbands were native-born of foreign father and 15.6 per cent of wives whose husbands were native-born of native father. Of the wives whose husbands were foreign-born the percentage employed or keeping boarders or lodgers is higher in Locality E in the Middle West and Community C in Pennsylvania than in the Pittsburg district. The percentage for the last-named locality is much more significant, however, as only one race is shown in Community E in the Middle West and five races in Community C in Pennsylvania, while every race shown in the table is represented in the Pittsburg district.

Of the foreign-born, the Magyars and Servians show the highest per cent of their wives employed or keeping boarders or lodgers in Community C of the East, while all the other races show their greatest proportions in the Pittsburg district of the same locality. Croatians show the greatest proportions in any one locality, 92.9 per cent of their wives being employed or keeping boarders or lodgers in the Pittsburg district. Servians follow in Community C of the East, with 89.7 per cent. The percentage of wives employed or keeping boarders or lodgers in the Birmingham district in the South is extremely low when contrasted with other localities. The totals for all foreign-born show Servians having the highest per cent of wives employed or keeping boarders or lodgers and South Italians the lowest.

In the families where the husband earns \$400 and under \$600, 42.5 per cent of the wives are employed or keep boarders or lodgers. Such employment is most frequent in the Pittsburg district of the East, where 59.5 per cent of the wives have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. It is also a comparatively common practice in the Middle West, but in the South, on the contrary, only 15.8 per cent of the wives are so employed. The proportion among the families whose heads were native whites of native father is only 12.9 per cent, and among the native-born of foreign father 18.8 per cent. Among the foreign-born the employment of the wife or keeping boarders or lodgers is relatively common among the families of each specified race. The proportion ranges from 100 per cent of the Servians to 38.6 per cent of the Slovaks. Among the South Italians, however, a relatively large proportion of their wives are employed or keep boarders or lodgers in the Pittsburg district and a relatively small proportion in every other locality where they reside, the smallest proportion being shown in the South.

In the group where husband's earnings are \$600 or over, in the Middle West, 75 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. This is the largest proportion shown for any locality, but only one race, the Magyars, reports in that section. The proportion for the Pittsburg district, 42.1 per cent, is next. In the whole industry, 34.8 per cent of the wives whose husbands have an income of \$600 or over per year keep boarders or lodgers. Of the foreign-born households in the Pittsburg district the Croatians show the largest proportion of wives keeping boarders or lodgers. The Poles show a proportion that is almost as large. The Magyars show a smaller proportion than does any other foreign-born race reporting in the Pittsburg district. In Community D all of the wives of the Croatians are employed or keep boarders or lodgers. The proportion for Magyars is 44.4 per cent and for Poles only 30.8 per cent. For the whole iron and steel industry the Croatians show the largest proportion of wives working or keeping boarders or lodgers where the husband's income is \$600 or over per year. The proportion is 79.2 per cent, followed by the 50 per cent shown by the South Italians. The Germans show the smallest proportion.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented shows the percentage of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 57.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Eleven families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	114	94.7	4.4	20.2	11.4	11.4
Negro.....	100	97.0	3.0	10.0	7.0	1.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	21	95.2	9.5	14.3	23.8	14.3
Irish.....	42	97.6	2.4	21.4	7.1	7.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	175	98.3	2.3	5.1	72.6	3.4
English.....	25	96.0	.0	52.0	16.0	12.0
French.....	35	88.6	2.9	20.0	20.0	20.0
German.....	104	97.1	7.7	26.9	42.3	20.2
Irish.....	63	85.7	3.2	57.1	4.8	23.8
Italian, North.....	47	97.9	.0	14.9	55.3	12.8
Italian, South.....	296	98.0	1.4	13.2	23.3	11.5
Magyar.....	254	95.7	5.5	9.8	61.0	11.4
Polish.....	325	99.7	.6	6.5	44.6	8.9
Roumanian.....	49	100.0	.0	6.1	89.8	10.2
Ruthenian.....	36	100.0	.0	2.8	69.4	2.8
Scotch.....	34	91.2	.0	50.0	17.6	35.3
Servian.....	58	94.8	3.4	.0	89.7	3.4
Slovak.....	167	95.2	1.2	16.2	35.3	12.0
Slovenian.....	34	97.1	2.9	20.6	58.8	5.8
Grand total.....	2,038	96.6	2.7	15.1	40.5	11.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	85	97.6	5.9	22.4	11.8	12.9
Total native-born.....	299	96.3	4.3	17.4	10.0	8.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,739	96.7	2.4	14.7	45.7	12.0

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

Of the total number of families studied, 96.6 per cent have an income from the earnings of the husband and 40.5 per cent have an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers. In 15.1 per cent of the total number of cases the children contribute to the family income. Only 2.7 per cent of the families have any income from the earnings of the wife.

The families whose heads were native-born of foreign father show the most general tendency toward a composite family income. The proportion of such families having an income from each specified source is greater, excepting the proportions having an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers, than that of any other class. Among the families whose heads were native whites born of native father the proportion of families having an income from the earnings of husband is slightly smaller than that of any other nativity group.

Of the families whose heads were foreign-born, 45.7 per cent, a proportion not approached by any other class, have an income from

the payments of boarders or lodgers. This class, however, has the minimum proportion of families with an income from the earnings of the wife. The South Italians show a general tendency to have a family income solely from the earnings of the husband. Only a relatively small proportion of families have an income from any other source. In every race the proportion of families having an income from the earnings of husband is larger than the proportion having an income from any other source.

Generally speaking, the family income of the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe is made up of the earnings of the husband and the payments of boarders or lodgers. The earnings of the husband, contributions of children, and other sources are common factors in the family income of the races of immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. In all races the earnings of the wife are a comparatively small factor.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the source of family income in detail, exclusive of all other than the source specified:

TABLE 58.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Eleven families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—									
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father:											
White.....	114	57.9	2.6	14.9	0.0	8.8	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	11.4
Negro.....	100	83.0	2.0	6.0	.0	4.0	.0	1.0	1.0	.0	3.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:											
German.....	21	47.6	9.5	4.8	.0	19.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	14.3
Irish.....	42	66.7	2.4	14.3	.0	4.8	.0	2.4	.0	.0	9.5
Foreign-born:											
Croatian.....	175	21.7	2.3	1.1	.0	66.3	.0	.0	.0	1.1	7.4
English.....	25	36.0	.0	40.0	.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0
French.....	35	54.3	.0	11.4	.0	11.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	22.9
German.....	104	28.8	4.8	12.5	.0	26.0	.0	.0	1.0	.0	26.9
Irish.....	63	34.9	1.6	27.0	1.6	1.6	.0	7.9	.0	.0	25.4
Italian, North.....	47	27.7	.0	8.5	.0	46.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	17.0
Italian, South.....	296	56.1	1.4	8.4	.0	19.3	.0	1.7	.0	.0	13.2
Magyar.....	254	26.0	2.4	1.6	.4	48.4	.4	.4	1.2	2.0	17.3
Polish.....	325	44.6	.0	4.6	.3	40.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	10.2
Roumanian.....	49	8.2	2.0	.0	.0	73.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.3
Ruthenian.....	36	27.8	.0	2.8	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Scotch.....	34	20.6	.0	26.5	.0	5.9	.0	2.9	.0	.0	44.1
Servian.....	58	8.6	1.7	.0	.0	79.3	.0	.0	.0	5.2	5.2
Slovak.....	167	45.5	.6	8.4	.0	26.9	.6	.0	.0	1.2	16.8
Slovenian.....	34	29.4	2.9	5.9	.0	41.2	.0	.0	2.9	.0	17.6
Grand total.....	2,038	40.5	1.7	7.8	.1	33.1	.1	1.0	.3	.6	14.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	85	57.6	4.7	12.9	.0	7.1	.0	2.4	.0	.0	15.3
Total native-born.....	299	66.2	3.0	11.4	.0	6.7	.3	2.0	.7	.0	9.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,739	36.1	1.4	7.1	.2	37.7	.1	.8	.3	.7	15.6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

From a study made of 2,038 families it is seen that 40.5 per cent derive their entire income from the husband alone, 33.1 per cent obtain their entire income from the husband and boarders or lodgers, while 14.7 per cent have their entire income from sources or combination of sources not specified. Of families heads of which were native whites born of native father, native negroes born of native father, native whites born of foreign father, or foreign-born, the negro households have the highest percentage of families depending entirely upon the husband for their support. Families whose heads were native whites born of native father follow the negro, but with much smaller proportions, while the families whose heads were native-born of foreign father exhibit only a slightly lower percentage than those whose heads were native whites born of native father. Among families whose heads were foreign-born only 36.1 per cent depend upon the husband for the entire family income. Families whose heads were native-born of foreign father have higher and the foreign-born households lower proportions where the husband and wife are the source of the entire family income. Families whose heads were native-born of native father show the highest percentage deriving entire income from husband and children.

On the other hand, the families of foreign-born heads show a very much larger proportion as having their family income exclusively from husband and boarders or lodgers than the other nativity groups, and also the highest percentage having the entire income from sources or combination of sources not specified. Of families whose heads were native-born of foreign father, the Irish exhibit a very high percentage depending upon the husband alone for the entire income. Germans of this nativity class show greater proportions than the Irish depending upon husband and boarders or lodgers and sources or combination of sources not specified. Of the families whose heads were foreign-born, the South Italians and French show over 50 per cent who derive their entire income from the husband, while Servians and Roumanians have less than 10 per cent of their families having the entire income from this source. Families whose heads were Servians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, and Croatians, in the order named, show between 65 and 80 per cent with their entire income from the husband and boarders or lodgers, while French, English, Scotch, and Irish, in the order mentioned, have a very low proportion of families having the entire income from this source. Families whose heads were Slovaks and Magyars alone show small proportions having the entire income from the wife. A small proportion of Irish, Scotch, South Italian, and Magyar families derive their entire income from the children. Only Slovenian, Magyar, and German families exhibit proportions deriving the entire income from children and boarders or lodgers. Servian, Magyar, Slovak, Croatian, and Polish families show a small proportion having entire income from boarders or lodgers.

It should be noted in general that the more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe show the highest percentage supplementing the husband's income by taking boarders or lodgers; those whose heads were Irish the highest percentage augmenting the family income by the earnings of children. Races from Great Britain and from northern Europe exhibit the greatest proportion of families

deriving their entire income from sources or combination of sources not specified in the table.

The following table shows by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family the per cent of families having their entire family income from husbands:

TABLE 59.—*Per cent of families having entire income from husband, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	47.9	56.5	72.7	.....	(b)	57.9
Foreign born:						
Croatian.....	17.8	21.0	30.0	.....	.....	21.7
German.....	22.2	23.9	(b)	.....	.....	28.3
Italian, South.....	20.7	43.9	.....	.....	67.0	55.0
Magyar.....	31.9	10.0	28.9	22.7	.....	26.0
Polish.....	29.7	.....	49.8	.....	(b)	44.6
Servian.....	10.7	6.5	.....	.....	.....	8.5
Slovak.....	46.1	(b)	.....	.....	52.8	45.2
Grand total.....	30.3	26.8	47.3	22.7	61.8	40.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	47.4	(b)	.....	(b)	57.0
Total native-born.....	58.1	50.0	68.9	.....	80.5	66.0
Total foreign-born.....	27.6	21.2	44.7	22.7	55.9	35.8

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of native-born families, as shown in the above table, have a very much larger proportion receiving their entire income from husbands than have the foreign-born. Of the families in the South whose heads were of native birth, 80.5 per cent—which is the largest proportion shown in any locality—58.1 per cent of those in the Pittsburg district, 50 per cent of those in Community C, and 68.9 per cent of those in Community D in the East, obtain their entire income from the earnings of husbands, as contrasted with only 55.9 per cent of the foreign-born families in the South, 27.6 per cent in the Pittsburg district, 21.2 per cent in Community C, and 44.7 per cent in Community D of the East. Of the families whose heads were born abroad, all races, with the exception of the Magyars and Servians, in the Pittsburg district, have a smaller proportion securing their entire income from husbands than in the other localities. The smallest proportion of families of any race in any locality is shown by the Servians in Community C of the East, of which only 6.5 per cent have their entire income from the earnings of the heads. The Magyars in the same locality make almost as unfavorable a showing, with only 10 per cent of their families securing their funds from the earnings of husbands. The South Italian families in the South exhibit the highest percentage shown by families of any race in any locality who depend entirely upon the husbands for support.

The Slovak families in the two localities in which they are represented—the South and the Pittsburg district of the East—also make a very good showing.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of total annual family income derived from husband, wife, children, boarders, or lodgers, and other sources.

TABLE 60.—*Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Eleven families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	114	76.3	0.6	16.6	3.8	2.7
Negro.....	100	89.2	.4	4.6	5.8	(b)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	21	73.9	1.4	8.8	10.8	5.1
Irish.....	42	87.1	.8	8.0	2.5	1.6
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	175	60.3	.6	1.1	37.2	.7
English.....	25	66.4	.0	29.7	2.4	1.4
French.....	35	71.6	1.0	7.7	8.3	11.3
German.....	104	56.8	1.5	12.8	26.1	2.8
Irish.....	63	49.3	.3	44.4	.9	5.1
Italian, North.....	47	72.9	.0	8.6	16.1	2.5
Italian, South.....	296	82.9	.1	9.0	5.9	2.2
Magyar.....	254	60.8	1.7	5.5	30.0	2.1
Polish.....	325	81.7	.2	4.8	10.9	2.3
Roumanian.....	49	44.0	.2	.8	54.7	.2
Ruthenian.....	36	72.9	.0	3.2	23.3	.6
Scotch.....	34	58.4	.0	33.5	3.1	4.9
Servian.....	58	49.3	1.6	.0	47.4	1.7
Slovak.....	167	72.6	.2	11.5	11.1	4.6
Slovenian.....	34	71.5	.2	11.6	14.6	2.1
Grand total.....	2,038	69.2	.6	10.4	17.2	2.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	85	82.2	1.0	9.1	4.5	3.2
Total native-born.....	299	81.5	.7	11.1	4.5	2.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,739	66.6	.6	10.2	19.8	2.8

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

A total of 2,038 families were selected for the study of yearly family income from certain specified sources. For that total number of families, 69.2 per cent of the total income is derived from the earnings of the husband, 17.2 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers, 10.4 per cent from the contributions of children and less than 4 per cent from both sources not specified and from earnings of wife. When compared with the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, those, the heads of which were foreign-born, show a smaller proportion of the annual family income arising from the earnings of the husband, earnings of the wife, and from sources not specified, and a larger proportion from contributions of

children and from payments of boarders or lodgers. The households, the heads of which were native-born negroes of native father, derive a larger proportion of the total family income from the earnings of the husband and a smaller proportion from the contributions of children than do the native-born whites of native father. Of the households the heads of which were foreign-born, the South Italians show the largest proportion or 82.9 per cent of income from the earnings of the husband. The Poles show a proportion almost as large. Of the French, North Italian, Ruthenian, Slovak, and Slovenian family incomes, between 70 and 80 per cent is obtained from the earnings of the husband. Only 44 per cent of the income of Roumanian families or the smallest proportion shown by any race, is derived from this source. No race shows a proportion as high as 2 per cent of family income derived from the earnings of the wife. The highest proportion is 1.7 per cent, shown by the Magyars. Nearly 45 per cent of the total income of households the heads of which were foreign-born Irish is from the contributions of children. The Scotch and English also show a high proportion from this source. None of the Servian and less than 1 per cent of the Roumanian family income is from this source. The Croatians, Germans, Magyars, Roumanians, and Servians each have more than 25 per cent, and the English, French, Irish, South Italian, and Scotch families less than 10 per cent of their family income from the payments of boarders or lodgers. The French is the only race which shows a proportion greater than 10 per cent of the family income as derived from sources other than those specified.

The following table shows the percentage of total yearly income derived from the earnings of husbands in the households studied, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 61.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting in two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	70.6	77.1	86.2	.....	(b)	76.3
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	56.5	66.5	62.2	.....	.....	60.3
German.....	51.0	54.6	(b)	.....	.....	56.8
Italian, South.....	80.5	85.5	.....	.....	83.3	82.9
Magyar.....	63.5	48.2	58.9	68.0	.....	60.8
Polish.....	76.2	.....	84.0	.....	(b)	81.7
Servian.....	48.4	50.5	.....	.....	.....	49.3
Slovak.....	77.7	(b)	.....	.....	66.1	72.6
Grand total.....	65.1	63.7	75.7	68.0	76.2	69.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	78.2	(b)	.....	(b)	82.2
Total native-born.....	75.8	77.9	84.0	.....	88.5	81.5
Total foreign-born.....	63.6	59.3	74.3	68.0	71.9	66.6

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The families whose heads were of native birth exhibit larger proportions depending entirely upon the earnings of husbands in all localities, except the Middle West, which reports no heads of native birth, than do the foreign-born. The native-born families have the largest proportion deriving their entire income from the earnings of husbands in the South, and the foreign-born in Community D in the East, while the lowest percentage of foreign-born families receiving their entire support from husbands is shown in Community C in the East, and of the native-born in the Pittsburg district of the same locality. The Servians and Germans in the Pittsburg district, and the Magyars and Servians in Community C, have the smallest proportions of families which derive their entire income from the earnings of the heads.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Regularity of employment—The immigrant and organized labor—[Text Tables 62 to 67 and General Table 19].

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The table next presented shows the months worked during the past year by males of the households studied who were employed away from home and who were 16 years of age or over. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 62.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	171	34.5	60.2	83.6	97.1
Negro.....	147	49.0	87.8	95.2	99.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	30	26.7	60.0	90.0	100.0
German.....	49	14.3	38.8	71.4	93.9
Irish.....	94	29.8	50.0	73.4	93.6
Slovak.....	20	20.0	35.0	80.0	95.0
Foreign born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	10.0	35.0	65.0	90.0
Bulgarian.....	540	6.7	22.4	72.2	94.3
Croatian.....	398	23.9	47.2	71.1	89.7
English.....	26	30.8	53.8	80.8	96.2
French.....	55	29.1	67.3	94.5	100.0
German.....	160	16.3	43.1	77.5	93.8
Greek.....	146	17.8	41.1	70.5	99.3
Irish.....	78	26.9	55.1	80.8	96.2
Italian, North.....	81	29.6	56.8	90.1	98.8
Italian, South.....	599	16.7	50.8	85.6	96.3
Macedonian.....	90	6.7	34.4	61.1	94.4
Magyar.....	480	17.1	36.3	61.3	91.7
Polish.....	529	19.5	38.8	72.2	94.1
Roumanian.....	102	20.6	35.3	63.7	86.3
Ruthenian.....	87	35.6	54.0	81.6	94.3
Scotch.....	49	26.5	63.3	85.7	100.0
Servian.....	182	5.5	17.0	54.9	84.6
Slovak.....	273	22.3	56.4	80.2	96.3
Slovenian.....	50	32.0	58.0	86.0	100.0
Grand total.....	4,550	20.0	44.1	75.0	94.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	251	25.1	50.2	78.5	95.6
Total native-born.....	599	34.1	62.9	84.4	97.0
Total foreign-born.....	3,981	18.0	41.4	73.7	93.8

The foregoing table shows 4,550 persons reporting complete data. A large proportion of this number report as having worked three months or over, while only 20 per cent report as having worked twelve

months, and 75 per cent six months or longer during the year preceding the collecting of the data. The foreign-born persons show a smaller proportion working for any period of time than do persons native-born of foreign father or the native-born whites or negroes born of native father. Both the whites and negroes of native birth and those born of native father exhibit a larger proportion working at any time than do those who were native-born of foreign father.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father the Irish show 29.8 per cent, the English 26.7 per cent, the Slovaks 20 per cent, and the Germans only 14.3 per cent working twelve months. Of those who worked six months or over the English have a large proportion, and the Germans only 71.4 per cent.

A comparison of the foreign-born shows a very large proportion of each race working three months or over, the French, Scotch, and Slovenians reporting the maximum of 100 per cent and the Servians the minimum of 84.6 per cent, the other races ranging between these proportions. Of those who worked twelve months, the Ruthenians lead with 35.6 per cent and the Servians present the lowest proportion of 5.5 per cent. The next higher are the Bulgarians and Macedonians with 6.7 per cent each, the other races showing from 10 to 32 per cent who had worked the entire year.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of males, in the households, who worked nine months or over.

TABLE 63.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over working nine months or over, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	65.7	40.0	66.7	.....	(b)	60.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	45.7	50.0	(b)	.....	.....	50.0
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	(b)	17.6	.....	14.5	40.4	22.4
Croatian.....	50.0	41.0	52.1	(b)	(b)	47.2
German.....	44.7	40.7	(b)	(b)	(b)	43.1
Italian, North.....	62.5	(b)	.....	.....	46.9	56.8
Italian, South.....	57.5	42.2	.....	.....	50.2	50.8
Magyar.....	37.0	30.6	37.3	38.0	.....	36.3
Polish.....	37.8	.....	38.0	.....	50.0	38.8
Servian.....	23.8	12.7	(b)	.....	.....	17.0
Slovak.....	53.9	(b)	(b)	.....	65.6	56.4
Grand total.....	47.2	36.7	43.8	22.0	53.7	44.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	47.0	46.1	59.4	.....	60.5	50.2
Total native-born.....	56.4	44.4	63.6	.....	81.9	62.9
Total foreign-born.....	46.3	34.8	40.4	22.0	48.5	41.4

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The grand total of the foregoing table shows that 44.1 per cent of all males studied in the iron and steel industry worked for nine

months or more. The largest proportion of males working for that period is found in the South and the smallest proportion in the Middle West, the percentage being in the case of the former 53.7 and of the latter 22. Each of the eastern communities studied shows a proportion ranging between these two extremes.

Comparing the persons native-born of foreign father with those of foreign birth, it is seen that the former show the largest proportion of persons who have worked for nine months or more, the proportion for the persons native-born of foreign father being 50.2 per cent as against 41.4 per cent for the foreign-born. In every locality studied the proportion of persons native-born of foreign father is larger than of foreign-born, the difference being about the same as in the total. Of all the races studied, the white persons native-born of native father show the largest total proportion who worked for nine months or more. In the Pittsburg district the proportion is 65.7 per cent; in Pennsylvania, Community C, 40 per cent; and in New York, Community D, 66.7 per cent. The Irish native-born of foreign father show the largest proportion in Community C of Pennsylvania and a slightly smaller proportion in the Pittsburg district. Comparing the Birmingham district of the South with the Middle West and the Pittsburg district of the East, it is seen that the Bulgarians, Poles, and Slovaks in the South have a larger proportion who worked nine months or more than have the same races in either of the other localities. The North and South Italians in the Pittsburg district of the East show a larger proportion than do the same races in the South.

The following table shows the per cent of males who worked six months or over according to locality and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 64.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over working 6 months or over, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	83.6	77.8	84.4	.....	(b)	83.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	74.3	69.0	(b)	.....	.....	73.4
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	(b)	56.9	.....	71.6	78.3	72.2
Croatian.....	70.5	67.2	87.5	(b)	(b)	71.1
German.....	73.7	76.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	77.5
Italian, North.....	87.5	(b)	.....	.....	93.8	90.1
Italian, South.....	85.8	76.6	.....	.....	87.0	85.6
Magyar.....	58.6	49.4	67.5	67.3	.....	61.3
Polish.....	65.7	.....	76.4	.....	75.0	72.2
Servian.....	68.3	47.5	(b)	.....	.....	54.9
Slovak.....	76.4	(b)	(b)	.....	95.3	80.2
Grand total.....	72.8	67.0	77.2	69.9	83.7	75.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	80.3	73.9	78.1	.....	89.5	78.5
Total native-born.....	82.0	75.0	81.8	.....	94.5	84.4
Total foreign-born.....	71.9	65.0	76.4	69.9	81.8	73.7

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the data presented in the preceding table it appears that the proportion of individuals for whom information was secured who worked six months or over during the year, is 69.9 per cent in Community E of the Middle West, 83.7 per cent in the South; and in the East, 72.8 per cent in the Pittsburg district, 67 per cent in Community C, 77.2 per cent in Community D, and 75 per cent for the entire iron and steel industry. Among the employees native white of native father the proportion who worked six months or over is largest in New York, Community D, and much smaller in Community C than in any other locality; of those native-born of foreign father the proportion who worked six months or over is larger in the Birmingham district of the South than in any other locality, as is also the case with the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, the Bulgarians, North Italians, South Italians, and Slovaks have a larger proportion of male employees who worked six months or over in the South, the Birmingham district, than in any other locality; the Croatians, Magyars, and Poles show a larger proportion in Community D of the East than in any other locality, and the Servians a larger proportion in the Pittsburg district of the East than in any other locality.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The table next presented shows affiliation with trade unions of males in the households studied who were 21 years of age or over and who were working for wages. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 65.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	89	6	6.7
Negro.....	133	.....	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	(a)
English.....	21	.....	.0
German.....	24	.....	.0
Irish.....	57	4	7.0
Scotch.....	4	1	(a)
Slovak.....	2	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	7	.....	(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	4	19.0
Bulgarian.....	604	1	.2
Croatian.....	352	.....	.0
English.....	28	1	3.6
French.....	52	1	1.9
German.....	154	.....	.0
Greek.....	146	1	.7
Gypsy.....	2	.....	(a)
Hebrew.....	12	.....	(a)
Irish.....	78	9	11.5
Italian, North.....	78	1	1.3
Italian, South.....	598	2	.3
Macedonian.....	76	.....	.0
Magyar.....	440	14	3.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 65.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Montenegrin.....	1		(a)
Polish.....	500	4	0.8
Roumanian.....	95		.0
Russian.....	4		(a)
Ruthenian.....	84		.0
Scotch.....	46	2	4.3
Servian.....	160		.0
Slovak.....	253	16	6.3
Slovenian.....	49		.0
Turkish.....	1		(a)
Welsh.....	13		(a)
Grand total.....	4,185	68	1.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	116	6	5.2
Total native-born.....	338	12	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	3,847	56	1.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Considering the totals shown in the above table, it will be seen that of 4,185 individuals only 1.6 per cent are affiliated with trade unions, those native-born of native father showing the largest proportion, or 6.7 per cent, as compared with 5.2 per cent of those native-born of foreign father, and only 1.5 per cent of the foreign-born. The Bohemians and Moravians among the foreign-born races show the largest proportion, or 19 per cent, followed by the Irish with 11.5 per cent, while of those races reporting more than 1 per cent the proportions range from 1.3 per cent for the North Italians to 6.3 per cent for the Slovaks. Of the persons native-born of foreign father the Irish report 7 per cent as members of labor organizations, while neither the English nor Germans report any. As compared with the Irish it will be noted that white persons native-born of native father have a slightly smaller proportion.

The table next presented also shows the percentage of males, 21 years of age or over, in the households studied who were working for wages and who were affiliated with trade unions, but the presentation is by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 66.—Per cent of males 21 years of age or over working for wages who are affiliated with trade unions, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	11.5	0.0	.....	.....	(b)	6.7
Native-born of foreign father, Irish	16.7	.0	.....	.....	.....	7.0
Foreign born:						
Bulgarian	(b)	.0	.....	0.3	0.0	.2
Croatian .....	.0	.0	0.0	.....	(b)	.0
German .....	.0	.0	(b)	.....	(b)	.0
Italian, North .....	.0	(b)	.....	.....	3.8	1.3
Italian, South .....	.9	.0	.....	.....	.2	.3
Magyar .....	.7	.0	.0	9.4	.....	3.2
Polish .....	.0	.....	.7	.....	5.4	.8
Servian .....	.0	.0	(b)	.....	.....	.0
Slovak .....	.0	(b)	(b)	.....	27.6	6.3
Grand total	2.0	.0	.5	2.6	2.2	1.6
Total native-born of foreign father	13.2	.0	.....	.....	(b)	5.2
Total native-born	12.2	.0	.....	.....	.7	3.6
Total foreign-born	1.2	.0	.5	2.6	2.4	1.5

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of the total number of males 21 years of age or over working in the iron and steel industry only 1.6 per cent are affiliated with trade unions, the several localities ranging from 2.6 per cent as shown in the Middle West to none in Community C of the East. In the localities in which both the native-born and foreign-born report proportions it will be seen that the former shows a slightly larger proportion in the Pittsburg district of the East and the latter a slightly larger proportion in the South. With regard to the several foreign-born races, the largest proportion shown by any race in any locality is shown by the Slovaks in the South. In the extent of membership in labor organizations the Slovaks are followed by the Magyars in the Middle West and the Poles and North Italians in the South. Each of the other races shows less than 1 per cent in the several localities.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, affiliation with trade unions of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 21 years of age or over and who were working for wages.

TABLE 67.—*Affiliation with trade unions of foreign-born males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number 21 years of age or over working for wages, by years in United States.			Affiliated with trade unions, by years in United States.					
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Number.			Per cent.		
				Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bulgarian.....	584	19	1	1	.....	.....	0.2	0.0	0.0
Croatian.....	163	140	49	.....	.....	.....	.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	330	149	119	1	.....	1	.3	.0	.8
Magyar.....	283	114	43	6	5	3	2.1	4.4	7.0
Polish.....	202	171	127	1	3	3	.0	.6	2.4
Slovak.....	74	87	92	1	5	10	1.4	5.7	10.9
Total.....	2,231	895	721	10	16	30	.4	1.8	4.2

From the above table it will be seen that of the foreign-born males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages and affiliated with trade unions the largest proportion, or 4.2 per cent, is shown by those who have been in the United States ten years or over, as compared with the smallest proportion, or 0.4 per cent, as shown by those who have been in the United States under five years. Those who have been in the United States from five to nine years show a proportion of 1.8 per cent. Of the different races it will be seen that, with the exception of the Bulgarians and Croatians, the proportions of each race increase with length of residence, the largest increase being shown by the Slovaks, with 1.4 per cent under five years, and 10.9 per cent for ten years or over, as contrasted with the smallest increase, which is shown by the South Italians. This race exhibits only 0.3 per cent with a residence under five years and 0.8 per cent with a residence of ten years or over who belonged to labor organizations.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 68 to 95 and General Tables 20 to 31].

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

Although the rent payments of the households studied are important in their bearing upon the cost of living, they are chiefly significant in their relation to the standards of living of the families and households of the iron and steel workers. In this connection, the following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average rent payment each month per apartment, per room, and per person:

TABLE 68.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	85	\$9.59	\$1.86	\$1.98
Negro.....	119	4.19	1.59	1.27
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	11	10.18	1.56	1.84
German.....	13	9.88	1.51	2.04
Irish.....	32	9.42	1.63	1.92
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	135	5.91	2.47	.97
Croatian.....	165	9.66	2.15	1.07
English.....	14	8.39	1.53	1.70
French.....	27	5.23	1.72	1.43
German.....	65	8.70	1.72	1.16
Greek.....	32	5.94	2.93	1.01
Hebrew.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	48	8.48	1.63	1.46
Italian, North.....	39	9.46	2.33	1.42
Italian, South.....	287	5.69	2.06	1.14
Macedonian.....	12	5.53	2.46	.78
Magyar.....	229	8.11	2.31	1.19
Polish.....	302	6.47	1.97	1.12
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	2.92	.96
Ruthenian.....	39	7.96	2.30	.97
Scotch.....	16	6.82	1.68	1.06
Servian.....	66	9.78	1.99	1.03
Slovak.....	126	7.13	2.32	1.33
Slovenian.....	22	9.13	1.47	1.30
Welsh.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,947	7.51	2.06	1.19
Total native born of foreign father.....	56	9.68	1.58	1.93
Total native-born.....	260	7.14	1.69	1.71
Total foreign-born.....	1,687	7.57	2.12	1.14

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From a study made of 1,947 households paying rent, it was learned that the average rent paid per apartment per month by the households of the iron and steel workers was \$7.51, the average rent per room \$2.06, and the average rent paid per person per month was \$1.19. Households whose heads are native-born of foreign father paid the highest monthly rent per apartment, followed by households whose heads are whites native-born of native father, who paid \$9.68. Households whose heads are foreign-born pay \$2.11 per month less than those whose heads are native-born of foreign father, and households of native-born negroes less than those whose heads are native-born of foreign father. The households whose heads are foreign-born pay the highest, and those the heads of which are native-born of foreign father the lowest monthly rent per room.

The rent paid per apartment and per room per month has no particular significance in its bearing upon living conditions. The rent paid per person, however, denotes to a great extent the standard of living in the households of different races. It will be observed in many instances where the rent per apartment and per room is comparatively high, the rent per person is low, caused by overcrowding rooms in order to reduce the cost of rent for each individual. Native whites born of native father pay the highest monthly rent per person, followed closely by those native-born of foreign father. Negroes and foreign-born persons pay less per person per month than those native-born of native father. This fact indicates that a greater degree of congestion exists in foreign households than in those whose heads are native-born of native father or native-born of foreign father. While the table shows that negroes pay a low rent each month per capita, it will be observed that they pay a much lower rent per apartment than the foreign-born and a lower rent per room, indicating less crowded conditions in negro households than in those of foreign races.

Of the households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father, the English pay the highest rent per apartment, followed by Germans and Irish. Irish pay the highest rent per room, the English and Germans being next in order. The Germans pay the highest rent each month per capita, followed in the order named by Irish and English. This indicates that there is slightly less congestion in households of Germans of the second generation than in those of Irish and English, though all three races show less crowding of rooms than any of the foreign races, as each pays a higher rent per apartment than most of the foreign races, a lower average rent per room, and a much higher rent per person. Of the foreign races, Roumanians pay much the highest rent for apartments each month, followed by Servians, Croatians, North Italians, Slovenians, Germans, Irish, English, and Magyars, all of whom pay over \$8 each month for the rent of their apartments. Ruthenians, Slovaks, Scotch, Poles, Greeks, Bulgarians, South Italians, Macedonians, and French, in the order mentioned, pay between \$5 and \$8 for apartments each month.

The Greeks pay the highest rent per room each month, followed by the Roumanians, Bulgarians, Macedonians, North Italians, Slovaks, Magyars, Ruthenians, Croatians, and South Italians, all of whom pay over \$2 and less than \$3 per room per month. The Servians, Poles, Germans and French, Scotch, Irish, English, and Slovenians, in the order named, pay between \$1.45 and \$2 per month per room.

It is particularly noticeable that the households of each race of the foreign-born pay a much lower monthly rental per person than the households the heads of which are whites, native-born of native father or English, Germans, and Irish who were born in the United States of foreign father, indicating that the households the heads of which are of foreign birth are much more crowded than those of native-born persons. The English is the only foreign race paying over \$1.50 rent each month per person. The Irish, French, North Italians, Slovaks, Slovenians, Magyars, Germans, South Italians, Poles, Croatians, Scotch, Servians, and Greeks in the order named follow the English and pay between \$1 and \$1.50 per month per person. Ruthenians and Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Macedonians in the rank mentioned pay less than \$1 rent per person per month. Although Roumanians pay the highest rent per apartment among the races reporting, yet they pay an extremely low rent per person, showing that apartments occupied by these people are very much overcrowded. The older immigrant races from Great Britain and northern Europe exhibit by their higher average rent per person less crowded apartments and a higher standard of living than the more recently arrived immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

The following table shows the average rent per month per apartment, according to locality and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 69.—Average rent per month per apartment, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$12.33	\$8.88	\$8.94	.....	\$5.40	\$9.59
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	(b)	10.91	7.00	.....	.....	9.42
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		10.82		\$5.79	4.28	5.91
Croatian.....	12.02	9.12	6.00	.....	.....	9.66
German.....	9.91	8.05	8.36	.....	.....	8.70
Irish.....	8.09	11.09	7.07	.....	.....	8.48
Italian, North.....	10.65			.....	6.77	9.46
Italian, South.....	10.18	8.39		.....	4.53	5.69
Magyar.....	9.71	7.40	6.85	7.62	.....	8.11
Polish.....	8.94		5.77	.....	5.98	6.47
Servian.....	11.28	8.61		.....	.....	9.78
Slovak.....	7.88	(b)		.....	4.73	7.13
Grand total.....	10.25	8.96	6.39	6.32	4.79	7.51
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	10.38	7.00	.....	.....	9.68
Total native-born.....	12.12	9.93	8.40	.....	4.29	7.14
Total foreign-born.....	10.15	8.72	6.15	6.32	4.96	7.57

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the preceding table it is seen that a higher average rent per apartment per month is paid in each of the three subdivisions of the East than in the Middle West or the South. The Pittsburg district of the East shows much the highest followed by Communities C and D of the East, the Middle West, and the South, in the order mentioned. The very high rent per apartment in the Pittsburg district, as compared with other localities, is what might be expected owing to the relatively large population in and around Pittsburg. The very low rent payment, both for the native and foreign born, in the South is also worthy of notice, being due in large measure to the practice of living in small cottages or company houses in detached communities. In the East the rent payments per apartment per month for both foreign and native born are considerably lower in Community D than in Community C. The comparatively low rent paid by the Croatian, Irish, Magyar, and Polish households in Community D is also worthy of note, the average rent per month per apartment paid by the Poles being even lower than the rent paid by the same race in the Birmingham district in the South. In other respects the several races follow the general tendencies indicated by the average for the total foreign-born.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, average rent per month per room:

TABLE 70.—Average rent per month per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$2.31	\$1.54	\$1.75	.....	\$1.38	\$1.86
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	(b)	1.62	1.50	.....	.....	1.63
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	.....	1.53	.....	\$3.09	1.82	2.47
Croatian.....	2.94	1.56	1.65	.....	.....	2.15
German.....	2.24	1.48	1.64	.....	.....	1.72
Irish.....	1.75	1.54	1.52	.....	.....	1.63
Italian, North.....	2.57	.....	.....	.....	1.77	2.33
Italian, South.....	2.35	1.40	.....	.....	2.09	2.06
Magyar.....	2.75	1.47	2.15	2.70	.....	2.31
Polish.....	2.53	.....	1.79	.....	1.91	1.97
Servian.....	2.68	1.57	.....	.....	.....	1.99
Slovak.....	2.63	(b)	.....	.....	1.73	2.32
Grand total.....	2.58	1.52	1.80	2.94	1.89	2.06
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	1.57	1.50	.....	.....	1.58
Total native-born.....	2.28	1.56	1.69	.....	1.57	1.70
Total foreign-born.....	2.61	1.51	1.82	2.94	2.01	2.12

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The highest average rent payments per month per room in the case of the total native-born is shown for the Pittsburg district in the East, followed by Community D in the East, the Birmingham district in the South, and Community C of the East, in the order

mentioned. Among the foreign-born the highest average rent per month per room is paid in Community E in the Middle West; and for the native-born of native father, white, the highest rent payment is exhibited in the Pittsburg district in the East. The higher rent per month per room shown by the total foreign-born, as well as the Magyar and Bulgarian races, in Community E in the Middle West, is the result of the practice of living in rooming houses, while in other localities the living quarters consist of tenements, with the exception of the South, where usually the small cottage is found. The real significance of rent in its bearing upon the standard of living, both in the case of Community E of the Middle West and in other localities, does not become apparent, however, until the next table is examined, showing the average rent payment per month per person, the tendency among the foreign-born employees in the iron and steel industry being to increase, so far as possible, the number of persons per room in order to reduce the outlay in rent for each person.

The table next submitted shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, average rent per month per person:

TABLE 71.—Average rent per month per person, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$2.75	\$1.74	\$1.79	.....	\$1.10	\$1.98
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	(b)	2.60	1.14	.....	.....	1.92
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	.....	.94	.....	\$1.11	.60	.97
Croatian.....	1.09	1.14	.94	.....	.....	1.07
German.....	1.12	1.15	1.31	.....	.....	1.16
Irish.....	1.39	2.03	1.16	.....	.....	1.46
Italian, North.....	1.52	.....	.....	.....	1.14	1.42
Italian, South.....	4.42	1.24	.....	.....	1.03	1.14
Magyar.....	1.50	1.03	.96	1.17	.....	1.19
Polish.....	1.28	.....	1.06	.....	1.18	1.12
Servian.....	1.13	.94	.....	.....	.....	1.03
Slovak.....	1.54	(b)	.....	.....	.95	1.33
Grand total.....	1.29	1.25	1.08	1.13	1.05	1.19
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	2.17	1.14	.....	.....	1.93
Total native-born.....	2.74	2.04	1.58	.....	1.25	1.71
Total foreign-born.....	1.25	1.13	1.03	1.13	1.01	1.14

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.
^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among both the native-born and foreign-born in the table above, the highest standard of living is indicated in the East, the average rent per month per person in the Pittsburg district being higher than in any other locality. Among the total native-born in the localities of the East, Community C ranks next to the Pittsburg district in the average amount of rent per month per person, followed by Community D; the Birmingham district in the South ranks lowest,

Of the total foreign-born the lowest average rent per month per person is shown for the Birmingham district in the South, closely followed by Community D in the East. Community E in the Middle West and Community C in the East show the same average rent per month per person for the total foreign-born.

The standard of living both of the native-born of native father and of all native-born is considerably higher in all localities than that of the foreign-born. The native-born more nearly approach the standard of living of the foreign-born in the South and the native-born of foreign father in Community D in the East. In Community C in the East the native-born of foreign father, indicate a very much higher standard than do the foreign-born. Considering the East, the Irish, both of the first and second generation, show a much higher rent payment per month per person in Community C than in Community D or the Pittsburg district. None of this race, either native or foreign born, is shown in Community E in the Middle West or the Birmingham district. Among the foreign-born the several races follow the same general tendencies as the average shown for the total.

In addition to the averages shown in the preceding tables a series of tabulations have also been prepared exhibiting the range in rent payments per month per apartment, per room, and per person. The first table in this connection, which is submitted below, shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.

TABLE 72.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.	
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	85	\$9.59	4.7	41.2	57.6	74.1	83.5	
Negro.....	119	4.19	69.7	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	32	9.42	.0	25.0	62.5	81.3	87.5	
Foreign-born:								
Bulgarian.....	135	5.91	45.2	74.1	79.3	90.4	92.6	
Croatian.....	165	9.66	4.8	27.3	44.8	79.4	90.3	
French.....	27	5.23	37.0	88.9	96.3	96.3	96.3	
German.....	65	8.70	7.7	44.6	66.2	81.5	89.2	
Greek.....	32	5.94	9.4	93.8	93.8	96.9	96.9	
Irish.....	48	8.48	4.2	33.3	64.6	89.6	95.8	
Italian, North.....	39	9.46	2.6	28.2	53.8	87.2	87.2	
Italian, South.....	287	5.69	47.4	80.8	88.2	94.8	96.9	
Magyar.....	229	8.11	10.5	50.2	69.0	90.4	94.8	
Polish.....	302	6.47	20.2	74.8	88.1	98.0	99.7	
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	8.0	14.0	20.0	36.0	50.0	
Ruthenian.....	39	7.96	10.3	48.7	61.5	87.2	100.0	
Servian.....	66	9.78	4.5	18.2	50.0	81.8	90.9	
Slovak.....	126	7.13	18.3	65.1	77.8	96.0	99.2	
Slovenian.....	22	9.13	.0	9.1	40.9	100.0	100.0	
Grand total.....	1,947	7.51	22.4	58.6	72.9	89.3	93.7	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	56	9.68	.0	16.1	51.8	85.7	92.9	
Total native-born.....	260	7.14	33.5	61.5	75.8	88.5	93.1	
Total foreign-born.....	1,687	7.57	20.7	58.1	72.4	89.4	93.8	

In the preceding table the greatest proportion of the 1,947 households studied pay less than \$7.50 monthly for the rent of apartments, a large proportion paying less than \$5 and a very small proportion \$15 or over. Of the foreign-born, the majority of the Bulgarian, French, Greek, South Italian, Polish, Slovak, and Magyar households pay less than \$7.50 monthly per apartment. The majority of the Germans, Irish, North Italians, and Ruthenians pay less than \$10 rent per month per apartment, while equal proportions of the Servians pay \$10 or over and less than \$10. On the other hand, the greater number of the Croatian, Roumanian, and Slovenian households have a monthly rental per apartment of \$10. The majority of households whose heads were native-born whites, both of native-born and foreign father, pay \$7.50 or over per month per apartment, while none of the negroes pay \$10 or over.

The table next presented shows the percentage of households showing each specified rent payment per month per room, according to general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 73.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father:						
White	85	\$1.86	3.5	64.7	90.6	100.0
Negro	119	1.59	.0	63.0	99.2	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	32	1.63	.0	81.3	96.9	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian	135	2.47	.7	26.7	51.9	77.8
Croatian	165	2.15	1.2	44.2	73.3	94.5
French	27	1.72	.0	66.7	96.3	96.3
German	65	1.72	4.6	64.6	89.2	100.0
Greek	32	2.93	.0	3.1	96.9	96.9
Irish	48	1.63	8.3	70.8	97.9	100.0
Italian, North	39	2.33	.0	20.5	79.5	100.0
Italian, South	287	2.06	.0	35.2	79.4	96.9
Magyar	229	2.31	.9	25.8	64.6	94.8
Polish	302	1.97	.0	44.4	87.1	97.0
Roumanian	50	2.92	.0	6.0	60.0	80.0
Ruthenian	39	2.30	.0	20.5	82.1	100.0
Servian	66	1.99	.0	59.1	81.8	92.4
Slovak	126	2.32	.0	27.0	68.3	94.4
Slovenian	22	1.47	.0	86.4	100.0	100.0
Grand total	1,947	2.06	.8	41.7	79.5	95.2
Total native-born of foreign father	56	1.58	.0	85.7	98.2	100.0
Total native-born	260	1.67	1.2	68.5	96.2	100.0
Total foreign-born	1,687	2.12	.8	37.6	76.9	94.4

From the data presented in the above table it appears that only a very small proportion of all the households for which information was secured pay rent at a rate of less than \$1 per month per room, and that 41.7 per cent of all the households pay under \$2, 79.5 per cent under \$3, and 95.2 per cent under \$4. A much larger proportion of the households of persons native-born of foreign father than of the households of the foreign-born pay under \$2 and under \$3, respectively, while all of the former, as against 94.4 per cent of the latter,

pay under \$4. In the case of the households of persons native-born of native father, all the households, both white and negro, pay under \$4 a month. Of the households of persons native-born of Irish father, 81.3 per cent pay under \$2 and 96.9 per cent under \$3, while all the households of this group pay under \$4 per month per room.

Of the households the heads of which were foreign-born the Slovenians, Irish, French, and Germans, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the Greeks and the Roumanians the smallest proportion paying under \$2 per month per room, and the Slovenians, Irish, Greeks, and French, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Magyars the smallest proportion of households paying under \$3. All of the German, Irish, North Italian, Ruthenian, and Slovenian households, and over 95 per cent of the French, Greek, South Italian, and Polish households, pay under \$4 per month per room. The smallest proportion of households paying under \$4 a month, or 77.8 per cent, is reported for the Bulgarians. It will be noted that the monthly rental per room is in general higher in the households of the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe than in the households the heads of which were native-born or of the races of old immigration from northern Europe and Great Britain. This showing should be compared with that of the following in order that the full significance of the bearing of rent payments upon the standard of living may be grasped:

This table shows the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 74.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	85	\$1.98	9.4	50.6	71.8	87.1
Negro.....	119	1.27	22.7	68.9	96.6	99.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	32	1.92	12.5	46.9	71.9	84.4
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	135	.97	41.5	94.1	96.3	98.5
Croatian.....	165	1.07	31.5	87.9	98.2	98.8
French.....	27	1.43	22.2	63.0	96.3	96.3
German.....	65	1.16	27.7	75.4	90.8	98.5
Greek.....	32	1.01	62.5	96.9	96.9	96.9
Irish.....	48	1.46	22.9	64.6	89.6	95.8
Italian, North.....	39	1.42	7.7	82.1	97.4	97.4
Italian, South.....	287	1.14	33.8	83.3	96.9	99.3
Magyar.....	229	1.19	25.3	78.6	94.3	97.4
Polish.....	302	1.12	29.1	85.8	97.0	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	.96	52.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	39	.97	46.2	92.3	94.9	97.4
Servian.....	66	1.03	37.9	90.9	98.5	98.5
Slovak.....	126	1.33	24.6	72.2	90.5	96.8
Slovenian.....	22	1.30	22.7	72.7	90.9	95.5
Grand total.....	1,947	1.19	29.4	79.4	93.8	97.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	56	1.93	7.1	44.6	71.4	87.5
Total native-born.....	260	1.71	15.0	57.7	83.1	92.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,687	1.14	31.7	82.7	95.5	98.3

In the preceding table, of a total of 1,947 households, 29.4 per cent pay less than \$1 rent monthly per capita, and small proportions pay \$2 to \$3, \$3 to \$4, and \$4 or over. Of the foreign-born, 31.7 per cent have a rent payment less than \$1 per person per month, 51 per cent from \$1 to \$2, and only small proportions, \$2 or over. Of the households the heads of which were whites, native-born of native father, 41.2 per cent pay a rent of \$1 but less than \$2 monthly per capita, and proportions ranging from 9.4 per cent to 21.2 per cent pay less than \$1, \$4 or over, \$3 but under \$4, and \$2 but under \$3 in the order given. Of the households whose heads were negroes, native-born of native father, 46.2 per cent have a per capita rent payment of \$1 but less than \$2 monthly, 27.7 per cent \$2 but less than \$3.

It will be noticed that the majority of the households of each race the heads of which were foreign-born report less than \$2 monthly rent per capita. Only three races, however, the Ruthenians, Roumanians, and Greeks, show a greater proportion paying less than \$1 monthly rent per person, their proportions ranging, in the order given, from 46.2 per cent to 62.5 per cent. The lowest proportion is reported by the North Italian households, 7.7 per cent of which average less than \$1 monthly rent per person.

Of the foreign households paying \$1 but less than \$2 the proportions of Slovenians, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croatians, Poles and North Italians range, in the order given, from 50 per cent to 74.4 per cent. Over 40 per cent of the households the heads of which are French, Irish, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Germans, and South Italians pay \$1 but less than \$2 monthly per capita. Of the Ruthenians, 46.1 per cent report in this group and a slightly higher proportion report less than \$1 monthly rate per capita. Except in the case of the French and the Irish, but a small proportion of the foreign-born races report an average monthly personal rent per capita of \$2 but less than \$3. The two races named report 33.3 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, but the other races range from none of the Greek households to 18.3 per cent of the Slovaks.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 75.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	108	11	10.2
Negro.....	121	5	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	17	2	(a)
German.....	20	5	25.0
Irish.....	46	3	6.5
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20		.0
Bulgarian.....	139	17	12.2
Croatian.....	189	140	74.1
English.....	25	4	16.0
French.....	44	8	18.2
German.....	107	48	44.9
Greek.....	32		.0
Hebrew.....	10		(a)
Irish.....	73	5	6.8
Italian, North.....	57	30	52.6
Italian, South.....	373	75	20.1
Macedonian.....	12		(a)
Magyar.....	200	156	60.0
Polish.....	360	166	46.1
Roumanian.....	56	50	89.3
Ruthenian.....	44	30	68.2
Scotch.....	41	4	9.8
Servian.....	69	64	92.8
Slovak.....	186	67	36.0
Slovenian.....	35	20	57.1
Welsh.....	12	5	(a)
Grand total.....	2,456	915	37.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	10	12.0
Total native-born.....	312	26	8.3
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	889	41.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the data presented in the above table it appears that boarders or lodgers are kept in 37.3 per cent of all the households for which information was secured. Of all the households the heads of which were foreign-born 41.5 per cent keep boarders or lodgers as compared with 12 per cent of the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, 10.2 per cent of the households the heads of which were native whites born of native father and 4.1 per cent of the negro households. Among the foreign-born, the proportion of households keeping boarders or lodgers is largest for the Servians, who are followed, in the order of descending percentages, by the Roumanians, Croatians, Ruthenians, Magyars, Slovenians, and North Italians. The proportion reported for the Servians is 92.8 per cent, while that reported for the North Italians is 52.6 per cent. None of

the Bohemian and Moravian or Greek households and less than 10 per cent of the Scotch or Irish households keep boarders or lodgers. It will be noted that the largest percentages of households keeping boarders or lodgers are reported for the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households keeping boarders or lodgers:

TABLE 76.—Per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging. Only races are included which have 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	11.9	20.0	5.7	.....	(b)	10.2
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(b)		1.0	14.8	12.2
Croatian.....	81.0	70.5	65.9	.....	.....	74.1
German.....	42.9	53.3	(b)	.....	.....	44.9
Irish.....	7.9	9.5	(b)	.....	.....	6.8
Italian, South.....	70.6	54.3	.....	.....	3.0	20.1
Magyar.....	51.0	63.2	68.4	62.2	.....	60.0
Polish.....	58.0	.....	42.2	.....	(b)	46.1
Servian.....	90.3	94.7	.....	.....	.....	92.8
Slovak.....	43.9	(b)	.....	.....	15.0	36.0
Grand total.....	53.7	51.9	43.4	20.0	8.3	37.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	13.3	(b)	.....	.....	12.0
Total native-born.....	9.4	15.0	8.5	.....	3.8	8.3
Total foreign-born.....	56.9	60.9	47.3	20.0	9.5	41.5

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It is at once evident from a comparison of the totals in the preceding table that the foreign households show a much greater tendency in all localities to keep boarders or lodgers than the native-born. Both the native and foreign households exhibit the smallest proportion having boarders or lodgers in the South. In the East Community C and the Pittsburg district show, respectively, 60.9 per cent and 56.9 per cent of the foreign households keeping boarders or lodgers. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born, the Servians in localities in which they are represented show greater proportions keeping boarders or lodgers than do the households of other races. The Croatians report a high percentage of households so engaged, while the Irish have by far the smallest proportion in the two localities in which this race appears. The tendency of Magyar households to keep boarders or lodgers is also very pronounced, more than six-tenths of the households of this race in the Middle West and Communities C and D in the East and more than one-half of those in the Pittsburg district in the East showing boarders or lodgers.

The average number of boarders or lodgers per household is shown, by general nativity and race of head of household, in the table next submitted. The averages are computed (1) on the total number of households studied, and (2) on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 77.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	108	11	15	0.14	1.36
Negro.....	121	5	11	.09	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	17	2	6	.35	(a)
German.....	20	5	12	.60	(a)
Irish.....	46	3	6	.13	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20				
Bulgarian.....	139	17	141	1.01	8.29
Croatian.....	189	140	985	5.21	7.04
English.....	25	4	4	.16	(a)
French.....	44	8	11	.25	(a)
German.....	107	48	297	2.78	6.19
Greek.....	32				
Hebrew.....	10				
Irish.....	73	5	13	.18	(a)
Italian, North.....	57	30	133	2.33	4.43
Italian, South.....	373	75	244	.65	3.25
Macedonian.....	12				
Magyar.....	260	156	846	3.25	5.42
Polish.....	360	166	539	1.50	3.25
Roumanian.....	56	50	672	12.00	13.44
Ruthenian.....	44	30	190	4.32	6.33
Scotch.....	41	4	7	.17	(a)
Servian.....	69	64	464	6.72	7.25
Slovak.....	186	67	218	1.17	3.25
Slovenian.....	35	20	76	2.17	3.80
Welsh.....	12	5	15	1.25	(a)
Grand total.....	2,456	915	4,905	2.00	5.36
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	10	24	.29	2.40
Total native-born.....	312	26	50	.16	1.92
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	889	4,855	2.26	5.46

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 2,456 households studied, there are 915 households keeping 4,905 boarders or lodgers, which makes an average of two persons per household of all reported, or 5.36 persons per household when only those keeping boarders or lodgers are considered. The households the heads of which are native-born whites of native father have a slightly higher average number of boarders or lodgers per household than the native-born negroes.

The highest average number of boarders or lodgers per household is found among the Roumanians. The households of this race have

an average of 12 boarders or lodgers to each reported household, based on the total number of households, and when only the households keeping boarders or lodgers are taken into consideration the average number is 13.44 persons to each household. No other race averages 10 boarders or lodgers per household, in fact, only two, the Croatian and Servian, have an average of more than five such persons per household. The English, Scotch, Irish, French, and South Italian each have an average of less than one boarder or lodger for each household, based on the total number of households studied. The Bulgarian households show an average of 8.29 per household based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, while the Croatians and Servians come next with an average of over seven persons to each household. The households averaging over five persons include the Ruthenians, Germans, and Magyars. All other races have less than an average of five persons per household. Four races, Bohemians and Moravians, Greeks, Hebrews, and Macedonians, keep no boarders or lodgers.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of boarders or lodgers for each household, based on total number of households:

TABLE 78.—Average number of boarders or lodgers, based on total number of households, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging. Only races are included which have 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	0.17	0.30	0.06	.....	0.00	0.14
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish .....	.00	.13	.25	.....	.....	.13
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian .....	.....	8.42	.....	0.02	1.41	1.01
Croatian	7.33	3.72	3.23	.....	.....	5.21
English .....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.17	.16
German	4.54	2.27	.17	.....	.....	2.78
Irish .....	.29	.10	.00	.....	.....	.18
Italian, North	2.52	.....	.....	.....	1.80	2.33
Italian, South	2.66	1.00	.....	.....	.10	.65
Magyar	2.80	3.53	3.78	3.09	.....	3.25
Polish	2.86	.....	1.08	.....	1.50	1.50
Servian	7.42	6.16	.....	.....	.....	6.72
Slovak	1.47	2.42	.....	.....	.35	1.17
Grand total	3.64	2.48	1.59	.97	.26	2.00
Total native-born of foreign father .....	.00	.35	.25	.....	.....	.29
Total native-born .....	.13	.34	.11	.....	.08	.16
Total foreign-born	3.89	3.00	1.76	.97	.30	2.26

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

The preceding table shows a low average number of boarders or lodgers per household in the localities studied in the Middle West and South when compared with the localities in the East. The average number of boarders or lodgers for all the households studied in all localities is 200 per 100 households. Community E in the Middle West shows 97 boarders or lodgers per 100 households. The Birmingham district in the South has only 26 boarders or lodgers per 100 households, while in the East Community D shows 159, Community C 248, and the Pittsburg district the large average number of 364 boarders or lodgers per 100 households.

The households the heads of which were foreign-born show a very much higher average number of boarders or lodgers per household in each locality than those the heads of which were native-born of native father or native-born of foreign father.

Of the foreign-born, the English and Irish exhibit the lowest average number of boarders or lodgers per household in each locality where they are represented, except in the Birmingham district of the South, where the South Italians rank lowest, English showing their highest average in the South and Irish their highest average in the Pittsburg district of the East. Every race represented in the Pittsburg district, except Magyars and Slovaks, have a higher average number of boarders or lodgers than in any other locality. Bulgarians show the highest average number of boarders or lodgers per household in Community C in the East, where there are 842 boarders or lodgers for each 100 households. Servians and Croatians follow in the Pittsburg district in the East with considerably over 700 boarders or lodgers per 100 households. In the Middle West Magyars show the highest average number of boarders or lodgers per household and Bulgarians the lowest. In the South North Italians show the highest average and South Italians the lowest, and in the East, in the Pittsburg district, Servians have the highest average and Irish the lowest. Regarding the East, in Community C the Bulgarians have the highest average number of boarders or lodgers per household and Irish the lowest, while Community D shows Magyars having the highest average and Irish having no boarders or lodgers. Races from Great Britain show a very much lower average number of boarders or lodgers per household than any of the races from continental Europe, while South Italians show the lowest average of any of the races of recent immigration.

The table next submitted shows the average number of boarders or lodgers based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers. The presentation is by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 79.—Average number of boarders or lodgers, based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging. Only races are included which have 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	9.66	5.28	4.90	.....	.....	7.04
German.....	10.00	4.25	(b)	.....	.....	6.19
Italian, South.....	3.77	1.84	.....	.....	(b)	3.25
Magyar.....	5.48	5.58	5.54	4.96	.....	5.42
Polish.....	4.94	.....	2.55	.....	(b)	3.25
Servian.....	8.21	6.50	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Grand total.....	6.78	4.78	3.67	4.86	3.07	5.36
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	2.40
Total native-born.....	(b)	2.25	(b)	.....	(b)	1.92
Total foreign-born.....	6.84	4.93	3.72	4.86	3.16	5.46

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the data presented in this table it appears that the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, is largest in the East in the Pittsburg district, considerably larger in Community E in the Middle West, and Community C in the East, than in Community D in the East, and smallest in the South, the Birmingham district. About the same proportions are reported for households of which the heads are foreign-born as for all households. The households of Croatian, German, South Italian, Polish, and Servian heads have a larger average number of boarders or lodgers per household in the Pittsburg district than in any other locality, while the households of Magyar heads have a larger average number of boarders or lodgers per household in Community C than in any other locality.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 80.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	108	5.56	1.9	0.0	2.8	25.9	21.3	23.1	25.0
Negro.....	121	2.67	.8	60.3	12.4	25.6	.0	.0	.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
German.....	20	6.55	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0	50.0	35.0
Irish.....	46	5.93	.0	.0	.0	13.0	37.0	19.6	30.4
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	3.25	.0	15.0	45.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	139	^a 2.41	^a 33.3	^a 41.3	^a 5.1	^a 10.1	^a 1.4	^a 2.9	^a 5.8
Croatian.....	189	4.63	1.6	7.4	10.1	31.7	22.8	16.4	10.1
English.....	25	5.64	.0	.0	16.0	20.0	16.0	12.0	36.0
French.....	44	3.39	2.3	22.7	20.5	43.2	11.4	.0	.0
German.....	107	5.29	2.8	6.5	5.6	16.8	24.3	22.4	21.5
Greek.....	32	2.03	9.4	81.3	6.3	3.1	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	73	5.67	.0	2.7	2.7	21.9	21.9	24.7	26.0
Italian, North.....	57	4.21	.0	5.2	17.5	47.4	15.8	12.3	1.8
Italian, South.....	373	2.98	5.1	51.7	13.4	13.9	7.0	5.6	3.2
Magyar.....	260	3.55	5.0	17.7	23.8	30.0	17.7	5.4	.4
Polish.....	360	3.36	2.5	22.8	20.8	46.7	5.0	1.7	.6
Roumanian.....	56	4.95	5.4	3.6	5.4	25.0	26.8	16.1	17.9
Ruthenian.....	44	3.55	9.1	11.4	20.5	38.6	15.9	4.5	.0
Scotch.....	41	4.49	.0	.0	17.1	39.0	26.8	14.6	2.4
Servian.....	69	4.88	4.3	.0	2.9	27.5	37.7	17.4	10.1
Slovak.....	186	3.34	2.7	24.7	27.4	30.6	11.3	2.7	.5
Slovenian.....	35	6.40	.0	.0	.0	8.6	8.6	51.4	31.4
Grand total.....	2,456	^a 3.87	^a 4.8	^a 23.4	^a 14.1	^a 27.0	^a 13.2	^a 10.0	^a 7.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	6.27	.0	.0	.0	7.2	24.1	36.1	32.5
Total native-born.....	312	4.63	1.0	23.4	5.8	20.8	13.8	17.6	17.6
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	^a 3.76	^a 5.4	^a 23.4	^a 15.3	^a 27.9	^a 13.1	^a 8.9	^a 6.1

^a Not including one apartment not reporting number of rooms.

Of a total of 2,456 households studied in the foregoing table the largest proportion, or 27 per cent, occupy apartments of four rooms, while the smallest proportion, or 4.8 per cent, occupy apartments of one room; 23.4 per cent, 14.1 per cent, 13.2 per cent, 10 per cent, and 7.6 per cent occupying apartments of two, three, five, six, and seven rooms, respectively. The foreign-born show a larger proportion of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms up to five than do either the native-born of foreign father or the native-born whites of native father. The negroes native-born of native father, however, show a larger proportion occupying apartments of two rooms than either the native-born of foreign father or the foreign-born, and a larger proportion occupying apartments of three rooms than the whites native-born of native father. Both the

whites, native-born of native father, and those who were native-born of foreign father exhibit a larger proportion of households occupying apartments of five, six, and seven or more rooms than do the foreign-born. As regards the several foreign-born races, the Greek, with 97.7 per cent followed by the Bulgarian and South Italian, has the largest proportion of households, and, with the exception of the Slovenian, which show none, the Irish, with 5.4 per cent, preceded by the Servian and Roumanian, the smallest proportion of households, occupying apartments of three rooms or less.

The table next submitted shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of less than four rooms:

TABLE 81.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of less than 4 rooms, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	2.4	10.0	0.0	.....	(b)	4.6
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(b)		87.0	c 88.5	c 79.7
Croatian.....	20.2	.0	43.2			19.0
German.....	31.4	6.7	(b)			15.0
Irish.....	10.5	.0	(b)			5.5
Italian, South.....	16.2	2.9			92.6	70.2
Magyar.....	36.7	2.6	70.9	62.2		46.5
Polish.....	37.0		48.7		(b)	46.1
Servian.....	16.1	.0				7.2
Slovak.....	57.9	(b)			60.0	54.8
Grand total.....	29.3	2.0	44.4	79.3	c 72.9	c 42.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	.0	(b)			.0
Total native-born.....	1.9	2.5	.0		68.9	30.1
Total foreign-born.....	31.2	1.8	49.5	79.3	c 73.9	c 44.1

^a Community A and Community B are included in Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^c Not including 1 apartment not reporting number of rooms.

The significant feature of the above table is that in the East none of the native households in Community D, and only a very small percentage in Community C, as well as in the Pittsburg district, occupy apartments of less than 4 rooms, while 68.9 per cent of the households of native-born persons in the Birmingham district in the South have apartments of less than 4 rooms in size. This is due, however, to the fact that the prevailing style of apartments in the South is the cottage of about 3 rooms, while in the other localities, which are also urban centers as compared with the detached company village in the South, the tenement house with apartments of 4 or 5 rooms is generally available. The subdivisions in the East show only 1.8 per cent of the foreign-born in Community C have apartments of less than 4 rooms, as compared with 31.2 per cent in the Pittsburg district, and 49.5 per cent in Community D, followed by 73.9 per cent in the

Birmingham district in the South, and 79.3 per cent in Community E in the Middle West. The large proportion shown for Community E in the Middle West is due to the fact that the foreign-born live in rooming houses, as a rule in apartments of 1 or 2 rooms, while in the South, as already explained in connection with the native-born, the housing facilities consist of cottages usually of 2 or 3 rooms. The proportion of foreign households having apartments of less than 4 rooms in Community C in the East is exceedingly small owing to the fact that the housing facilities in that city consist of houses in blocks containing from 5 to 10 rooms, each house usually being occupied by a very large boarding group or by a family with a considerable number of boarders.

No racial tendencies as between localities can be noted for the households of the different foreign races owing to the existence of housing methods which are peculiar to one locality and which are not found in the other localities.

The following table shows the average number of rooms per household, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 82.—Average number of rooms per household, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	5.90	5.95	5.43	.....	3.91	5.56
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	5.36	6.87	4.67	.....	.....	5.93
Foreign born:						
Bulgarian.....		6.92	.....	1.88	b 2.35	b 2.41
Croatian.....	4.18	6.02	3.59	.....	.....	4.63
English.....	.....	6.85	.....	.....	4.33	5.64
German.....	4.37	5.78	5.50	.....	.....	5.29
Irish.....	5.11	7.38	4.04	.....	.....	5.67
Italian, North.....	4.31	.....	.....	.....	3.93	4.21
Italian, South.....	4.57	5.63	.....	.....	2.23	2.98
Magyar.....	3.56	5.08	3.23	2.82	.....	3.55
Polish.....	3.59	.....	3.30	.....	3.19	3.36
Servian.....	4.16	5.47	.....	.....	.....	4.88
Slovak.....	3.20	5.17	.....	.....	3.23	3.34
Grand total.....	5.36	6.75	4.67	.....	.....	6.27
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4.16	6.05	3.61	2.17	b 2.74	b 3.87
Total native-born.....	5.79	6.55	5.23	.....	2.77	4.63
Total foreign-born.....	4.04	5.92	3.43	2.17	b 2.74	b 3.76

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

As can be seen from the totals in the above table, all households, whether of native or foreign head, have a higher number of rooms per apartment in the three localities in the East than in the Birmingham district in the South, or Community E in the Middle West. The small apartments occupied by both the native and foreign households in the South are especially noteworthy, the apartment occupied

by persons of native birth having an average of only 2.77, and the foreign-born 2.74, rooms, as compared with an average of 5.79 for the native-born and 4.04 for the foreign-born in the Pittsburgh district in the East. Comparing the subdivision of the East, it should be noted that households whose heads are native-born of native father occupy larger apartments in the Pittsburgh district and Community D, but smaller in Community C, than the households whose heads are native-born but of foreign father. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born the Bulgarians and Magyars have their smallest apartments in the Middle West, and the English, North Italians, South Italians, and Poles in the South. Considering the localities in the East and Middle West and eliminating the South, the Germans, South Italians, Servians, and Slovaks have apartments of the smallest average number of rooms in the Pittsburgh district.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next submitted exhibits the range in size of households by showing, according to general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households of each specified number of persons:

TABLE 83.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.										
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	
Native-born of native father:													
White.....	108	4.88	0.0	12.0	21.3	19.4	13.0	7.4	10.2	10.2	4.6	1.9	
Negro.....	121	3.44	1.7	38.0	26.4	10.7	9.1	7.4	3.3	.8	1.7	.8	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:													
German.....	20	4.40	.0	15.0	25.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	.0	.0	5.0	
Irish.....	46	5.02	.0	8.7	23.9	15.2	17.4	8.7	8.7	10.9	2.2	4.3	
Foreign-born:													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	5.85	.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	
Bulgarian.....	139	6.19	.7	9.4	13.7	15.1	16.5	6.5	7.2	9.4	6.5	15.1	
Croatian.....	189	8.85	.0	3.7	5.8	5.3	8.5	10.6	7.9	12.7	7.9	37.6	
English.....	25	5.00	.0	4.0	12.0	32.0	24.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	.0	
French.....	44	3.91	.0	22.7	18.2	31.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	.0	.0	.0	
German.....	107	7.11	.0	10.3	7.5	12.1	15.9	12.1	6.5	6.5	9.3	19.6	
Greek.....	32	5.91	.0	3.1	9.4	9.4	18.8	15.6	28.1	9.4	3.1	3.1	
Irish.....	73	5.99	.0	8.2	2.7	17.8	19.2	13.7	15.1	8.2	4.1	11.0	
Italian, North.....	57	6.88	.0	3.5	5.3	10.5	17.5	17.5	10.5	8.8	8.8	17.5	
Italian, South.....	373	5.26	.0	11.8	15.5	19.0	15.5	12.1	9.7	4.3	5.1	7.0	
Magyar.....	260	6.77	.0	6.5	13.5	10.4	13.5	9.6	10.4	6.2	8.5	21.5	
Polish.....	360	5.78	.0	8.1	12.2	12.5	13.6	21.1	13.6	4.7	5.6	8.6	
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	.0	3.6	5.4	1.8	.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.1	76.8	
Ruthenian.....	44	8.30	.0	4.5	9.1	9.1	4.5	6.8	6.8	9.1	20.5	29.5	
Scotch.....	41	6.66	.0	2.4	7.3	9.8	19.5	14.6	14.6	7.3	7.3	17.1	
Servian.....	69	9.62	.0	2.9	7.2	1.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	15.9	8.7	47.8	
Slovak.....	186	5.84	.0	6.5	13.4	18.3	12.4	11.8	9.1	14.0	6.5	8.1	
Slovenian.....	35	7.20	.0	2.9	8.6	11.4	11.4	5.7	11.4	8.6	17.1	22.9	
Grand total.....	2,456	6.33	.1	9.4	13.0	13.6	13.1	11.8	9.9	7.4	6.5	15.2	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	4.83	.0	10.8	22.9	21.7	12.0	8.4	9.6	8.4	2.4	3.6	
Total native-born.....	312	4.31	.6	21.8	23.7	16.7	11.2	7.7	7.4	6.1	2.9	1.9	
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	6.63	(a)	7.6	11.4	13.2	13.3	12.5	10.2	7.6	7.0	17.2	

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of a total of 2,456 households studied in the foregoing table, the largest proportion, or 15.2 per cent, are households of 10 or more persons—households of 3, 4, and 5 persons following closely with 13 per cent, 13.6 per cent, and 13.1 per cent, respectively. It will be seen that the largest proportion, or 17.2 per cent, of the households the heads of which are foreign-born are households of 10 or more persons; the largest proportion, or 22.9 per cent and 21.3 per cent, respectively, of the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father and the households whose heads are whites, native-born of native father, contained 3 persons. The largest proportion, or 38 per cent, of the households whose heads are negroes, native-born of native father, are households of 2 persons. The smallest proportion, or 7 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively, of the households whose heads are foreign-born and the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father had 9 persons. The smallest proportion or 1.9 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively, of the households whose heads are whites, native-born of native father, and the households whose heads were negroes, native-born of native father, are of 10 or more persons, the native-born negroes, however, showing the same proportion of households of 8, as 10 or more persons. Considering the households whose heads are of each foreign-born race it will be seen that over 50 per cent of the households the heads of which are Bulgarians, English, French, South Italian, and Slovak contained less than 6 persons.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households of less than 5 persons each:

TABLE 84.—Per cent of households of less than 5 persons each, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	54.8	55.0	48.6	.....	(b)	52.8
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(b)		47.0	22.2	38.8
Croatian.....	6.0	11.5	36.4	.....	.....	14.9
German.....	51.4	20.0	(b)	.....	.....	29.9
Irish.....	23.7	38.1	(b)	.....	.....	28.8
Italian, South.....	23.5	8.6	.....	.....	57.0	46.4
Magyar.....	35.7	23.7	25.3	33.3	.....	30.4
Polish.....	24.7	.....	34.2	.....	(b)	32.8
Servian.....	9.7	13.2	.....	.....	.....	11.6
Slovak.....	44.7	(b)	.....	.....	33.3	38.2
Grand total.....	27.4	27.4	33.1	42.8	52.6	36.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	66.7	(b)	.....	.....	55.4
Total native-born.....	49.1	63.8	42.6	.....	75.0	62.8
Total foreign-born.....	25.8	18.5	32.0	42.8	47.1	32.3

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the native-born as a total the largest proportion of households of less than 5 persons each is shown for the South, followed by the three divisions in the East, Community C, the Pittsburg district, and Community D. The total foreign-born show the smallest proportion of households of less than 5 persons each in the East. Considerably higher proportions of households of less than 5 persons among the foreign-born are shown by the Middle West and the South. In each of the three localities of the East the native-born of native father show a much higher per cent of households of less than 5 persons than the foreign-born.

As regards the households whose heads are foreign-born, it will be noted that only 23.1 per cent of the Bulgarian households in the South are of less than 5 persons, as contrasted with 47 per cent in the Middle West. On the other hand, the South Italians show a comparatively large proportion of households of this description in the South, amounting to 57 per cent of the total, as contrasted with only 8.6 per cent in Community C and 23.5 per cent in the Pittsburg district in the East. The Croatians and Poles show the largest proportion of households containing less than 5 persons in Community D in the East, while the Magyars, Slovaks, and Germans show the largest proportions in the Pittsburg district. The highest percentage of Irish households with less than 5 persons is exhibited for Community C in the East.

CONGESTION.

The table by general nativity and race of head of household, next submitted, shows the average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 85.—Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.							Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.	
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	(a)		(a)	4.54	4.70	5.16	5.44	4.88
Negro.....	(a)	3.16	3.60	3.81			(a)	3.44
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
English.....						4.73	(a)	4.82
German.....					(a)	4.10	(a)	4.40
Irish.....				(a)	5.35	(a)	5.21	5.02
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....		(a)	(a)	(a)				5.85
Bulgarian.....	3.89	5.84	(a)	8.71	(a)	(a)	(a)	^b 6.19
Croatian.....	(a)	4.71	6.63	9.52	10.05	9.35	9.42	8.85
English.....			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.00
French.....	(a)	2.80	(a)	4.53	(a)			3.91
German.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.56	8.81	6.50	9.65	7.11
Greek.....	(a)	6.31	(a)	(a)				5.91
Hebrew.....				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.90
Irish.....		(a)	(a)	5.09	6.00	5.89	6.53	5.99
Italian, North.....		(a)	6.20	7.07	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.88
Italian, South.....	3.11	4.02	5.96	6.79	7.77	8.57	7.83	5.26
Macedonian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)				7.08
Magyar.....	3.08	4.20	7.55	7.37	7.57	8.86	(a)	6.77

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Including 1 household of 22 persons not reporting number of rooms.

TABLE 85.—Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.							Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.	
Foreign-born—Continued.								
Polish.....	(a)	4.04	5.67	6.54	7.17	(a)	(a)	5.78
Roumanian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	12.64	15.93	(a)	21.90	14.84
Ruthenian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.94	(a)	(a)	.....	8.30
Scotch.....	.....	.....	(a)	6.69	7.55	(a)	(a)	6.66
Servian.....	(a)	.....	(a)	8.05	11.54	10.25	(a)	9.62
Slovak.....	(a)	4.17	5.55	6.54	7.86	(a)	(a)	5.84
Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	6.44	9.00	7.20
Welsh.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.83
Grand total.....	3.31	4.26	6.03	6.90	8.23	7.50	8.28	66.33
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	5.05	4.23	5.19	4.83
Total native-born.....	(a)	3.16	3.61	4.28	4.86	4.65	5.42	4.31
Total foreign-born.....	3.33	4.42	6.16	7.19	8.74	8.32	9.49	66.63

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Including 1 household of 22 persons not reporting number of rooms.

In the above table it will be noted that there is an average of 6.33 persons to an apartment. The households the heads of which are foreign-born report a slightly higher average than that for the total number of households, and the native-born negroes the minimum proportion of 3.44 persons per apartment and the households the heads of which are whites, native-born of native father, the somewhat higher proportion of 4.88 persons per apartment.

A comparison of the average number of persons in apartments by race shows that in the case of the households of but two races, the heads of which are negroes, native-born of native father, and French of foreign birth, is there an average of less than 4 persons to an apartment, the former averaging 3.44 persons and the latter a somewhat larger proportion. The households of only one race group—the whites, native-born of native father, report 4 but less than 5 persons to an apartment, and the English, South Italians, Poles, Welsh, Slovaks, Bohemians and Moravians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Irish, average 5 but less than 6 persons to an apartment, the averages ranging in the order given, from 5 to 5.99 persons per apartment. Four races, the Bulgarian, Scotch, Magyar, and North Italian, range, in the order given, from 6.19 to 6.88 persons to an apartment. The Macedonians, Germans, Slovenians, Ruthenians, Croatians, Servians, and Roumanians average from 7.08 to 14.84 persons per apartment in the order given. In the case of the two-room apartments the South Italian, Polish, Slovak, Magyar, and Croatian households report less than 5 persons to an apartment; but the Greeks show a maximum average of 6.31 persons, and the Bulgarians a somewhat lower average per apartment.

In the case of three-room apartments, the Slovaks, Poles, South Italians, North Italians, Croatians, and Magyars report averages of from 5.55 persons to 7.55 persons per apartment, in the order given. The households the heads of which are white, native-born of native father, reporting 4.7 persons per apartment, alone exhibit an average of less than 1 person to a room in the case of five-room apartments.

The Irish report 6 persons to each five-room apartment, and the Poles, Scotch, Magyars, South Italians, and Slovaks report 7 but less than 8 persons to each apartment of this size. The German, Croatian, Servian, and Roumanian apartments of 5 rooms average from 8.81 persons to 15.93 persons, in the order given.

In the case of six-room apartments, the households of the foreign-born Irish report less than 1 person to a room. The Slovenians and Germans average 6 but less than 7 persons to an apartment, but the South Italian, Magyar, Croatian, and Servian households average from 8.57 persons to 10.25 persons per apartment of this size. The South Italians average but 7.83 persons to an apartment, while the average number of Slovenians, Croatians, and Germans in these households is between 9 and 10 persons. The very large average of 21.9 persons per household is reported by the Roumanians.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room in the households studied:

TABLE 86.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	108	4.88	0.88	2.01
Negro.....	121	3.44	1.29	2.20
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	17	4.82	.71	1.58
German.....	20	4.40	.67	1.54
Irish.....	46	5.02	.85	1.83
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	5.85	1.80	3.55
Bulgarian.....	139	6.19	^a 2.53	^b 3.20
Croatian.....	189	8.85	1.91	3.02
English.....	25	5.00	.89	1.67
French.....	44	3.91	1.15	2.00
German.....	107	7.11	1.34	2.40
Greek.....	32	5.91	2.91	3.26
Hebrew.....	10	5.90	.95	1.69
Irish.....	73	5.99	1.06	2.12
Italian, North.....	57	6.88	1.63	3.04
Italian, South.....	373	5.26	1.77	2.98
Macedonian.....	12	7.08	3.15	3.70
Magyar.....	260	6.77	1.90	2.94
Polish.....	360	5.78	1.72	2.91
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	3.00	3.94
Ruthenian.....	44	8.30	2.34	3.29
Scotch.....	41	6.66	1.48	2.65
Servian.....	69	9.62	1.97	2.89
Slovak.....	186	5.84	1.75	2.88
Slovenian.....	35	7.20	1.13	2.33
Welsh.....	12	5.83	.91	1.89
Grand total.....	2,456	6.33	^a 1.64	^b 2.77
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	4.83	.77	1.71
Total native-born.....	312	4.31	.93	1.96
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	6.63	^a 1.76	^b 2.89

^a Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

The total number of households investigated averages 6.33 persons per apartment, 1.64 persons per room, and 2.77 persons per sleeping room. The households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father have a smaller average number of persons per apart-

ment, per room, and per sleeping room than the households the heads of which are native whites of native father. The latter class of households has in turn a smaller average number in each particular than the foreign-born. The households the heads of which are negroes, native-born of native father, have a smaller number of persons per apartment than any other class. Both the whites, native-born of native father, and the native-born of foreign father have smaller average numbers of persons per room and per sleeping room than the native negroes. The most pronounced degree of crowding in households the heads of which are foreign-born is among the Roumanians. They average 14.84 persons per apartment, 3 persons per room, and 3.94 persons per sleeping room. The Croatians, Macedonians, Magyars, Ruthenians, and Servians also have a greater average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than the total foreign-born group.

As compared with the totals for the foreign-born, the Bohemians and Moravians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and South Italians show a smaller average number of persons per apartment, but a higher average number per room and per sleeping room. The reverse condition is found in German, Scotch, and Slovenian households. There is a marked absence of crowding in English and Welsh households. Moreover, the French, Hebrews, Irish, and Slovaks, as compared with the averages for the total foreign-born, show a relatively low average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per apartment:

TABLE 87.—Average number of persons per apartment, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	4.69	4.95	5.09	.....	4.82	4.88
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	5.36	4.26	6.17	.....	.....	5.02
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		11.00		5.22	7.67	6.19
Croatian.....	10.73	7.98	6.45			8.85
English.....		4.77			5.25	5.00
German.....	7.74	6.97	6.00			7.11
Irish.....	6.21	5.52	6.07			5.99
Italian, North.....	7.21				5.93	6.88
Italian, South.....	7.18	7.40			4.50	5.26
Magyar.....	6.58	7.11	7.06	6.36		6.77
Polish.....	6.73		5.52		5.13	5.78
Servian.....	10.26	9.11				9.62
Slovak.....	5.46	8.67			6.00	5.84
Grand total.....	7.67	6.95	5.89	5.57	4.85	6.33
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5.36	4.47	6.17	.....	.....	4.83
Total native-born.....	4.83	4.59	5.36	.....	3.55	4.31
Total foreign-born.....	7.87	7.53	5.95	5.57	5.17	6.63

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

The households whose heads are native-born of native father show in the preceding table the highest average number of persons per apartment in Community D in the East, followed by Community C in the East and the South, the lowest average being reported from the Pittsburg district. Of the total foreign households, the highest average number of persons per apartment is shown in the Pittsburg district, as compared with all other localities, Community C and Community D in the East, the Middle West, and the South, ranging in the order mentioned. The households whose heads are native-born of foreign father show a higher average number of persons per apartment in Community D in the East than either the native or foreign households. In the Pittsburg district and in Community D the households whose heads are native-born of native father, white, show a considerably lower average number of persons per apartment, but in Community C a somewhat higher average as compared with the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father. In the Pittsburg district, as well as in Community C in the East and in the South, foreign households as a total show a much higher average number of persons per apartment than do the native-born as a total. This is especially noticeable in the Pittsburg district and in Community C, the foreign households in the former having an average of 787 persons for each 100 apartments, as compared with 483 for the native-born as a total. In the South the foreign-born show an average of 517 persons in each 100 apartments, as compared with only 355 for the total native-born.

The highest average exhibited by any race in any locality is shown by the Bulgarian households in Community C in the East, the next highest averages being shown by the Croatian and Servian households in the Pittsburg district. The Bulgarians in Community C show an average of 11.00, the Croatians in the Pittsburg district 10.73, and the Servians in the last-named locality 10.26 persons for each 100 apartments. The English have a higher average number of persons per apartment in the South than in Community C. Croatians, Germans, Irish, North Italians, Poles, and Servians show a higher average number of persons per apartment in the Pittsburg district than in other localities. The South Italian households, as well as the Bulgarian, Magyar, and Slovak, exhibit the highest average in Community C in the East.

The following table shows persons per room according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 88.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.				
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	
Native-born of native father:											
White.....	108	0.88	53	3	1	.....	49.1	2.8	0.9	0.0	
Negro.....	121	1.29	97	27	8	.....	80.2	22.3	6.6	.0	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:											
English.....	17	.71	5	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
German.....	20	.67	5	.....	.....	.....	25.0	.0	.0	.0	
Irish.....	46	.85	20	2	.....	.....	43.5	4.3	.0	.0	
Foreign-born:											
Bohemian and Moravian....	20	1.80	18	9	1	1	90.0	45.0	5.0	5.0	
Bulgarian.....	139	b 2.53	b 135	b 109	b 72	b 46	b 97.8	b 79.0	b 52.2	b 33.3	
Croatian.....	189	1.91	164	97	39	8	86.8	51.3	20.6	4.2	
English.....	25	.89	13	2	.....	.....	52.0	8.0	.0	.0	
French.....	44	1.15	34	3	1	.....	77.3	6.8	2.3	.0	
German.....	107	1.34	79	24	6	1	73.8	22.4	5.6	.9	
Greek.....	32	2.91	32	30	20	4	100.0	93.8	62.5	12.5	
Hebrew.....	10	.95	4	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Irish.....	73	1.06	41	5	.....	.....	56.2	6.8	.0	.0	
Italian, North.....	57	1.63	50	23	4	1	87.7	40.4	7.0	1.8	
Italian, South.....	373	1.77	358	185	58	8	96.0	49.6	15.5	2.1	
Macedonian.....	12	3.15	11	8	7	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Magyar.....	260	1.90	235	136	47	18	90.4	52.3	18.1	6.9	
Polish.....	360	1.72	339	144	38	2	94.2	40.0	10.6	.6	
Roumanian.....	56	3.00	56	51	29	14	100.0	91.1	51.8	25.0	
Ruthenian.....	44	2.34	41	33	16	2	93.2	75.0	36.4	4.5	
Scotch.....	41	1.48	38	13	1	.....	92.7	31.7	2.4	.0	
Servian.....	69	1.97	62	38	9	5	89.9	55.1	13.0	7.2	
Slovak.....	186	1.75	179	82	22	5	96.2	44.1	11.8	2.7	
Slovenian.....	35	1.13	23	1	.....	.....	65.7	2.9	.0	.0	
Welsh.....	12	.91	7	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Grand total.....	2,456	b 1.64	b 2,099	b 1,025	b 379	b 121	b 85.5	b 41.8	b 15.4	b 4.9	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	.77	30	2	.....	.....	36.1	2.4	.0	.0	
Total native-born.....	312	.93	180	32	9	.....	57.7	10.3	2.9	.0	
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	b 1.76	b 1,919	b 993	b 370	b 121	b 89.5	b 46.3	b 17.3	b 5.6	

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

The foregoing table shows that the average number of persons per room is largest in the households of the foreign-born; second largest in the households of the negroes, native-born of native father; and larger in the households of whites who are native-born of native father than in the households of persons who are native-born of foreign father. The average number of persons per room in all households is 1.64. Among the foreign-born the households with Macedonian, Roumanian, Greek, and Bulgarian heads, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the households of English, Welsh, and Hebrew heads the smallest average number of persons per room.

It will be noted further that the proportion of households having 1 or more persons, 2 or more persons, and 3 or more persons per room, respectively, is largest for the foreign-born and larger for the native-born whites of native father than for the native-born of foreign father. None of the households of the native-born whites of native

father, of the native-born negroes of native father, or of those who were native-born of foreign father, as compared with 5.6 per cent of the foreign-born households, have 4 or more persons per room. In general, the proportion of households having each specified number of persons per room is considerably larger in the case of the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe than in the case of the races of old immigration of Great Britain and northern Europe.

The following table shows the per cent of households having 2 or more persons per room, according to locality and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 89.—Per cent of households having 2 or more persons per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.0	10.0	0.0	.....	(b)	2.8
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(b)		86.0	c 76.9	c 79.0
Croatian.....	78.6	14.8	50.0	.....	.....	51.3
German.....	37.1	13.3	(b)	.....	.....	22.4
Irish.....	7.9	.0	(b)	.....	.....	6.8
Italian, South.....	33.8	11.4	.....	.....	58.5	49.6
Magyar.....	50.0	21.1	59.5	71.1	.....	52.3
Polish.....	46.9	.....	38.0	.....	(b)	40.0
Servian.....	83.9	31.6	.....	.....	.....	55.1
Slovak.....	43.0	(b)	.....	.....	46.7	44.1
Grand total.....	48.1	12.8	38.3	81.4	c 45.6	c 41.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	.0	(b)	.....	.....	2.4
Total native-born.....	.0	2.5	4.3	.....	21.2	10.3
Total foreign-born.....	51.6	15.4	42.2	81.4	c 51.7	c 46.3

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^c Not including one household not reporting number of rooms.

The foreign households in all localities exhibit a much larger proportion with 2 or more persons per room than the native-born. The difference between these two classes of households is especially noteworthy in the Pittsburg district, where 51.6 per cent of the foreign-born and none of the native-born have 2 or more persons per room. In the South the foreign households show a proportion of 51.7 per cent with 2 or more persons per room as compared with 21.2 per cent of the native households. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born, the South Italians and Slovaks of all localities in which these races appear have the largest proportion of households with 2 or more persons per room in the South, while the Croatians, Germans, Irish, Poles, and Servians exhibit the highest proportion of such households in the Pittsburg district as compared with other localities. The smallest proportion of households with 2 or more persons per room is shown by the Croatians, Germans, Magyars, and Irish in

Community C in the East. In the East there are no native households in the Pittsburg district or in Community D, and only 10 per cent in Community C, with 2 or more persons per room.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per room:

TABLE 90.—Average number of persons per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.79	0.83	0.94	.....	1.23	0.88
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	1.00	.62	1.32	.....	.....	.85
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	.....	1.59	.....	2.78	^b 3.03	^b 2.59
Croatian.....	2.57	1.33	1.80	.....	.....	1.91
English.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	1.21	.89
German.....	1.77	1.20	1.09	.....	.....	1.34
Irish.....	1.22	.75	1.31	.....	.....	1.06
Italian, North.....	1.67	.....	.....	.....	1.51	1.63
Italian, South.....	1.57	1.31	.....	.....	2.01	1.77
Magyar.....	1.85	1.40	2.19	2.25	.....	1.90
Polish.....	1.87	.....	1.67	.....	1.61	1.72
Servian.....	2.47	1.66	.....	.....	.....	1.97
Slovak.....	1.70	1.68	.....	.....	1.86	1.75
Grand total.....	1.84	1.15	1.63	2.57	^b 1.76	^b 1.64
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1.00	.66	1.32	.....	.....	.77
Total native-born.....	.83	.70	1.02	.....	1.28	.93
Total foreign-born.....	1.95	1.27	1.74	2.57	^b 1.88	^b 1.76

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

Upon referring to the totals in the foregoing table it is seen that the native households have the highest average number of persons per room in the South, followed, in the order named, by the three localities of the East, Community D, the Pittsburg district, and Community C. Of the foreign-born the highest average number of persons per room is exhibited for the Middle West, the Pittsburg district being next in order, followed by the South, Community D, and Community C in the East. The households whose heads are native-born of native or of foreign father show a much lower average number of persons per room in all localities in the East than the foreign households, the total native-born having an average of only 83 persons for each 100 rooms in the Pittsburg district, as compared with an average of 195 persons for the foreign-born; of 70 persons in Community C, as contrasted with 127 for the total foreign-born; and 102 for each 100 rooms in Community D, as against 174 for the foreign households.

Of the households whose heads are foreign-born the highest average exhibited by any race in any locality is shown by the Bulgarian

households in the South, which have an average of 303 persons for each 100 rooms. This same race in the Middle West shows the next highest average as compared with all other races in all localities. The Croatians and Servians in the Pittsburg district show the next highest average, the former race having 257 persons and the latter 247 for each 100 rooms. The English, South Italians, and Slovaks have a higher average number of persons per room in the South than in the other localities in which these races are represented. The Croatians, Germans, North Italians, Poles, and Servians exhibit the greatest degree of crowding in rooms in the Pittsburg district. The Magyar households have their highest average number of persons per room in the Middle West.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the range in the number of persons per sleeping room:

TABLE 91.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.						
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.		
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	108	2.01	65	18	5	1	60.2	16.7	4.6	0.9	0.0			
Negro.....	121	2.20	81	42	17	10	66.9	34.7	14.0	8.3	4.1			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
English.....	17	1.58	6	1			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
German.....	20	1.54	7				35.0	.0	.0	.0	.0			
Irish.....	46	1.83	24	6	1	1	52.2	13.0	2.2	2.2	.0			
Foreign-born:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	3.55	20	12	6	6	100.0	60.0	30.0	30.0	15.0			
Bulgarian.....	139	b 3.20	b 127	b 91	b 63	b 28	b 6	b 92.0	b 65.9	b 45.7	b 20.3	b 4.3		
Croatian.....	189	3.02	161	104	55	20	8	85.2	55.0	29.1	10.6	4.2		
English.....	25	1.67	11	3	1			44.0	12.0	4.0	.0	.0		
French.....	44	2.00	33	8	1			75.0	18.2	2.3	.0	.0		
German.....	107	2.40	80	28	10	4	2	74.8	26.2	9.3	3.7	1.9		
Greek.....	32	3.26	31	24	9	4	1	96.9	75.0	28.1	12.5	3.1		
Hebrew.....	10	1.69	4	2				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Irish.....	73	2.12	42	27	10	5		57.5	37.0	13.7	6.8	.0		
Italian, North.....	57	3.04	51	33	18	8	5	89.5	57.9	31.6	14.0	8.8		
Italian, South.....	373	2.98	348	227	114	51	23	93.3	60.9	30.6	13.7	6.2		
Macedonian.....	12	3.70	11	11	4	1		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Magyar.....	260	2.94	225	139	66	30	9	86.5	53.5	25.4	11.5	3.5		
Polish.....	360	2.91	330	209	67	31	15	91.7	58.1	18.6	8.6	4.2		
Roumanian.....	56	3.94	52	49	26	16	2	92.9	87.5	46.4	28.6	3.6		
Ruthenian.....	44	3.29	40	31	19	3	2	90.9	70.5	43.2	6.8	4.5		
Scotch.....	41	2.65	33	18	7	2		80.5	43.9	17.1	4.9	.0		
Servian.....	69	2.89	61	27	11	5	1	88.4	39.1	15.9	7.2	1.4		
Slovak.....	186	2.88	165	99	55	24	12	88.7	53.2	29.6	12.9	6.5		
Slovenian.....	35	2.33	28	9	4	3	2	80.0	25.7	11.4	8.6	5.7		
Welsh.....	12	1.89	7	1				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Grand total.....	2,456	b 2.77	b 2,043	b 1,219	b 569	b 253	b 96	b 83.2	b 49.7	b 23.2	b 10.3	b 3.9		
Total native-born of foreign father.....	83	1.71	37	7	1	1		44.6	8.4	1.2	1.2	.0		
Total native-born.....	312	1.96	183	67	23	12	5	58.7	21.5	7.4	3.8	1.6		
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	b 2.89	b 1,860	b 1,152	b 546	b 241	b 91	b 86.8	b 53.8	b 25.5	b 11.2	b 4.2		

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

From a study of 2,456 households, the average number of persons per sleeping room is found to be 2.77. Of the total number of households studied, 83.2 per cent show 2 or more persons per sleeping room, 49.7 per cent have 3 or more persons per sleeping room, 23.2 per cent have 4 or more, 10.3 per cent have 5 or more, while 3.9 per cent have 6 or more persons for each sleeping room. The households the heads of which are foreign-born have a higher percentage with each specified number of persons per sleeping room than that shown for the totals for all households in any nativity class. The households the heads of which are native-born negroes exhibit a lower percentage having each specified number of persons per sleeping room in all instances except among those with 6 or more persons than is shown in the totals for all households. In the case of households the heads of which are whites, native-born of native father, there is a smaller proportion of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room than that of negroes. It will be noted also that conditions are much more crowded in sleeping apartments in households the heads of which are foreign-born than in those the heads of which are native-born.

The table further shows that of the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father the Irish exhibit a much greater degree of congestion in sleeping apartments than the Germans, the last-named race showing no households having 3 or more persons per sleeping room. The households the heads of which are Bohemians and Moravians, North Italians, Slovaks, and South Italians have the largest proportions with 6 or more persons per sleeping room. On the other hand, the Scotch, Irish, English, and French have no household with this number of persons per sleeping room. In general, it may be said that the table shows much more overcrowding of sleeping rooms among households the heads of which are immigrants from southern or eastern Europe than in households the heads of which are older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe.

The following table shows the percentage of households having 3 or more persons per sleeping room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 92.—Per cent of households having 3 or more persons per sleeping room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	14.3	5.0	22.9	.....	(<i>b</i>)	16.7
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(<i>b</i>)	.....	67.0	c80.8	c65.9
Croatian.....	75.0	29.5	52.3	.....	.....	55.0
German.....	31.4	20.0	(<i>b</i>)	.....	.....	26.2
Irish.....	52.6	.0	(<i>b</i>)	.....	.....	37.0
Italian, South.....	52.9	48.6	.....	.....	64.4	60.9
Magyar.....	59.2	21.1	63.3	51.1	.....	53.5
Polish.....	54.3	.....	59.7	.....	(<i>b</i>)	58.1
Servian.....	54.8	26.3	.....	.....	.....	39.1
Slovak.....	55.3	(<i>b</i>)	.....	.....	55.0	53.2
Grand total.....	56.2	20.2	55.6	62.1	c53.0	c49.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(<i>b</i>)	1.7	(<i>b</i>)	.....	.....	8.4
Total native-born.....	13.2	2.5	27.6	.....	34.1	21.5
Total foreign-born.....	59.3	24.6	58.7	62.1	c57.8	c53.8

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^c Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

On comparing the totals in the preceding table it is at once seen that the foreign households have a much larger proportion than native in all localities with 3 or more persons per sleeping room. The differences between the foreign-born and the native-born are especially noticeable in the Pittsburg district and in Community C in the East, 59.3 per cent of the foreign-born and only 13.2 per cent of the native-born in the former and 24.6 per cent of the foreign-born as compared with only 2.5 per cent of the native-born in the latter having 3 or more persons per sleeping room. Of the households whose heads are foreign-born, the Bulgarian and South Italian in the South show a larger proportion with 3 or more persons per sleeping room than in other localities, while in the Pittsburg district the Croatian, German, Irish, Servian, and Slovak have a larger proportion of households with 3 or more persons per sleeping room than in other localities. In Community D, in the East, the Magyar and Polish households, as well as those whose heads are native-born of native father, exhibit their largest proportions with 3 or more persons per sleeping room.

The table next submitted shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per sleeping room.

TABLE 93.—Average number of persons per sleeping room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with ten or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	1.93	1.83	2.14	.....	2.30	2.01
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	2.19	1.40	2.55	.....	.....	1.83
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian	.....	2.36	.....	3.30	^b 3.85	^b 3.20
Croatian	3.77	2.27	2.87	.....	.....	3.02
English	.....	1.38	.....	.....	2.10	1.67
German	2.82	2.15	2.67	.....	.....	2.40
Irish	2.59	1.40	2.66	.....	.....	2.12
Italian, North	3.22	.....	.....	.....	2.54	3.04
Italian, South	2.82	2.70	.....	.....	3.13	2.98
Magyar	2.88	2.31	3.60	2.80	.....	2.94
Polish	2.93	.....	2.91	.....	2.65	2.91
Servian	3.28	2.60	.....	.....	.....	2.89
Slovak	2.85	2.60	.....	.....	3.03	2.88
Grand total	3.05	2.13	2.93	3.11	^b 2.81	^b 2.77
Total native-born of foreign father	2.19	1.50	2.55	.....	.....	1.71
Total native-born	1.98	1.58	2.25	.....	2.21	1.96
Total foreign-born	3.13	2.25	3.02	3.11	^b 2.97	^b 2.89

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not including one household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

Upon referring to the totals in the above table, it is seen that the highest degree of congestion in sleeping quarters of the native households occurs in Community D in the East, where an average of 225 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms is shown. The native households in the South make a close approach to conditions in New York, the South having an average of 221 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms. The Pittsburg district shows 198 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms in the native households, and Community C in the East only 158 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms. Among the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, a greater degree of congestion in sleeping rooms, as compared with the households whose heads are native-born of native father, whites, is exhibited both in the Pittsburg district and Community D, but a less degree in Community C. The foreign households show a much higher average number of persons per sleeping room in all localities, as well as in the industry as a whole, than do the native households. The greatest crowding is shown for the Pittsburg district, where the total foreign households exhibit an average of 313 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms. About the same conditions are indicated in the Middle West, where the foreign-born have an average of 311 persons

for each 100 sleeping rooms. In Community D an average of 302, and in Community C an average of 225 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms is shown for the total of foreign households.

The greatest crowding shown by any race in any locality is exhibited by the Bulgarians in the South, where an average of 385 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms is shown. The next highest average number of persons per sleeping room is shown by the Croatian households in the Pittsburg district, which have an average of 377 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms, while the Magyar households in Community D in New York have an average of 360 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms. The English and Irish households show the smallest average number of persons per sleeping room in each locality in which they are represented, the smallest average of any race in any locality being shown by the English in Community C, who have an average of only 138 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms, the Irish in the same locality having 140 persons. The North Italian households have a higher average in the Pittsburg district than in the South, while the South Italians show a higher average in the South than in either the Pittsburg district or Community C. The Croatian, German, Polish, and Servian households show higher averages in the Pittsburg district than in any of the other localities in which these races are reported. The Slovaks have a higher average number of persons per sleeping room in the South than in the Pittsburg district or Community C.

The table next presented sets forth the number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms. The table also makes a comparison between the average number of rooms per household and the average number of rooms used for sleeping purposes. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 94.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	108	5.56	2.43	2	3	32	1.9	2.8	29.6
Negro.....	121	2.67	1.56	10	89	21	8.3	73.6	17.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English.....	17	6.82	3.06				(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	20	6.55	2.85				.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	46	5.93	2.74		1	11	.0	2.2	23.9
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	3.25	1.65		9	10	.0	45.0	50.0
Bulgarian.....	139	b 2.41	b 1.90	b 88	b 34	b 13	b 63.8	b 24.6	b 9.4
Croatian.....	189	4.63	2.93	8	103	40	4.2	54.5	21.2
English.....	25	5.64	3.00		5	6	.0	20.0	24.0
French.....	44	3.39	1.95	2	23	17	4.5	52.3	38.6
German.....	107	5.29	2.96	5	31	27	4.7	29.0	25.2
Greek.....	32	2.03	1.81	26	5	1	81.3	15.6	3.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

TABLE 94.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household—Contd.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Foreign-born—Contd.									
Hebrew.....	10	6.20	3.50	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	73	5.67	2.82	.....	3	23	.0	4.1	31.5
Italian, North.....	57	4.21	2.26	2	18	22	3.5	31.6	38.6
Italian, South.....	373	2.98	1.76	71	217	41	19.0	58.2	11.0
Macedonian.....	12	2.25	1.92	9	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	260	3.55	2.30	35	155	41	13.5	59.6	15.8
Polish.....	360	3.36	1.99	33	187	115	9.2	51.9	31.9
Roumanian.....	56	4.95	3.77	6	36	13	10.7	64.3	23.2
Ruthenian.....	44	3.55	2.52	8	30	4	18.2	68.2	9.1
Scotch.....	41	4.49	2.51	1	9	22	2.4	22.0	53.7
Servian.....	69	4.88	3.33	4	39	17	5.8	56.5	24.6
Slovak.....	186	3.34	2.03	16	115	41	8.6	61.8	22.0
Slovenian.....	35	6.40	3.09	.....	3	12	.0	8.6	34.3
Welsh.....	12	6.42	3.08	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	2,456	b 3.87	b 2.29	b 326	b 1,117	b 536	b 13.3	b 45.5	b 21.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....									
Total native-born.....	83	6.27	2.83	.....	1	11	.0	1.2	13.3
Total foreign-born.....	312	4.63	2.20	12	93	64	3.8	29.8	20.5
Total foreign-born.....	2,144	b 3.76	b 2.30	b 314	b 1,024	b 472	b 14.7	b 47.8	b 22.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^b Not including 1 household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

Of the 2,456 households in the preceding table, 13.3 per cent use all rooms, 45.5 per cent all except one room, and 21.8 per cent all except 2 rooms for sleeping. A larger proportion of the households the heads of which are foreign-born than of the households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father, use all rooms for sleeping. The households the heads of which are native-born negroes show decidedly the largest proportion using all rooms except one for sleeping, the households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father still showing the smallest proportion. The households the heads of which are whites, native-born of native father, show the largest, and the households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father the smallest, proportion using all rooms except two for sleeping.

Among the foreign-born of the Greek households 81.3 per cent use all rooms for sleeping, and the Bulgarians follow with 63.8 per cent, no other race showing as high as 20 per cent of their households, while the Bohemian and Moravian, English, Irish, and Slovenian show no households with similar sleeping arrangements. The proportion of households using all rooms except one for sleeping ranges from 68.2 per cent of the Ruthenians to 4.1 per cent of the Irish, while the proportion using all rooms except two for sleeping purposes ranges from 53.7 per cent of the Scotch to 3.1 per cent of the Greek.

The table next submitted shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households sleeping in all rooms or all except one.

TABLE 95.—Per cent of households regularly sleeping in all rooms or all except 1 room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	(b)	2.8
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....		(b)		25.0	c 34.6	c 24.6
Croatian.....	66.7	27.9	68.2	.....	.....	54.5
German.....	37.1	28.3	(b)	.....	.....	29.0
Irish.....	7.9	.0	(b)	.....	.....	4.1
Italian, South.....	39.7	17.1	.....	.....	68.1	58.2
Magyar.....	65.3	44.7	69.6	42.2	.....	59.6
Polish.....	64.2	.....	48.3	.....	(b)	51.9
Servian.....	71.0	44.7	.....	.....	.....	56.5
Slovak.....	64.9	(b)	.....	.....	56.7	61.8
Grand total.....	51.0	21.0	46.6	30.3	c 56.5	c 45.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	.0	(b)	.....	.....	1.2
Total native-born.....	.0	.0	2.1	.....	69.7	29.8
Total foreign-born.....	54.7	26.2	51.7	30.3	c 53.2	c 47.8

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.^c Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

The grand total of the foregoing table shows that a greater proportion of households in the South use all or all but one room for sleeping than in any other of the localities studied, the proportion for that locality being in excess of the general total for the industry. The Pittsburg district, which is representative of the East, shows a proportion only slightly smaller, while the other Pennsylvania locality shows the smallest proportion. Of the two races shown in the Middle West the Magyars show the larger proportion of households who use all or all but one room for sleeping. A smaller proportion of South Italian households and a larger proportion of the Slovak households in the Pittsburg district than in the South use all or all but one room for sleeping. Of the other foreign races studied in the Pittsburg district the Irish show the smallest proportion of households sleeping in all or all but one room. Comparing the one other Pennsylvania locality studied with the Pittsburg district, it is noticeable that with each foreign race the proportion of households using all or all but one room is smaller in the case of the former than of the latter. The Irish and South Italians in Community C show the smallest proportions. In Community D the proportion of Croatian and Magyar households sleeping in all rooms or all except one are almost the same, while the proportion of Polish households is about 20 per cent smaller. In the total industry, the whites, native-born of native father, show only 2.8 per cent using all rooms or all except one for sleeping.

CHAPTER VI.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 96 to 113 and General Tables 32 to 41].

LITERACY.

The following table and accompanying chart show the percentage of male employees engaged in the iron and steel industry who read and the percentage who read and write.

TABLE 96.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

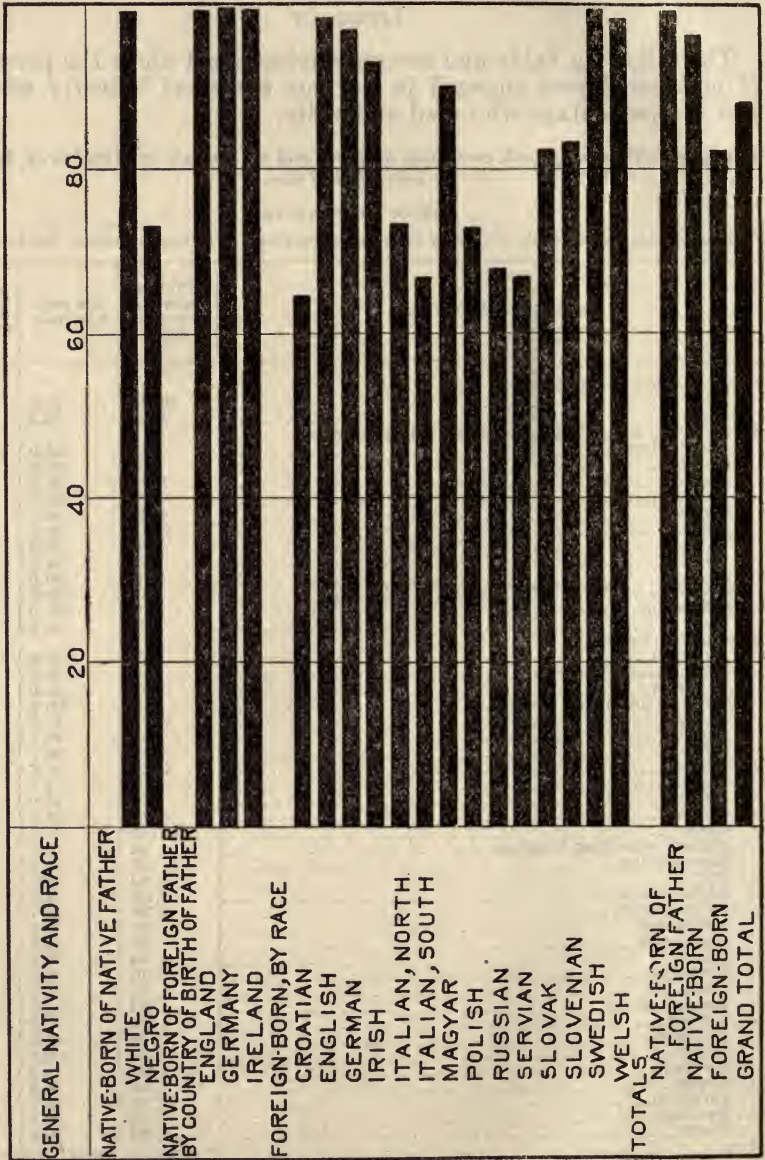
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	20,605	99.5	99.3
Negro.....	4,019	75.3	73.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	402	98.0	97.8
Canada.....	139	100.0	100.0
England.....	1,597	99.6	99.5
France.....	189	100.0	100.0
Germany.....	4,223	99.7	99.7
Ireland.....	3,008	99.6	99.6
Italy.....	80	95.0	95.0
Russia.....	150	98.0	96.7
Scotland.....	518	100.0	99.8
Sweden.....	203	100.0	100.0
Switzerland.....	72	100.0	100.0
Wales.....	765	99.1	99.1
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian.....	50	86.0	86.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	84.2	83.0
Bulgarian.....	208	88.0	86.1
Canadian (other than French).....	211	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	3,961	67.0	64.5
Danish.....	61	96.7	96.7
Dutch.....	61	96.7	93.4
English.....	2,325	98.8	98.6
Finnish.....	313	98.7	98.4
French.....	139	95.0	95.0
German.....	4,412	97.7	97.0
Greek.....	563	79.0	78.5
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	62	66.1	66.1
Herzegovinian.....	57	78.9	78.9
Irish.....	2,441	94.5	93.0
Italian, North.....	1,137	74.5	73.3
Italian, South.....	1,786	68.1	66.7
Lithuanian.....	963	77.7	72.2
Macedonian.....	267	76.0	73.8
Magyar.....	4,634	91.1	90.1
Norwegian.....	101	99.0	99.0
Polish.....	7,825	76.5	72.8
Roumanian.....	951	87.7	86.4
Russian.....	1,356	71.2	67.8
Ruthenian.....	56	67.9	67.9
Scotch.....	655	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	1,040	68.3	66.8
Slovak.....	8,960	84.9	82.5
Slovenian.....	1,349	85.3	83.3
Swedish.....	1,070	99.8	99.6
Welsh.....	1,232	98.9	98.5
Grand total.....	85,360	89.5	88.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11,442	99.5	99.5
Total native-born.....	36,066	96.8	96.4
Total foreign-born.....	49,294	84.2	82.3

Per cent of male employees who read and write, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



In general, the foreign-born, as can be seen from the preceding table, show a considerably lower degree of literacy than do either of the native-born groups. The native-born negro, however, exhibits the lowest degree of literacy. The native whites born of native father exhibit over 99 per cent, and those who were native-born of foreign father about the same proportion who can read and who can read and write, while with the native-born negro the proportion is only about 75 per cent for those who can read and 73 per cent for those who can read and write.

Of the foreign-born races of the older immigration, the Canadians other than French, and the Scotch, are credited with 100 per cent, and the Swedes, Norwegians, English, Finns, Welsh, Germans, Danes, French, Dutch, and Irish, each with 93 per cent or over, who can both read and write.

All of the newer immigrant races are rated between the minimum figure 66.1 per cent of the Hebrews other than Russians and the maximum 90.1 per cent reported by the Magyars.

The following table shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied who are able to read and the percentage who read and write.

TABLE 97.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. . The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	254	289	543	99.6	98.6	99.1	99.6	98.3	98.9
Negro.....	172	151	323	65.1	56.3	61.0	61.0	51.0	56.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English.....	39	27	66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
German.....	71	54	125	98.6	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.1	98.4
Irish.....	110	100	210	100.0	98.0	99.0	100.0	98.0	99.0
Italian, South.....	39	39	78	76.9	89.7	83.3	76.9	89.7	83.3
Polish.....	62	61	123	98.4	93.4	95.9	98.4	93.4	95.9
Scotch.....	36	38	74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	54	37	91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	24	47	95.7	100.0	97.9	95.7	95.8	95.7
Bulgarian.....	746	9	755	74.1	66.7	74.0	73.5	55.6	73.2
Croatian.....	429	219	648	54.5	57.1	55.4	54.1	53.0	53.7
English.....	30	22	52	100.0	90.9	96.2	100.0	90.9	96.2
French.....	64	52	116	85.9	86.5	86.2	84.4	82.7	83.6
German.....	178	119	297	95.5	97.5	96.3	93.3	94.1	93.6
Greek.....	167	3	170	82.6	(a)	82.4	80.8	(a)	80.6
Irish.....	80	67	147	93.8	95.5	94.6	91.3	95.5	93.2
Italian, North.....	97	63	160	74.2	49.2	64.4	73.2	49.2	63.8
Italian, South.....	729	396	1,125	44.3	29.3	39.0	44.2	28.3	38.6
Macedonian.....	91	.....	91	69.2	.....	69.2	69.2	.....	69.2
Magyar.....	544	317	861	87.3	85.2	86.5	87.1	84.2	86.1
Polish.....	558	367	925	65.1	65.9	65.4	62.5	59.9	61.5
Roumanian.....	108	58	166	80.6	75.9	78.9	79.6	74.1	77.7
Ruthenian.....	95	45	140	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.9
Scotch.....	57	41	98	98.2	97.6	98.0	98.2	97.6	98.0
Servian.....	208	70	278	56.3	42.9	52.9	55.3	42.9	52.2

^aNot computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 97.—Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born—Cont'd.									
Slovak.....	319	210	529	82.8	72.9	78.8	82.1	68.6	76.7
Slovenian.....	57	41	98	73.7	87.8	79.6	71.9	82.9	76.5
Grand total.....	5,544	3,052	8,596	73.3	72.7	73.1	72.4	70.4	71.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	499	455	954	97.4	96.7	97.1	97.2	96.0	96.6
Total native-born.....	925	895	1,820	92.0	90.5	91.3	91.1	89.2	90.2
Total foreign-born.....	4,619	2,157	6,776	69.5	65.4	68.2	68.7	62.7	66.8

Of the total number of persons considered in the preceding table 73.1 per cent can read and 71.7 per cent can read and write. In each case the proportion of males who are literate is greater than that of the females. The highest level of literacy is among the native whites born of native father, the lowest among the native negroes. The persons native-born of foreign father closely approach the standard of literacy of the native whites born of native father. The foreign-born, however, fall considerably below. Among the persons native-born of foreign father the English, Scotch, and Slovaks can read and write without exception. The South Italians, on the contrary, have only 83.3 per cent literate, and it is also noticeable that the proportion of this race who can read and write or only read is greater for females than for males.

Among the foreign-born ability to read and write or to read only is most common among the races of past immigration—the Scotch, German, English, and Irish. The Ruthenians and the South Italians reach the lowest level of literacy among the foreign-born. In addition, the Servians, Croatians, Poles, and North Italians have comparatively small proportions who can read and write or only read. The most striking difference in the literacy of the sexes is among the North and South Italians and Bulgarians, the proportion of literate males for each race being greatly in excess of the proportion of literate females. For the greater number of races the proportion of males who are literate is only slightly larger than the proportion of females, but among the Bohemians and Moravians, the Croatians, Germans, Irish, and Slovenians literacy is relatively more prevalent among the females. It is noticeable that in the majority of cases the proportion who are able to read is only slightly greater than the proportion who both read and write.

The following table shows the per cent of male employees who read, by locality and by general nativity and race:

TABLE 98.—Per cent of male employees who read, by locality and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Per cent who read in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	99.7	98.5	98.9	99.5
Negro.....	91.5	96.7	71.2	75.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6
Germany.....	99.8	99.9	98.2	99.7
Ireland.....	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.6
Russia.....	96.8	100.0	.....	98.0
Scotland.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sweden.....	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0
Wales.....	99.0	100.0	(a)	99.1
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	80.9	93.8	(a)	84.2
Bulgarian.....	84.7	95.9	82.5	88.0
Canadian (other than French).....	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0
Croatian.....	66.3	70.8	(a)	67.0
English.....	98.6	99.3	100.0	98.8
Finnish.....	99.4	98.0	(a)	98.7
German.....	97.9	96.7	97.8	97.7
Greek.....	77.0	81.0	82.4	79.0
Irish.....	94.0	98.4	95.3	94.5
Italian, North.....	74.3	81.2	68.4	74.5
Italian, South.....	72.5	(a)	51.8	68.1
Lithuanian.....	78.0	77.3	72.9	77.7
Macedonian.....	62.5	81.8	(a)	76.0
Magyar.....	91.3	88.5	(a)	91.1
Polish.....	78.8	72.6	76.1	76.5
Russian.....	69.7	79.1	68.1	71.2
Scotch.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	67.0	80.0	.....	68.3
Slovak.....	84.6	90.2	94.3	84.9
Slovenian.....	82.5	88.7	(a)	85.3
Swedish.....	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.8
Welsh.....	98.9	98.9	(a)	98.9
Grand total.....	90.5	88.0	83.8	89.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	99.5	99.9	98.6	99.5
Total native-born.....	99.4	99.1	85.1	96.8
Total foreign-born.....	84.6	83.5	79.2	84.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The grand total of the foregoing table shows that a larger proportion, or 90.5 per cent, of the persons can read who are employed in the eastern localities than in any of the others. The next largest proportion is for the Middle West, the South showing the lowest degree of literacy. In each locality the foreign-born employees have a much smaller proportion with ability to read than those who were native-born of foreign father. In the South it is the illiteracy of foreign-born employees that keeps the grand total of literates for the entire locality from being larger, for the percentage of persons native-born of foreign father in that locality who can read is only

slightly smaller than the proportion for other localities. Of the foreign-born in the East, all of the Canadians other than French and all of the Scotch can read. The English, Finns, Germans, Irish, Magyars, Swedes, and Welsh each show a proportion that is in excess of 90 per cent. The Macedonians have the smallest proportion of persons in the East who can read. In the Middle West all of the Canadians other than French, Scotch, and Swedes are literate. In that locality the Croats show the lowest degree of literacy. The English, Scotch, and Swedes in the South report 100 per cent who can read, and the South Italians show the smallest proportion of literate persons.

The following table shows, by locality, sex, and general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons in the households studied who were 10 years of age or over and who can read:

TABLE 99.—Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read, by locality, by sex, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Per cent of males who read in each specified locality.						Per cent of females who read in each specified locality.					
	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father, White.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	94.7	99.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	.....	92.0	98.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	98.4	97.2	.....	.....	.....	98.0
Foreign-born:												
Bulgarian.....	(a)	77.6	.....	68.3	89.2	74.1	.....	100.0	.....	(b)	(b)	66.7
Croatian.....	45.0	59.7	81.1	(b)	(b)	54.5	48.8	55.4	75.6	(b)	.....	57.1
German.....	100.0	94.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	95.5	100.0	95.8	(b)	.....	.....	97.5
Irish.....	87.8	100.0	(b)	.....	.....	93.8	93.9	95.2	(b)	.....	(b)	95.5
Italian, North.....	69.0	(b)	.....	.....	81.6	74.2	44.9	.....	.....	.....	64.3	49.2
Italian, South.....	54.2	53.2	.....	.....	40.2	44.3	38.4	18.9	.....	.....	28.4	29.3
Magyar.....	87.9	80.0	86.5	91.1	.....	87.3	77.6	94.9	84.1	92.6	.....	85.2
Polish.....	55.8	.....	71.1	.....	66.7	65.1	56.3	.....	69.8	.....	53.3	65.9
Servian.....	74.3	47.4	(b)	.....	.....	56.3	53.6	35.7	.....	.....	.....	42.9
Slovak.....	83.3	(b)	(b)	.....	78.2	82.8	73.2	(b)	(b)	.....	69.2	72.9
Grand total.....	72.2	77.8	81.7	74.4	67.6	73.3	72.2	80.6	80.2	88.7	59.6	72.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	99.3	99.4	98.5	.....	91.4	97.4	96.4	99.1	94.4	(b)	96.0	96.7
Total native-born.....	99.6	99.6	99.3	.....	76.9	92.0	97.5	98.8	97.0	(b)	73.9	90.5
Total foreign-born.....	67.7	70.6	76.9	74.4	65.3	69.5	64.6	69.8	74.9	88.1	51.2	65.4

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The grand total of the foregoing table shows that only a slightly smaller proportion of females than of males in the households studied could read. Of the males, the greatest proportion able to read is found in Community D in the East. The smallest proportion, or

67.6 per cent, is found in the South. Of the females studied, the greatest proportion able to read is in the Middle West and the second largest in Community C in Pennsylvania. As in the case of the males, the females in the South show a smaller proportion of persons with ability to read than in any of the other localities.

The whites, male and female of native birth and of native father, report a smaller proportion of persons who can read in the South than in any of the other localities in which these nativity groups appear. The native-born Irish males of foreign father show in both communities in which they appear, a proportion of 100 per cent, and of the females the proportions are, in each case, more than 95 per cent who were literate. Of the North Italian males studied in the South 81.6 per cent can read, as compared with 69 per cent in the Pittsburg district of the East, and of the South Italians, 40.2 per cent in the South and 54.2 per cent in the Pittsburg district can read. The Magyar males make the best showing in the Middle West and the Bulgarians in the South. Of the foreign-born females the Magyars present the best comparison. The highest percentage reported for that race is 94.9 in Community C, representing the East, while the Middle West, with 92.6 per cent closely follows. Magyar females are not reported in the South. In the industry as a whole the study of females shows that the Germans, with 97.5 per cent able to read, lead and are followed closely by the Irish, who show 95.5 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write by years in the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 100.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read, and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	94.4
Bulgarian.....	755	73.6	87.0	(a)	72.8	87.0	(a)
Croatian.....	648	55.5	53.8	59.4	55.3	50.5	55.1
English.....	52	100.0	(a)	95.5	100.0	(a)	95.5
French.....	116	90.9	76.7	88.1	88.6	76.7	83.3
German.....	297	96.6	97.1	95.2	96.6	95.6	86.9
Creek.....	170	82.2	(a)	.....	80.5	(a)	.....
Irish.....	147	(a)	.....	94.3	(a)	.....	92.9
Italian, North.....	160	58.8	74.0	61.9	58.8	72.0	61.9
Italian, South.....	1,125	37.6	43.6	37.6	37.2	42.8	37.6
Macedonian.....	91	69.7	(a)	.....	69.7	(a)	.....
Magyar.....	861	85.9	87.4	89.2	85.5	86.3	89.2
Polish.....	925	59.8	67.3	72.2	57.5	61.5	68.3
Roumanian.....	166	80.1	70.0	.....	79.5	65.0	.....
Ruthenian.....	140	28.6	44.4	65.0	28.6	44.4	65.0
Scotch.....	98	100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	97.1
Servian.....	278	53.6	50.0	(a)	52.7	50.0	(a)
Slovak.....	529	81.1	79.8	75.3	80.0	78.7	71.1
Slovenian.....	98	58.3	81.1	91.9	58.3	78.4	86.5
Total.....	6,776	66.3	67.2	74.9	65.5	64.9	72.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foreign-born persons whose residence in the United States has been for ten or more years show a larger proportion who can read and who can read and write than do those whose residence here has been under five years or from five to nine years. Considering those whose residence in this country has been for less than five years, all of the Bohemians and Moravians, English and Scotch can both read and write; more than 90 per cent each of the French and Germans also can read, and the Ruthenians, of whom only 28.6 per cent can read, show the smallest proportion. Of those whose residence in this country has been for from five to nine years, all of the Bohemians and Moravians and Scotch can read and write, while the South Italians, of this period of residence, show the smallest proportion of persons who can read and who can read and write. Of those whose residence in the United States has been for ten or more years, over 90 per cent each of the Bohemians and Moravians, English, Irish, and Scotch can read and write, and more than 90 per cent of the Slovenians can read. In this residence period the South Italians again exhibit the smallest proportion who can read or who can read and write.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied who read and the percentage who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 101.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	100.0	97.0	100.0	93.9
Bulgarian.....	755	(a)	74.0	(a)	73.2
Croatian.....	648	88.9	53.9	85.2	52.3
English.....	52	100.0	94.4	100.0	94.4
French.....	116	96.2	83.3	96.2	80.0
German.....	297	93.0	96.9	81.4	95.7
Greek.....	170	(a)	81.9	(a)	80.1
Irish.....	147	100.0	92.6	100.0	90.7
Italian, North.....	160	77.8	62.7	77.8	62.0
Italian, South.....	1,125	51.5	36.9	50.9	36.5
Macedonian.....	91		69.2		69.2
Magyar.....	861	80.4	87.0	80.4	86.5
Polish.....	925	81.7	63.9	77.5	60.1
Roumanian.....	166	(a)	78.5	(a)	77.3
Ruthenian.....	140	.0	39.3	.0	39.3
Scotch.....	98	97.7	98.2	97.7	98.2
Servian.....	278	83.3	52.2	83.3	51.5
Slovak.....	529	87.9	77.5	87.9	75.2
Slovenian.....	98	72.7	80.5	72.7	77.0
Total.....	6,776	79.2	67.0	77.6	65.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Ability to read and write or to read only is more general among those of the foreign-born who came to the United States when they were under 14 years of age than among those who were 14 or over at the time of their arrival. This is usually true of the specified races, but the Germans, Magyars, Ruthenians, Scotch, and Slovenians as compared with other races have a greater number literate among those who were 14 or over at the time of coming. Of the Ruthenians, none can read among those who were under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country, and only 39.3 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over. The proportions of this race that can read and write are the same as for those who can read. Among the South Italians, 51.5 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States can read, and 36.9 per cent of those who were 14 or over, and similar proportions can read and write.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 102.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	18,344	28.5	69.0	2.5
Negro.....	3,808	36.9	56.8	6.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	163	67.5	32.5	.0
Canada.....	128	32.0	66.4	1.6
England.....	1,336	35.2	62.5	2.3
France.....	166	24.7	73.5	1.8
Germany.....	3,577	33.7	63.6	2.7
Ireland.....	2,641	41.8	54.6	3.5
Russia.....	85	68.2	31.8	.0
Scotland.....	429	38.2	59.2	2.6
Sweden.....	136	71.3	28.7	.0
Switzerland.....	64	34.4	59.4	6.3
Wales.....	653	34.5	63.7	1.8
Foreign-born, by race:				
Armenian.....	48	37.5	60.4	2.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	232	30.2	67.7	2.2
Bulgarian.....	208	28.4	71.2	.5
Canadian (other than French).....	204	26.0	69.1	4.9
Croatian.....	3,776	43.7	55.3	1.0
Danish.....	61	21.3	72.1	6.6
Dutch.....	58	20.7	75.9	3.4
English.....	2,268	20.1	75.7	4.2
Finnish.....	305	42.3	55.7	2.0
French.....	132	22.0	75.8	2.3
German.....	4,322	16.4	79.9	3.6
Greek.....	540	58.5	41.3	.2
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	59	40.7	59.3	.0
Herzegovinian.....	55	72.7	27.3	.0
Irish.....	2,428	24.7	69.1	6.2
Italian, North.....	1,071	41.1	57.9	1.0
Italian, South.....	1,668	37.6	61.6	.7
Lithuanian.....	943	53.0	45.7	1.3
Macedonian.....	238	32.8	67.2	.0
Magyar.....	4,466	26.4	72.3	1.3
Norwegian.....	100	32.0	67.0	1.0

TABLE 102.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Polish.....	7,707	37.0	62.3	0.7
Roumanian.....	874	48.9	50.0	1.1
Russian.....	1,312	36.6	62.4	1.0
Ruthenian.....	56	35.7	62.5	1.8
Scotch.....	643	24.0	71.4	4.7
Servian.....	1,002	46.7	52.0	1.3
Slovak.....	8,566	23.1	75.9	1.0
Slovenian.....	1,296	37.4	61.9	.7
Swedish.....	1,062	30.2	66.8	3.0
Welsh.....	1,179	17.3	77.3	5.4
Grand total.....	79,301	31.5	66.2	2.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,484	38.0	59.3	2.7
Total native-born.....	31,636	32.4	64.6	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	47,665	30.9	67.2	1.9

Of the males 20 years of age or over from whom information was secured, 66.2 per cent are married and only 2.3 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married employees is largest for the whites who were native-born of native father, second largest for the foreign-born, and larger for the native-born of foreign father than for the negroes native-born of native father, while the proportion of widowed employees is much larger for the negroes native-born of native father than for any other group, second largest for the native-born of foreign father, and smallest for the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, the Germans, Welsh, Dutch, Slovaks, French, and English have the largest, and the Herzegovinians, Greeks, and Lithuanians the smallest proportion of married employees. The proportion of widowed employees is largest for the Danes, Irish, Welsh, Canadians other than French, and Scotch, in the order mentioned.

The table next presented shows by age groups and general nativity and race of individual the percentage of male iron and steel workers studied who were in each conjugal condition.

TABLE 103.—Per cent of male employes in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.				
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	8,193	51.3	48.0	7,166	12.4	85.1	2,985	4.5	87.9	7.5	18,344	28.5	69.0	2.5
Negro.....	1,821	58.4	39.0	1,389	20.9	71.4	598	8.9	76.9	14.2	3,808	36.9	56.8	6.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:														
Austria-Hungary.....	151	72.8	27.2	11	0	100.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	163	67.5	32.5	0
Canada.....	60	53.3	46.7	59	13.6	84.7	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	128	32.0	66.4	1.6
England.....	660	57.9	41.7	485	15.1	82.1	191	7.9	84.8	7.3	1,336	35.2	62.5	2.3
France.....	63	47.6	50.8	67	14.9	83.6	36	2.8	94.4	2.8	166	24.7	73.5	1.8
Germany.....	1,572	60.8	38.6	1,394	15.6	81.5	611	5.1	87.2	7.7	3,577	33.7	63.6	2.7
Ireland.....	1,007	72.8	26.6	1,156	27.7	69.3	478	10.9	78.2	10.9	2,641	41.8	54.6	3.5
Scotland.....	206	64.6	35.4	160	15.6	81.3	63	9.5	81.0	9.5	429	38.2	59.2	2.6
Sweden.....	117	80.3	19.7	18	16.7	83.3	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	136	71.3	28.7	0
Wales.....	313	57.8	41.5	267	14.6	83.9	73	6.8	84.9	8.2	653	34.5	63.7	1.8
Foreign-born, by race:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	115	53.0	45.2	97	9.3	89.7	20	0	90.0	10.0	232	30.2	67.7	2.2
Bulgarian.....	126	44.4	54.8	72	2.8	97.2	10	10.0	90.0	0	208	28.4	71.2	5
Canadian (other than French).....	53	58.5	41.5	96	19.8	77.1	55	5.5	81.8	12.7	204	26.0	69.1	4.9
Croatian.....	2,384	63.0	36.9	1,261	11.3	86.6	131	4.6	90.1	5.3	3,776	43.7	55.3	1.0
English.....	496	56.9	42.1	1,064	13.5	83.7	708	4.2	87.0	8.8	2,268	20.1	75.7	4.2
Finnish.....	189	56.6	43.4	112	19.6	75.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	305	42.3	57.5	2.0
French.....	41	51.2	48.8	51	9.8	88.2	40	7.5	87.5	5.0	132	22.0	75.8	2.3
German.....	1,040	48.3	51.3	1,755	9.2	88.4	1,527	3.0	89.7	7.3	4,322	16.4	79.9	3.6
Greek.....	327	82.3	17.7	181	25.4	74.0	32	3.1	96.9	0	540	58.5	541.3	2
Irish.....	429	72.5	27.0	1,109	19.7	76.6	890	7.9	79.9	12.2	2,428	24.7	69.1	6.2
Italian, North.....	593	64.6	35.1	412	13.1	85.7	66	4.5	89.4	6.1	1,071	41.1	57.9	1.0
Italian, South.....	893	62.8	37.1	631	9.4	89.5	144	5.6	91.7	2.8	1,668	37.6	61.6	1.7
Lithuanian.....	508	74.4	25.4	375	31.5	66.7	60	6.7	86.7	6.7	943	53.0	45.7	1.3
Macedonian.....	147	51.7	48.3	87	2.3	97.7	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	238	32.8	67.2	0
Magyar.....	2,123	50.4	49.1	2,045	4.9	93.7	298	3.0	91.3	5.7	4,466	26.4	72.3	1.3
Norwegian.....	31	67.7	32.3	42	19.0	81.0	27	11.1	85.2	3.7	100	32.0	67.0	1.0
Polish.....	4,045	62.2	37.6	3,036	10.5	88.3	626	2.2	95.5	2.2	7,707	37.0	62.3	7
Roumanian.....	539	73.7	26.0	292	9.9	88.0	43	2.3	93.0	4.7	874	48.9	50.0	1.1
Russian.....	758	55.9	43.5	517	10.6	88.0	37	2.7	91.9	5.4	1,312	36.6	62.4	1.0
Scotch.....	172	61.6	37.2	259	13.9	81.5	212	5.7	86.8	7.5	643	24.0	71.4	4.7
Servian.....	669	63.8	35.6	304	12.8	85.2	29	6.9	82.8	10.3	1,002	46.7	52.0	1.3
Slovak.....	4,225	42.9	56.8	3,739	4.1	94.7	602	2.2	93.2	4.7	8,566	23.1	75.9	1.0
Slovenian.....	691	58.5	41.4	536	14.4	84.5	69	5.8	91.3	2.9	1,296	37.4	61.9	3.0
Swedish.....	307	67.8	32.2	514	18.5	78.8	241	7.5	85.1	7.5	1,062	30.2	66.8	7.7
Welsh.....	217	56.2	42.4	586	11.9	84.3	376	3.2	86.4	10.4	1,179	17.3	77.3	5.4
Grand total.....	36,030	56.8	42.7	31,827	12.4	85.3	11,444	5.0	87.1	7.9	79,301	31.5	66.2	2.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4,330	64.2	35.2	3,674	19.2	78.0	1,480	7.7	83.6	8.6	9,484	38.0	59.3	2.7
Total native-born.....	14,344	56.1	43.0	12,229	15.4	81.4	5,063	6.0	85.4	8.7	31,636	32.4	64.6	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	21,686	57.2	42.5	19,598	10.5	87.7	6,381	4.2	88.5	7.3	47,665	30.9	67.2	1.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The largest proportion of the total number of employees who were married, or 87.1 per cent, is in the group 45 years of age or over; the smallest, or 42.7 per cent, is among those from 20 to 29 years of age. The employees of native birth but born of foreign father, with the exception of those whose fathers were born in France, have the greater proportion 20 to 29 years of age, single. Among the foreign-born who were 20 to 29 years of age, the greater proportion of each race is single, excepting the Bulgarian, German, and Slovak. In every other age group, the greater proportion of every race is married.

The following table shows the per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 104.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	61	55.7	44.3	0.0	66	6.1	90.9	3.0	29	0.0	96.6	3.4	156	24.4	73.7	1.9
Negro.....	45	28.9	71.1	0.0	65	10.8	87.7	1.5	22	4.5	86.4	9.1	132	15.9	81.8	2.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	27	85.2	14.8	0.0	33	27.3	72.7	0.0	17	5.9	94.1	0.0	77	42.9	57.1	0.0
Foreign-born:																
Bulgarian.....	431	38.1	61.3	0.7	235	2.1	95.3	2.6	30	3.3	93.3	3.3	696	24.4	74.1	1.4
Croatian.....	223	44.4	54.7	0.9	147	5.4	91.8	2.7	23	4.3	91.3	4.3	393	27.5	70.7	1.8
French.....	20	65.0	35.0	0.0	17	5.9	94.1	0.0	21	0.0	95.2	4.8	58	24.1	74.1	1.7
German.....	59	44.1	54.2	1.7	65	4.6	92.3	3.1	39	2.6	89.7	7.7	163	18.4	77.9	3.7
Greek.....	99	84.8	15.2	0.0	55	30.9	69.1	0.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	161	62.7	37.3	0.0
Irish.....	16	68.8	31.3	0.0	27	22.2	77.8	0.0	38	2.6	92.1	5.3	81	22.2	75.3	2.5
Italian, North.....	37	43.2	56.8	0.0	35	5.7	91.4	2.9	14	0.0	100.0	0.0	86	20.9	77.9	1.2
Italian, South.....	283	50.2	49.5	0.4	262	5.3	94.3	0.4	91	0.0	97.8	2.2	636	24.5	74.8	0.6
Macedonian.....	57	68.4	31.6	0.0	27	3.7	96.3	0.0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	86	46.5	53.5	0.0
Magyar.....	216	47.2	52.3	0.5	234	6.4	92.3	1.3	42	2.4	90.5	7.1	492	24.0	74.6	1.4
Polish.....	233	36.5	63.5	0.0	237	5.9	93.2	0.8	56	0.0	94.6	5.4	526	18.8	80.2	2.1
Roumanian.....	45	44.4	55.6	0.0	45	0.0	95.6	4.4	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	98	20.4	77.6	2.0
Ruthenian.....	48	52.1	47.9	0.0	33	0.0	100.0	0.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	87	28.7	71.3	0.0
Scotch.....	11	63.6	36.4	0.0	19	15.8	84.2	0.0	18	0.0	100.0	0.0	48	20.8	79.2	0.0
Servian.....	116	54.3	44.8	0.9	63	7.9	90.5	1.6	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	88	36.2	62.2	1.6
Slovak.....	101	37.6	62.4	0.0	131	3.1	96.2	0.8	37	5.4	86.5	8.1	269	16.4	82.2	1.5
Slovenian.....	25	28.0	72.0	0.0	19	0.0	100.0	0.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	51	13.7	86.3	0.0
Grand total.....	2,211	47.6	52.0	0.4	1,873	6.7	91.9	1.4	566	1.6	94.3	4.1	4,650	25.5	73.2	1.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	69	82.6	17.4	0.0	57	21.1	77.2	1.8	33	3.0	97.0	0.0	159	44.0	55.3	0.6
Total native-born.....	175	59.4	40.6	0.0	188	12.2	85.6	2.1	84	2.4	94.0	3.6	447	28.9	69.6	1.6
Total foreign-born.....	2,036	46.6	52.9	0.4	1,685	6.1	92.6	1.4	482	1.5	94.4	4.1	4,203	25.2	73.6	1.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 104.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	73	28.8	69.9	1.4	62	4.8	91.9	3.2	51	2.0	88.2	9.8	186	13.4	82.3	4.3
Negro.....	49	10.2	85.7	4.1	48	.0	97.9	2.1	16	.0	81.3	18.8	113	4.4	90.3	5.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	31	80.6	19.4	.0	28	10.7	85.7	3.6	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	67	41.8	55.2	3.0
Foreign-born:																
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	115	3.5	94.8	1.7	68	2.9	91.2	5.9	10	.0	100.0	.0	193	3.1	93.8	3.1
French.....	16	12.5	87.5	.0	14	.0	100.0	.0	15	.0	80.0	20.0	45	4.4	88.9	6.7
German.....	46	2.2	95.7	2.2	49	2.0	98.0	.0	15	.0	86.7	13.3	110	1.8	95.5	2.7
Greek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	28	7.1	89.3	3.6	28	7.1	60.7	32.1	64	12.5	71.9	15.6
Italian, North.....	31	.0	100.0	.0	20	.0	100.0	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	57	.0	98.2	1.8
Italian, South.....	144	2.1	97.9	.0	135	.0	98.5	1.5	42	.0	78.6	21.4	321	.9	95.6	3.4
Magyar.....	136	.0	100.0	.0	106	.9	94.3	4.7	18	.0	66.7	33.3	260	.4	95.4	4.2
Polish.....	215	5.5	99.5	.0	106	.0	100.0	.0	23	.0	95.7	4.3	344	3.3	99.4	1.9
Roumanian.....	34	2.9	97.1	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	1.9	96.2	1.3
Ruthenian.....	28	.0	100.0	.0	12	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	.0	100.0	.0
Scotch.....	11	27.3	63.6	9.1	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	17	.0	76.5	23.5	37	8.1	78.4	13.5
Servian.....	44	4.5	95.5	.0	19	.0	94.7	5.3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	66	3.0	95.5	1.5
Slovak.....	86	1.2	97.7	1.2	81	.0	95.1	4.9	16	.0	81.3	18.8	183	.5	95.1	4.4
Slovenian.....	18	.0	100.0	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	38	.0	94.7	5.3
Grand total.....	1,150	8.1	91.0	1.0	877	1.7	95.6	2.7	315	1.9	81.9	16.2	2,342	4.9	91.5	3.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	82	53.7	42.7	3.7	51	9.8	86.3	3.9	21	9.5	85.7	4.8	154	33.1	63.0	3.9
Total native-born.....	204	34.3	62.7	2.9	161	5.0	91.9	3.1	88	3.4	86.4	10.2	453	17.9	77.7	4.4
Total foreign-born.....	946	2.4	97.0	.5	716	1.0	96.4	2.7	227	1.3	80.2	18.5	1,889	1.7	94.8	3.5

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:																
White.....	134	41.0	58.2	0.7	128	5.5	91.4	3.1	80	1.3	91.3	7.5	342	18.4	78.4	3.2
Negro.....	94	19.1	78.7	2.1	113	6.2	92.0	1.8	38	2.6	84.2	13.2	245	10.6	85.7	3.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	58	82.8	17.2	.0	61	19.7	78.7	1.6	25	4.0	92.0	4.0	144	42.4	56.3	1.4
Foreign-born:																
Bulgarian.....	432	38.0	61.3	.7	242	2.1	95.5	2.5	30	3.3	93.3	3.3	704	24.1	74.4	1.4
Croatian.....	338	30.5	68.3	1.2	215	4.7	91.6	3.7	33	3.0	93.9	3.0	586	19.5	78.3	2.2
French.....	36	41.7	58.3	.0	31	3.2	96.8	.0	36	.0	88.9	11.1	103	15.5	80.6	3.9
German.....	105	25.7	72.4	1.9	114	3.5	94.7	1.8	54	1.9	88.9	9.3	273	11.7	85.0	3.3
Greek.....	99	84.8	15.2	.0	56	30.4	69.6	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	162	62.3	37.7	.0
Irish.....	24	62.5	37.5	.0	55	14.5	83.6	1.8	66	4.5	78.8	16.7	145	17.9	73.8	8.3
Italian, North.....	68	23.5	76.5	.0	55	3.6	94.5	1.8	20	.0	95.0	5.0	143	12.6	86.0	1.4
Italian, South.....	427	34.0	65.8	.2	397	3.5	95.7	.8	133	.0	91.7	8.3	957	16.6	81.8	1.6
Macedonian.....	57	68.4	31.6	.0	27	3.7	96.3	.0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	86	46.5	53.5	.0
Magyar.....	352	29.0	70.0	.3	340	4.7	92.9	2.4	60	1.7	83.3	15.0	752	15.8	81.8	2.4
Polish.....	448	19.2	80.8	.0	343	4.1	95.3	.6	79	.0	94.9	5.1	870	11.5	87.8	.7
Roumanian.....	79	26.6	73.4	.0	61	.0	95.1	4.9	10	.0	100.0	.0	150	14.0	84.0	2.0
Ruthenian.....	76	32.9	67.1	.0	45	.0	100.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	128	19.5	80.5	.0
Scotch.....	22	45.5	50.0	4.5	28	10.7	89.3	.0	35	.0	88.6	11.4	85	15.3	78.8	5.9
Servian.....	160	40.6	58.8	.6	82	6.1	91.5	2.4	12	.0	91.7	8.3	254	27.6	70.9	1.6
Slovak.....	187	20.9	78.6	.5	212	1.9	95.8	2.4	53	3.8	84.9	11.3	452	10.0	87.4	2.7
Slovenian.....	43	16.3	83.7	.0	35	.0	97.1	2.9	11	.0	90.9	9.1	89	7.9	89.9	2.2
Grand total.....	3,361	34.1	65.3	.6	2,750	5.1	93.1	1.9	881	1.7	89.9	8.4	6,992	18.6	79.3	2.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	151	66.9	31.1	2.0	108	15.7	81.5	2.8	54	5.6	92.6	1.9	313	38.7	59.1	2.2
Total native-born.....	379	45.9	52.5	1.6	349	8.9	88.5	2.6	172	2.9	90.1	7.0	900	23.3	73.7	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	2,982	32.6	66.9	.5	2,401	4.5	93.7	1.7	709	1.4	89.8	8.7	6,092	17.9	80.2	1.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that of 2,342 females reporting, over 90 per cent, in the groups from 20 to 29 years of age and from 30 to 44 years of age, are married, while those who are 45 years of age or over show a considerably smaller proportion married and a correspondingly higher per cent widowed than occurs in the two preceding age groups.

A comparison of females native-born of native father, native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born shows that the foreign-born in the group from 20 to 29 years of age have over 95 per cent married, while persons native-born of native father follow with considerably smaller proportions, and those native-born of foreign father show somewhat less than 50 per cent married. The same order is preserved in the group from 30 to 44 years of age, though the native-born of native father and the native-born of foreign father show a substantial gain in the percentage married as compared with the preceding group. In the group including females 45 years of age or over, the percentage married is lower in each instance than in the preceding group, though the proportion of widowed is much larger and little change is observed in the percentage of single persons. In this age group, persons native-born of native father show the highest percentage married, followed in the order named by persons native-born of foreign father and by foreign-born. In the totals showing all females 20 years of age or over, the foreign-born have 94.8 per cent married as compared with 82.3 per cent of whites native-born of native father and 63 per cent of native-born of foreign father.

Irish native-born of foreign father show an exceedingly small proportion married in the group from 20 to 29 years of age, 80.6 per cent being single; in the group from 30 to 44 years of age the gain in the percentage married is very large, only 10.7 per cent being single and a very small proportion widowed. The totals giving all females of this race over 20 years of age show only 55.2 per cent married and 3 per cent widowed.

All of the foreign-born races except French and Scotch show over 90 per cent married of the group 20 to 29 years of age. Of these two races mentioned, the French show slightly under 90 per cent, while the Scotch have much smaller proportions. In the group following, showing females from 30 to 44 years of age, the French have made a substantial gain and here show 100 per cent married, all of the other races except the Irish reporting over 90 per cent married. Of those who are 45 years of age or over, the Irish alone show a certain proportion single, and that race continues to show a lower percentage married than any of the other races reported. Scotch, South Italians, and French show high proportions widowed. The totals giving all females 20 years of age or over show all races to have over 90 per cent married except French, Scotch, and Irish, the last named continuing to show the lowest per cent.

The first part of the table shows a report of 2,211 males between 20 and 29 years of age, of whom 47.6 per cent are single, 52 per cent are married, and 0.4 per cent are widowers. Those who are native-born of foreign father show a much higher percentage of single men than either the persons native-born of native father or the foreign-born.

Among the foreign-born males between the ages of 20 and 29 years are found few widowers, one race only, the Germans, having as high

as 1 per cent. The Slovenians, with 72 per cent, show a greater proportion of married men than does any other race. On the other hand, the Greeks, with only a trifle over 15 per cent married, occupy the lowest place in that respect. More than 60 per cent of the Poles, Slovaks, and Bulgarians, and over 50 per cent of the North Italians, Roumanians, Croatians, Germans, and Magyars also are married.

Among those between 30 and 44 years of age, 1,873 furnish information, of whom 91.9 per cent are married and 1.4 per cent are widowed. The percentage of married males is greater among the foreign-born than among either the native-born of native father or the native-born of foreign father. Males native-born of Irish father still show a lower percentage married than do those either foreign or native born. Two foreign races, Ruthenians and Slovenians, each report 100 per cent of their number between 30 and 44 years of age as married, while the Macedonians, Slovaks, Roumanians, Bulgarians, South Italians, French, Polish, Germans, Magyars, Croatians, North Italians, and Servians each have over 90 per cent married. There are 566 persons reporting in the group of those 45 years of age or over, of whom 94.3 per cent are married and 4.1 per cent are widowed.

Two foreign-born races, the North Italian and Scotch, have all of their numbers married. The remaining races range from 86.5 per cent of the Slovaks to 95.2 per cent of the French.

In the grand total of males 20 years or over, there are 4,650 males reporting, 25.5 per cent of whom are single, 73.2 per cent married, and 1.3 per cent widowed. Among the foreign-born the Greeks, with over 60 per cent, lead in the proportion of single men, while the Macedonians rank second with over 40 per cent, and the Servians follow with over 35 per cent. Races represented by more than 80 per cent married include Slovenians, Slovaks, and Poles. The Servian has more than 60 per cent, the Macedonian over 50 per cent, and the Greek only 37.3 per cent married.

Of 6,992 persons of both sexes reporting, 65.3 per cent in the group from 20 to 29 years of age, 93.1 per cent in the group from 30 to 44 years of age, and 89.9 per cent of those 45 years of age or over are married, while the totals giving all persons 20 years of age or over show that 79.3 per cent are married. In each group the proportion widowed is small, being highest in the group of persons 45 years of age or over, where 8.4 per cent are widowed.

In the group showing persons from 30 to 44 years of age the foreign-born report the highest percentage married, while persons native-born of foreign fathers show a considerably lower percentage of persons married. Of persons 45 years of age or over those native-born of foreign fathers report the highest percentage married, while the foreign-born show a somewhat lower percentage of married persons than the figures just named.

The totals for all persons 20 years of age or over show native-born negroes of native fathers having the highest percentage married, while persons native-born of foreign fathers report only 59.1 per cent married.

In the group including foreign-born persons from 20 to 29 years of age, Slovenians, Poles, and Slovaks show a very high percentage married when compared with other races, while Irish, Macedonians,

and Greeks show very small proportions, the last-named race having only 15.2 per cent married. Every race in the group 30 to 44 years of age except Scotch, Irish, and Greek shows over 90 per cent married.

In the group of foreign-born persons 45 years of age or over, the increase in the percentage of married persons on the part of the Irish is especially noticeable, this race showing only 37.5 per cent married in the group from 30 to 44 years of age, and 78.8 per cent married who are 45 years of age or over. The gain in percentage made by the other races mentioned has been slight. In this group the Irish continue to show the highest percentage of single persons Slovaks, Bulgarians, Croatians, Germans, and Magyars reporting smaller proportions. Of all persons 20 years of age or over Slovenians, Poles, and Slovaks show the greatest proportion married and Macedonians and Greeks the lowest percentage married.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees 20 years of age or over who are married:

TABLE 105.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	69.6	69.2	65.2	69.0
Negro.....	66.4	75.4	54.1	56.8
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	61.7	66.7	66.7	62.5
Germany.....	64.8	56.9	68.8	63.6
Ireland.....	54.8	54.3	53.3	54.6
Russia.....	35.6	27.5		31.8
Scotland.....	59.4	68.9	(a)	59.2
Sweden.....	27.4	31.0	(a)	28.7
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	61.4	86.7	(a)	67.7
Bulgarian.....	66.7	75.7	71.0	71.7
Canadian (other than French).....	71.3	64.8	(a)	69.9
Croatian.....	55.5	54.1	(a)	55.2
English.....	75.9	79.1	61.5	75.1
Finnish.....	60.6	50.3	(a)	55.3
German.....	79.5	82.0	75.8	79.7
Greek.....	43.3	32.5	39.7	41.3
Irish.....	70.0	66.8	51.8	69.1
Italian, North.....	59.8	43.9	52.8	57.9
Italian, South.....	61.3	(a)	64.8	61.6
Lithuanian.....	49.1	36.1	21.3	45.7
Macedonian.....	48.5	79.6	(a)	67.2
Magyar.....	72.7	67.9	(a)	72.3
Polish.....	61.2	64.3	54.0	62.3
Russian.....	63.6	59.4	59.2	62.4
Scotch.....	71.8	76.3	64.2	71.4
Servian.....	53.3	40.4		52.0
Slovak.....	76.3	64.6	69.5	75.9
Slovenian.....	67.2	55.3	(a)	61.9
Swedish.....	67.6	70.5	29.0	66.8
Welsh.....	77.4	78.0	(a)	77.3
Grand total.....	67.4	64.7	58.9	66.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	59.8	56.8	59.5	59.3
Total native-born.....	66.2	63.8	59.1	64.6
Total foreign-born.....	68.2	65.0	58.2	67.2

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of male employees in the iron and steel industry who were 20 years of age or over, 66.2 per cent were married. The whites, native-born of native father show a larger proportion than do the foreign-born, who in turn show a higher percentage than do the persons native-born of foreign father. The native-born negro reports the smallest proportion of persons who were married. With the exception of the native-born negro, who reports 75.4 per cent in the Middle West, between 50 and 75 per cent of the total each nativity group in each locality are married. The foreign-born Germans have the largest and the Greeks the smallest proportion of married men in the East, while the Bohemian and Moravian report the largest and the Greek again the smallest in the Middle West. The Germans report the largest and the Lithuanian the smallest in the South.

The following table shows by locality and by general nativity and race of individual the percentage of males 20 years of age or over, in the households studied, who are married:

TABLE 106.—Per cent of males 20 years of age or over who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White	73.3	54.5	92.3	.....	(b)	73.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	39.3	62.9	(b)	.....	.....	57.1
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian	(b)	55.4	.....	77.1	73.5	74.1
Croatian	63.8	78.0	89.6	(b)	(b)	70.7
German	92.3	71.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	77.9
Irish	69.8	85.0	(b)	.....	.....	75.3
Italian, North	88.9	(b)	.....	.....	58.1	77.9
Italian, South	71.5	92.4	.....	.....	73.2	74.8
Magyar	73.2	70.0	92.0	68.8	.....	74.6
Polish	62.5	.....	93.6	.....	65.8	80.2
Servian	70.3	57.7	(b)	.....	.....	62.2
Slovak	79.5	(b)	(b)	.....	88.7	82.2
Grand total	71.1	72.0	90.8	74.5	68.4	73.2
Total native-born of foreign father	33.3	72.3	52.4	.....	(b)	55.3
Total native-born	56.2	66.1	78.3	74.5	78.1	69.6
Total foreign-born	72.3	73.1	92.5	.....	67.1	73.6

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In all localities, with the exception of a slightly larger percentage of native whites born of native father in the Pittsburg district of the East, the foreign-born show a larger proportion of married males than do the native-born of native father or the native-born of foreign father. The native-born of foreign father report their smallest proportion of married men in the Pittsburg district representing the East, and the foreign-born their smallest percentage in the South. The native-born and foreign-born report many more men married in

Community D of the East than in the other localities studied. Among the Croatians, South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks, the smallest proportion of married males is found in the Pittsburg district of the East, as compared with other localities in which these races are represented, while the lowest percentage of North Italians is shown in the South, of the Bulgarians, in Community C in Pennsylvania, and of the Magyars in the Middle West. In connection with this table, it should be borne in mind that, while many of the foreign-born males are married, they may not be accompanied by their wives, and the racial characteristics in this respect can not be fully comprehended without an examination of the tables showing the residence of the wives of married males of foreign birth.

The following table and chart show, according to race of husband, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the per cent who report wife abroad:

TABLE 107.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States, and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

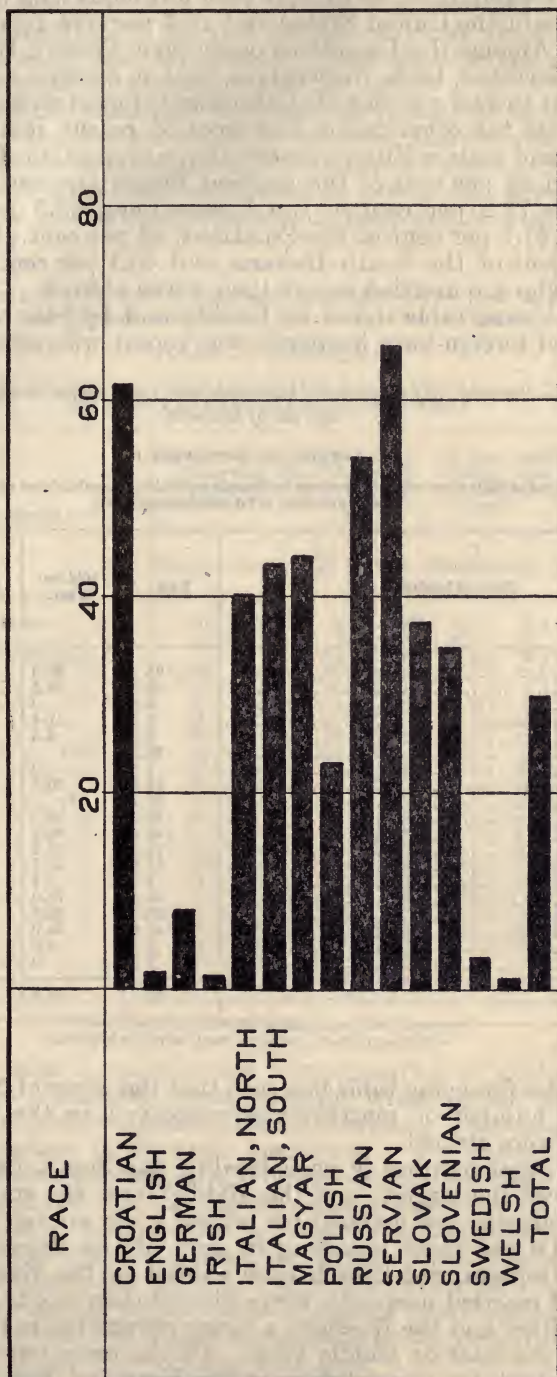
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	154	75.3	24.7
Bulgarian.....	137	4.4	95.6
Canadian (other than French).....	136	99.3	.7
Croatian.....	2,045	38.3	61.7
Danish.....	44	95.5	4.5
Dutch.....	42	76.2	23.8
English.....	1,670	98.3	1.7
Finnish.....	165	89.7	10.3
French.....	99	98.0	2.0
German.....	3,393	92.0	8.0
Greek.....	218	24.3	75.7
Irish.....	1,656	98.7	1.3
Italian, North.....	608	59.9	40.1
Italian, South.....	1,016	56.6	43.4
Lithuanian.....	427	82.9	17.1
Macedonian.....	144	4.2	95.8
Magyar.....	3,119	56.0	44.0
Norwegian.....	67	92.5	7.5
Polish.....	4,738	76.9	23.1
Roumanian.....	399	24.8	75.2
Russian.....	805	45.8	54.2
Scotch.....	449	95.5	4.5
Servian.....	510	34.5	65.5
Slovak.....	6,412	62.7	37.3
Slovenian.....	801	65.2	34.8
Swedish.....	690	96.7	3.3
Welsh.....	892	98.9	1.1
Total.....	31,416	70.3	29.7

Per cent of foreign-born employees who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

[This chart shows only races with 500 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



Of the total number of foreign-born husbands 70.3 per cent report their wives in the United States and 29.7 per cent report their wives abroad. Among the Canadians other than French, Danes, English, French, Germans, Irish, Norwegians, Scotch, Swedes, and Welsh from 92 per cent to 99.3 per cent of the husbands report wives in the United States. On the other hand, the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe report a large proportion of wives abroad. More than 95 per cent of the married Bulgarians and Macedonians, as well as 75.2 per cent of the Roumanians, 65.5 per cent of the Servians, 61.7 per cent of the Croatians, 44 per cent of the Magyars, 43.4 per cent of the South Italians, and 40.1 per cent of the North Italians who are married report their wives abroad.

The following table shows by locality and by race of husband the per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad:

TABLE 108.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by locality and by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Bulgarian.....	91.7	97.9	97.6	95.6
Croatian.....	62.1	59.5	(a)	61.7
English.....	2.1	.0	.0	1.7
Finnish.....	5.3	17.4	(a)	10.3
German.....	9.0	5.5	3.0	8.0
Greek.....	69.3	(a)	85.3	75.7
Irish.....	1.4	.0	2.3	1.3
Italian, North.....	41.5	40.5	(a)	40.1
Italian, South.....	39.4	(a)	52.8	43.4
Lithuanian.....	16.7	19.2	(a)	17.1
Magyar.....	43.5	48.2	(a)	44.0
Polish.....	25.6	18.8	(a)	23.1
Russian.....	54.7	31.7	94.3	54.2
Scotch.....	4.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
Servian.....	64.4	78.0	-----	65.5
Slovak.....	36.9	46.9	43.2	37.3
Slovenian.....	42.0	24.0	(a)	34.8
Swedish.....	2.2	3.9	(a)	3.3
Welsh.....	1.3	.0	(a)	1.1
Total.....	30.7	22.6	42.3	29.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the foregoing table it is seen that the wives of 29.7 per cent of the total number of married men employed in the iron and steel industry were abroad.

Of the total number in each locality, the South, followed by the East, shows the largest, and the Middle West the smallest, proportion of men who are married but whose wives are not in the United States. Of the races reporting in each of the three localities, the English, German, and Scotch each exhibit in the East a larger proportion of married men with wives abroad than in either of the other two localities, and the Russians a larger proportion in the South than in either the East or Middle West. Of the races reporting in numbers sufficient for computation in the East and Middle West only,

the Croatian, North Italian, Polish, Slovenian, and Welsh each have the largest proportions of married men whose wives are abroad in the former, while the Finns, Lithuanians, Magyars, Servians, and Swedes each show the largest proportion in the latter.

The table next presented indicates the tendency on the part of employees of the several races to send for their wives after they have been in this country specified numbers of years. It shows the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, according to race of husband and period of residence of husband in the United States.

TABLE 109.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	66	48	154	45.0	28.8	2.1	24.7
Bulgarian.....	131	4	2	137	97.7	(a)	(a)	95.6
Canadian (other than French).....	5	17	114	136	.0	5.9	.0	.7
Croatian.....	1,082	667	296	2,045	81.2	46.3	25.0	61.7
English.....	146	99	1,425	1,670	15.8	3.0	.2	1.7
Finnish.....	37	86	42	165	21.6	9.3	2.4	10.3
German.....	421	481	2,491	3,393	39.2	15.6	1.2	8.0
Greek.....	169	26	23	218	87.0	50.0	21.7	75.7
Irish.....	36	107	1,513	1,656	30.6	1.9	.5	1.3
Italian, North.....	187	246	175	608	65.2	37.4	17.1	40.1
Italian, South.....	393	362	261	1,016	68.2	35.1	17.6	43.4
Lithuanian.....	92	159	176	427	44.6	13.2	6.3	17.1
Macedonian.....	141	2	1	144	96.5	(a)	(a)	95.8
Magyar.....	1,515	1,076	528	3,119	61.0	33.1	17.4	44.0
Polish.....	1,389	1,643	1,706	4,738	53.1	17.8	3.8	23.1
Roumanian.....	332	62	5	399	82.5	40.3	20.0	75.2
Russian.....	463	234	108	805	80.3	23.5	8.3	54.2
Scotch.....	64	46	339	449	20.3	4.3	1.5	4.5
Servian.....	301	151	58	510	82.7	45.7	27.6	65.5
Slovak.....	1,814	2,335	2,263	6,412	66.2	33.5	17.9	37.3
Slovenian.....	269	339	193	801	63.6	23.9	14.0	34.8
Swedish.....	26	106	558	690	34.6	5.7	1.4	3.3
Welsh.....	21	21	850	892	23.8	4.8	.5	1.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From this table it appears that the proportion of husbands in the United States under five years reporting wives abroad is largest for the Bulgarians, Macedonians, Greeks, Servians, Roumanians, Croatians, and Russians, in the order mentioned. The Greeks, Croatians, Servians, and Roumanians, in the order named, have the largest proportion of husbands in the United States from five to nine years whose wives are abroad, and the Servians, Croatians, Greeks, and Roumanians, in the order mentioned, the largest proportion of husbands in the United States ten years or over whose wives were abroad. It will be noted that the proportion of husbands reporting wives abroad decreases in the case of almost every race as the period of residence of husbands in the United States increases.

VISITS ABROAD.

The series of tables next presented indicates the tendencies on the part of the members of the several races to return permanently or to revisit their home countries after designated periods of residence in the United States. The first table submitted in this connection, with its accompanying chart, shows by years in the United States and race the visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees.

TABLE 110.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

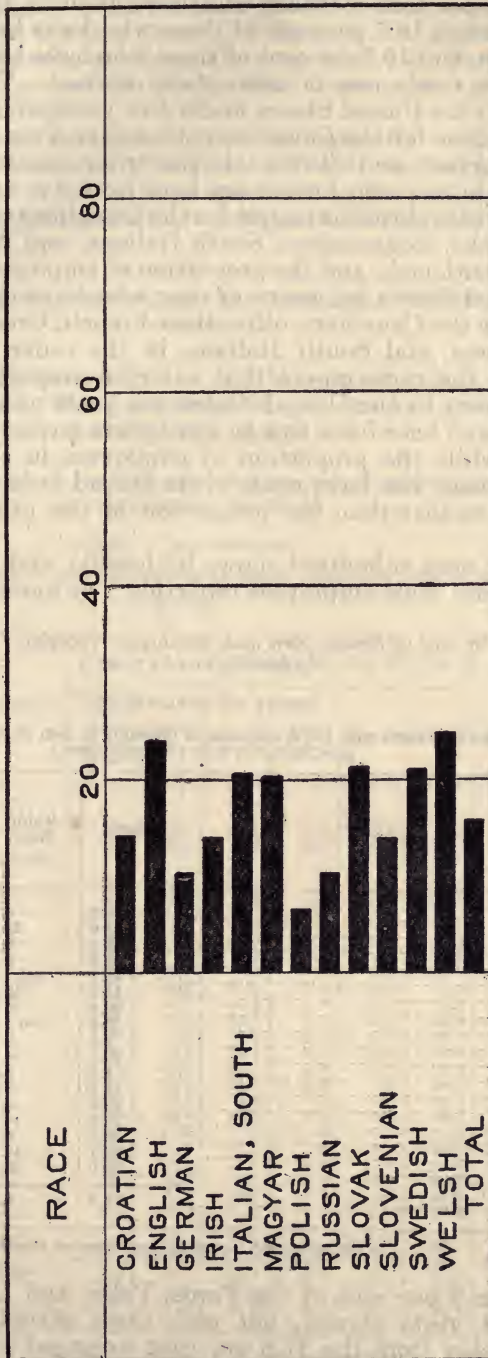
[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States—			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	87	88	48	223	1.1	13.6	12.5	8.5
Bulgarian.....	111	6	2	119	.0	.0	(a)	.0
Canadian (other than French).....	15	23	129	167	26.7	69.6	44.2	46.1
Croatian.....	1,604	856	282	2,742	10.0	17.9	28.4	14.3
English.....	269	152	1,667	2,088	9.7	28.9	25.9	24.0
Finnish.....	126	120	53	299	4.8	10.0	13.2	8.4
French.....	17	29	79	125	17.6	10.3	21.5	18.4
German.....	534	507	2,583	3,624	9.6	18.3	8.9	10.3
Greek.....	467	41	28	536	4.5	34.1	42.9	8.8
Irish.....	184	216	1,834	2,234	6.5	12.5	14.9	14.0
Italian, North.....	407	387	194	988	17.0	31.5	42.3	27.6
Italian, South.....	854	482	265	1,601	9.5	31.7	37.0	20.7
Lithuanian.....	380	316	239	935	2.6	8.5	8.8	6.2
Magyar.....	2,116	1,219	556	3,891	14.4	26.3	29.5	20.3
Polish.....	3,161	2,289	1,903	7,353	5.3	9.1	6.0	6.6
Roumanian.....	658	97	7	762	12.3	32.0	42.9	15.1
Russian.....	846	317	131	1,294	7.3	16.7	13.0	10.2
Scotch.....	119	63	416	598	12.6	36.5	30.5	27.6
Servian.....	395	247	64	706	8.1	15.4	25.0	12.2
Slovak.....	3,256	2,816	2,389	8,461	13.3	24.8	28.6	21.4
Slovenian.....	557	441	205	1,203	10.2	16.3	18.5	13.9
Swedish.....	124	203	678	1,005	6.5	23.6	22.9	21.0
Welsh.....	43	43	1,025	1,111	2.3	9.3	26.2	24.7
Total.....	16,870	11,228	15,103	43,201	9.7	19.7	19.7	15.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting 1 or more visits abroad, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



Of the foreign-born male employees for whom information was secured, 9.7 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years, 19.7 per cent of those who have been here from five to nine years, and 19.7 per cent of those who have been here ten years or over have made one or more visits abroad. The proportion of employees in the United States under five years who have made visits abroad is largest for the Canadians other than French, French, North Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks, in the order mentioned; the proportion of employees who have been here from five to nine years who have made visits abroad is largest for the Canadians other than French, Scotch, Greeks, Roumanians, South Italians, and North Italians, in the order mentioned; and the proportion of employees who have been in the United States ten years or over who have made visits abroad is largest for the Canadians other than French, Greeks, Roumanians, North Italians, and South Italians, in the order mentioned. The majority of the races report that a larger proportion of employees who have been in the United States ten years or over than of those who have been here from five to nine years have visited their home countries, while the proportion of employees in the United States under five years who have made visits abroad is, in the case of almost every race, smaller than the proportion in the other two residence groups.

The table next submitted shows by locality and race the per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting 1 or more visits abroad:

TABLE 111.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting 1 or more visits abroad, by locality and by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Croatian.....	15.6	8.4	(a)	14.3
English.....	23.6	23.7	(a)	24.0
Finnish.....	8.5	8.3	(a)	8.4
German.....	11.8	5.5	13.5	10.3
Greek.....	13.7	(a)	1.1	8.8
Irish.....	14.2	12.3	(a)	14.0
Italian, North.....	29.8	26.0	(a)	27.6
Italian, South.....	26.8	(a)	3.4	20.7
Lithuanian.....	7.3	2.7	(a)	6.2
Magyar.....	20.7	14.6	(a)	20.3
Polish.....	8.4	3.8	(a)	6.6
Russian.....	11.1	8.9	6.0	10.2
Servian.....	13.6	3.9	.....	12.2
Slovak.....	21.6	18.6	18.6	21.4
Slovenian.....	19.6	6.7	(a)	13.9
Swedish.....	23.7	17.8	(a)	21.0
Welsh.....	24.9	22.3	(a)	24.7
Total.....	17.6	8.9	10.8	15.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Less than 9 per cent of the Finns, Poles, and Lithuanians in the East report visits abroad, but with these exceptions there is but little variation from the 17.6 per cent averaged by all the Eastern employees, the maximum proportion of 29.8 being reported by the

North Italians. The 22.3 per cent of the English in the Middle West reporting visits is widely different from the 8.9 per cent of the totals in that section, but in the case of most of the races but little variation is noted. In the South, considerable proportions of Germans and Slovaks, but small proportions of the other three races, are shown to have made visits abroad.

The table indicates, in general, that the majority of the various races reporting visits are from the East. The North Italians, Welsh, English, Swedes, and Slovaks, however, show uniformly large proportions who have visited their native countries in each division in which they are represented.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of persons in the households studied who are in each specified age group:

TABLE 112.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	266	21.1	15.8	4.5	9.0	15.0	24.1	10.5
Negro.....	217	12.9	15.7	3.2	7.4	20.7	30.0	10.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	39	15.4	10.3	.0	7.7	23.1	17.9	25.6
Irish.....	116	10.3	25.0	3.4	8.6	14.7	23.3	14.7
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	58	17.2	29.3	3.4	10.3	5.2	19.0	15.5
Bulgarian.....	759	.5	.5	.1	6.1	57.2	31.6	4.0
Croatian.....	583	17.5	8.2	.7	5.0	38.6	26.1	3.9
English.....	61	14.8	13.1	6.6	16.4	6.6	16.4	26.2
French.....	85	9.4	14.1	4.7	2.4	23.5	21.2	24.7
German.....	301	15.6	13.3	4.0	8.3	23.9	22.6	12.3
Greek.....	167	.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	58.7	32.3	4.2
Irish.....	215	9.8	21.4	4.7	14.4	15.8	16.3	17.7
Italian, North.....	159	25.8	15.1	3.8	3.1	22.6	20.8	8.8
Italian, South.....	1,084	20.8	13.1	2.3	4.9	26.2	24.3	8.4
Magyar.....	698	15.5	6.4	.7	6.4	31.2	33.5	6.2
Polish.....	949	26.4	11.8	1.8	3.3	25.7	25.1	5.9
Roumanian.....	122	12.3	1.6	.0	8.2	36.9	35.2	5.7
Ruthenian.....	127	18.9	7.1	1.6	3.9	37.8	26.0	4.7
Scotch.....	130	10.0	30.8	6.9	11.5	12.3	14.6	13.8
Servian.....	234	9.8	1.3	.9	8.1	49.1	27.4	3.4
Slovak.....	555	21.3	15.7	3.4	8.8	20.0	23.8	7.0
Slovenian.....	112	25.9	17.9	4.5	5.4	23.2	17.0	6.3
Grand total.....	7,211	16.1	10.9	2.2	6.4	30.7	26.0	7.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	191	12.6	20.4	2.6	8.4	15.7	22.5	17.8
Total native-born.....	674	16.0	17.1	3.6	8.3	17.1	25.5	12.5
Total foreign-born.....	6,537	16.1	10.2	2.0	6.2	32.1	26.0	7.4

TABLE 112.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	254	18.1	21.3	4.7	7.9	17.3	20.5	10.2
Negro.....	190	11.6	20.0	1.6	7.9	25.3	25.3	8.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	43	4.7	25.6	9.3	7.0	25.6	9.3	18.6
Irish.....	114	16.7	21.9	4.4	4.4	21.1	17.5	14.0
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	59	13.6	32.2	8.5	11.9	3.4	18.6	11.9
Bulgarian.....	25	24.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	20.0	40.0	.0
Croatian.....	332	25.0	9.0	2.7	4.8	35.2	20.8	2.4
English.....	63	6.3	23.8	9.5	7.9	7.9	19.0	25.4
French.....	87	12.6	17.2	8.0	8.0	19.5	18.4	16.1
German.....	223	17.0	13.9	3.6	6.3	26.5	23.8	9.0
Greek.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	219	11.9	21.5	6.8	11.4	16.0	18.3	14.2
Italian, North.....	120	31.7	11.7	1.7	7.5	25.8	16.7	5.0
Italian, South.....	719	26.8	20.3	1.9	5.3	20.7	19.1	5.8
Magyar.....	459	20.9	13.7	2.2	7.8	29.2	22.2	3.9
Polish.....	763	30.4	18.3	2.1	3.0	29.4	13.9	2.9
Roumanian.....	79	20.3	8.9	1.3	3.8	43.0	20.3	2.5
Ruthenian.....	96	34.4	17.7	.0	3.1	31.3	12.5	1.0
Scotch.....	137	20.4	27.7	4.4	9.5	14.6	10.9	12.4
Servian.....	101	19.8	9.9	1.0	.0	45.5	19.8	4.0
Slovak.....	419	29.4	20.0	3.3	4.1	19.8	19.3	4.1
Slovenian.....	80	30.0	16.3	.0	5.0	23.8	20.0	5.0
Grand total.....	4,693	23.2	17.9	3.1	5.9	24.5	18.7	6.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	198	14.1	21.2	6.1	6.6	19.7	15.7	16.7
Total native-born.....	642	15.0	20.9	4.2	7.5	20.4	20.4	11.7
Total foreign-born.....	4,051	24.5	17.4	2.9	5.7	25.2	18.4	5.9
TOTAL.								
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	520	19.6	18.5	4.6	8.5	16.2	22.3	10.4
Negro.....	407	12.3	17.7	2.5	7.6	22.9	27.8	9.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	82	9.8	18.3	4.9	7.3	24.4	13.4	22.0
Irish.....	230	13.5	23.5	3.9	6.5	17.8	20.4	14.3
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	117	15.4	30.8	6.0	11.1	4.3	18.8	13.7
Bulgarian.....	784	1.3	.6	.3	6.1	56.0	31.9	3.8
Croatian.....	915	20.2	8.5	1.4	4.9	37.4	24.2	3.4
English.....	124	10.5	18.5	8.1	12.1	7.3	17.7	25.8
French.....	172	11.0	15.7	6.4	5.2	21.5	19.8	20.3
German.....	524	16.2	13.5	3.8	7.4	25.0	23.1	10.9
Greek.....	170	.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	57.6	32.4	4.1
Irish.....	434	10.8	21.4	5.8	12.9	15.9	17.3	15.9
Italian, North.....	279	28.3	13.6	2.9	5.0	24.0	19.0	7.2
Italian, South.....	1,803	23.2	16.0	2.2	5.0	24.0	22.2	7.4
Magyar.....	1,157	17.6	9.3	1.3	7.0	30.4	29.0	5.3
Polish.....	1,712	28.2	14.7	1.9	3.2	27.3	20.1	4.6
Roumanian.....	201	15.4	4.5	.5	6.5	39.3	29.4	4.5
Ruthenian.....	223	25.6	11.7	.9	3.6	35.0	20.2	3.1
Scotch.....	267	15.4	29.2	5.6	10.5	13.5	12.7	13.1
Servian.....	335	12.8	3.9	.9	5.7	48.1	25.1	3.6
Slovak.....	974	24.7	17.6	3.4	6.8	19.9	21.9	5.7
Slovenian.....	192	27.6	17.2	2.6	5.2	23.4	18.2	5.7
Grand total.....	11,904	18.9	13.6	2.5	6.2	28.2	23.1	7.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	389	13.4	20.8	4.4	7.5	17.7	19.0	17.2
Total native-born.....	1,316	15.5	18.9	3.9	7.9	18.7	23.0	12.1
Total foreign-born.....	10,588	19.3	13.0	2.4	6.0	29.4	23.1	6.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the males in the households studied, 16.1 per cent are under 6 years of age; 10.9 per cent are from 6 to 13; 2.2 per cent are from 14 to 15; 6.4 per cent are from 15 to 19; 30.7 per cent are from 20 to 29; 26 per cent are from 30 to 44; and 7.8 per cent are 45 years or over. The proportion of children under 15 is largest in the households the heads of which are whites native-born of native father and smallest in the households of the foreign-born. Upon the other hand, the proportion of males of the age of greatest industrial efficiency, from 20 to 44 years, is largest in the foreign-born households, and slightly larger in the households of the whites native-born of native father than in those of the persons native-born of foreign father. Among the foreign-born the households of Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian heads have, in the order mentioned, the largest proportion, and those of Bohemian and Moravian, English, Scotch, and Irish heads the smallest proportion of individuals from 20 to 29 years of age. The proportion of males from 30 to 44 years of age is largest in the households of Roumanian, Magyar, Greek, and Bulgarian heads, in the order named, and smallest in those of Scotch, Irish, English, and Slovenian heads.

Of the total females in the households studied 23.2 per cent are under 6 years of age; 17.9 per cent are from 6 to 13; 3.1 per cent are from 14 to 15; 5.9 per cent are from 16 to 19; 24.5 per cent are from 20 to 29; 18.7 per cent are from 30 to 44; and 6.7 per cent are 45 years old or over. The proportion of females from 16 to 19 years of age is largest in the households of the whites native-born of native father, and smallest in the households of the foreign-born. The proportion of females from 20 to 29 years of age is largest in the households of negroes native-born of native father and smallest in the households of white persons native-born of native father. The proportion of women from 30 to 44 years of age is largest in the households of the negroes native-born of native father, and smallest in the households of the native-born of foreign fathers; and the proportion of women 45 years of age or over is largest in the households of the native-born of foreign father and smallest in the foreign-born households.

Of the 11,904 persons of both sexes reporting, the table shows that the greater proportion in the households studied are from 20 to 29 and from 30 to 44 years of age. The proportions next in rank are of those under 6 and from 6 to 13 years of age. A comparatively small percentage are 45 years of age or over, followed by persons in the group from 16 to 19 years of age, while the proportions of persons 14 and 15 years old are very small.

The households the heads of which are native-born of native father have the highest percentage of persons from 14 to 15 years of age, and those whose heads are foreign-born the lowest. Of persons from 16 to 19 years of age, households whose heads are whites native-born of native father show the greatest proportion, followed closely by households whose heads are negroes, and persons native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born, in the order named.

In the group of persons from 20 to 29 years of age the households whose heads are foreign-born show the highest percentage, while the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father show the highest percentage of persons 45 years of age or over.

Of the Germans and Irish who were native-born of foreign father the Irish have the highest percentage of children under 6 and from 6 to 13 years of age, and the Germans the highest percentage in the groups from 14 to 15 and from 16 to 19 years of age. Among the households whose heads were foreign-born the North Italians, Poles, and Slovenians have a high percentage, while the Bulgarians show an extremely low percentage, and the Greeks no persons who were under 6 years of age. In the groups from 6 to 13 years and from 14 to 15 years of age Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, and Roumanians show very small proportions, while Bohemians and Moravians and Scotch have high percentages. Of persons from 16 to 19 years of age Irish and English show the highest percentage, and Poles and Greeks the lowest. In the age group from 20 to 29 years Greeks, Bulgarians, and Servians have very high percentages, and English and Bohemians and Moravians very small proportions when contrasted with the other races in the table. The English and French show considerably higher percentages of persons 45 years of age or over than do the other races, while the percentages of Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, and Ruthenians in this group are very low. Persons belonging to the older immigrant races from Great Britain and northern Europe are evenly distributed through the different age groups.

In addition to the members of the households studied the employees were classified according to age. The relative proportion in each specified age group is shown in the table next submitted, while the accompanying chart shows the per cent 14 to 19 years of age.

TABLE 113.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	20,801	11.6	20.4	19.1	15.1	19.4	9.7	4.7
Negro.....	4,066	6.2	22.7	22.1	14.5	19.7	11.6	3.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary.....	408	59.8	29.9	7.4	1.5	1.2	.2	.0
Canada.....	140	8.6	20.0	22.9	15.0	27.1	5.7	.7
England.....	1,610	17.0	22.9	18.1	12.4	17.8	8.2	3.7
France.....	190	12.6	13.2	20.0	16.3	18.9	15.3	3.7
Germany.....	4,265	15.9	20.0	16.9	13.6	19.1	11.3	3.0
Ireland.....	3,032	12.6	18.3	15.1	14.9	23.3	12.2	3.6
Italy.....	80	56.3	35.0	6.3	2.5	.0	.0	.0
Russia.....	150	43.3	35.3	15.3	3.3	1.3	.7	.7
Scotland.....	524	18.1	23.7	15.7	12.0	18.5	8.2	3.8
Sweden.....	203	33.0	40.4	17.2	4.4	4.4	.5	.0
Switzerland.....	73	12.3	11.0	28.8	15.1	19.2	12.3	1.4
Wales.....	771	15.3	20.5	20.1	14.1	20.5	7.0	2.5
Foreign-born, by race:								
Armenian.....	50	2.0	16.0	36.0	18.0	16.0	10.0	2.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	248	6.0	21.0	25.4	16.9	22.6	5.6	2.4
Bulgarian.....	212	1.9	27.4	32.1	17.5	16.5	4.2	.5
Canadian (other than French).....	211	2.8	11.4	14.2	16.1	29.4	16.6	9.5
Croatian.....	4,003	5.4	34.4	25.4	15.0	16.5	3.0	.3
Danish.....	61	.0	9.8	13.1	18.0	21.3	27.9	9.8
Dutch.....	62	6.5	11.3	19.4	21.0	25.8	11.3	4.8
English.....	2,340	2.9	8.7	12.5	15.5	30.1	19.1	11.2
Finnish.....	315	2.9	26.0	34.3	19.7	15.9	1.0	.3

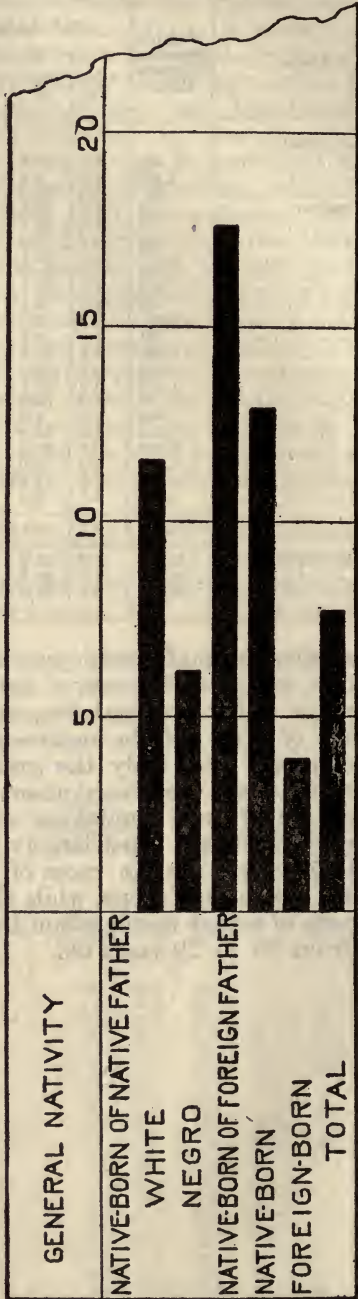
TABLE 113.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.								
French	139	5.0	15.8	13.7	15.8	20.9	18.7	10.1
German	4,426	2.2	9.4	14.2	13.1	26.6	20.9	13.6
Greek	567	4.4	33.0	24.9	17.8	14.3	5.5	.2
Hebrew (other than Russian)	62	4.8	30.6	22.6	17.7	19.4	3.2	1.6
Herzegovinian	57	1.8	38.6	45.6	7.0	5.3	1.8	.0
Irish	2,448	.7	5.3	12.2	12.5	32.9	22.3	14.1
Italian, North	1,157	6.6	28.7	23.2	18.8	17.0	4.6	1.2
Italian, South	1,793	6.8	26.8	23.1	16.2	19.0	6.7	1.3
Lithuanian	964	1.9	22.9	30.1	18.3	20.6	5.2	1.0
Macedonian	270	11.5	34.1	20.7	17.4	14.8	1.5	.0
Magyar	4,675	4.4	20.9	24.6	20.2	23.5	5.5	.9
Norwegian	101	1.0	16.8	13.9	18.8	22.8	15.8	10.9
Polish	7,897	2.3	23.4	28.0	17.8	20.7	6.7	1.2
Roumanian	974	10.2	28.9	26.5	15.0	15.1	4.1	.3
Russian	1,372	3.9	27.1	28.6	20.0	17.7	2.5	.2
Ruthenian	58	3.4	31.0	27.6	19.0	17.2	1.7	.0
Scotch	660	2.6	8.3	17.7	12.7	26.5	20.8	11.4
Servian	1,046	4.0	36.4	27.6	14.3	14.8	2.7	.1
Slovak	9,029	5.0	23.2	23.7	18.4	23.0	6.1	.6
Slovenian	1,359	4.4	25.0	25.9	19.4	20.2	4.5	.6
Swedish	1,072	.8	12.4	16.3	16.2	31.7	17.3	5.2
Welsh	1,237	4.7	8.2	9.3	14.6	32.8	19.7	10.7
Grand total	86,089	7.7	21.1	20.9	15.8	21.2	9.5	3.8
Total native-born of foreign father	11,542	17.6	21.1	16.5	13.0	18.9	9.8	3.0
Total native-born	36,409	12.9	20.9	18.6	14.4	19.3	10.0	4.0
Total foreign-born	49,680	3.9	21.2	22.6	16.9	22.6	9.2	3.7

Of the total number of male employees the largest proportions are 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 35 to 44 years of age. The male employees native-born of foreign father are most frequently 14 to 19, 20 to 24, and 35 to 44 years of age. Of the native-born whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary and Italy the greater proportion are 14 to 19. Of the foreign-born the Macedonians and Roumanians show the largest proportion of male employees who are 14 to 19 years of age. The races distributed most largely in the age groups 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 55 or over are the races of past immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, while the greater proportion of the members of races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe are from 20 to 29 years old.

Per cent of male employees 14 to 19 years of age, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 400 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]



CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—
Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 114 to 130 and General Tables 42 to 50].

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The table and chart next presented show the number and percentage of families owning homes, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 114.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

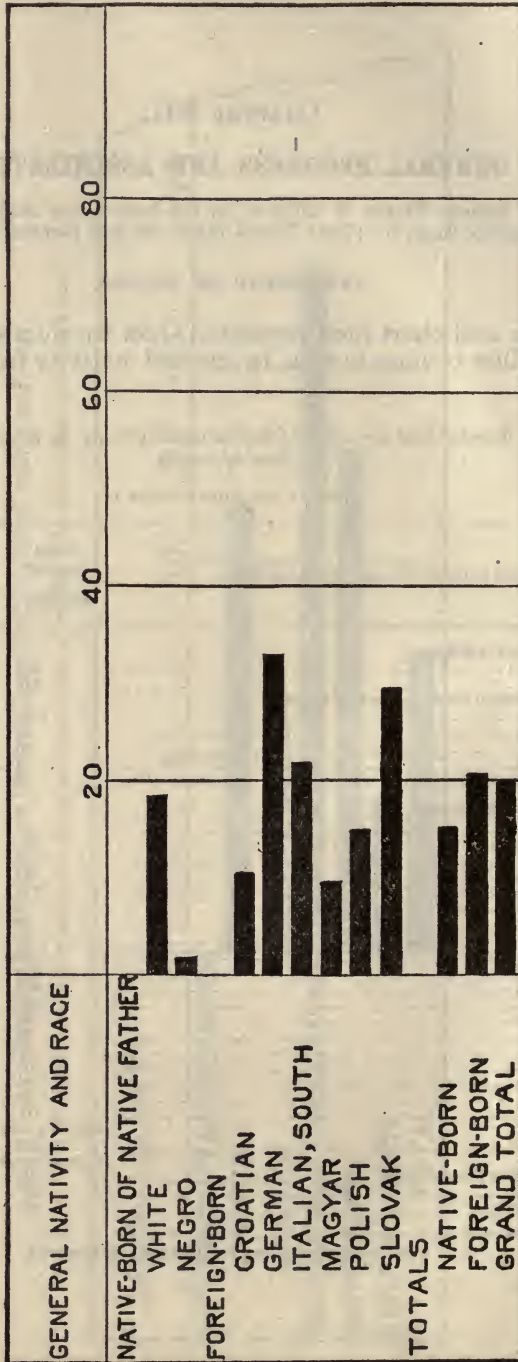
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	125	23	18.4
Negro.....	116	2	1.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	20	6	30.0
German.....	25	7	28.0
Irish.....	46	13	28.3
Scotch.....	3		(a)
Welsh.....	2		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	15	75.0
Bulgarian.....	12	1	(a)
Croatian.....	201	21	10.4
English.....	25	11	44.0
French.....	44	17	38.6
German.....	119	39	32.8
Greek.....	2		(a)
Hebrew.....	10	1	(a)
Irish.....	71	24	33.8
Italian, North.....	59	16	27.1
Italian, South.....	354	77	21.8
Magyar.....	273	26	9.5
Polish.....	359	53	14.8
Roumanian.....	56	2	3.6
Ruthenian.....	44	4	9.1
Scotch.....	42	25	59.5
Servian.....	68	3	4.4
Slovak.....	194	57	29.4
Slovenian.....	39	13	33.3
Welsh.....	11	7	(a)
Grand total.....	2,340	463	19.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	96	26	27.1
Total native-born.....	337	51	15.1
Total foreign-born.....	2,003	412	20.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of family.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



Of 2,340 families for whom information was obtained, 19.8 per cent own homes. This proportion follows very closely the proportion of families whose heads were foreign-born, of which 20.6 per cent own their homes, as compared with 15.1 per cent of those whose heads were native-born. This lower percentage of the latter group of families is due largely to the very small proportion of negroes who own their homes. Of the families whose heads were native-born of foreign father, a larger proportion than is shown by either the native-born of native father or foreign-born have purchased homes.

Of the foreign-born, the Bohemians and Moravians, with 20 families reporting, show 75 per cent owning their homes, which is a much larger proportion than that of any other race, while the Scotch, with 59.5 per cent, rank second. Following the Scotch are the other older immigrant races—the English, French, Germans, and Irish—between whom there is little difference in the proportions owning homes. On the other hand, of the more recent immigrant races, with the exception of the Bohemians and Moravians, the Slovenians show the largest proportion, or 33.3 per cent, owning their homes—a proportion which is slightly below that of the Irish. The Slovaks, North and South Italians, reporting 29.4, 27.1, and 21.8 per cent, respectively, follow the Slovenians, while the proportions of the other races owning homes range from 14.8 per cent of the Poles to 3.6 per cent of the Roumanians. As regards the families whose heads were native-born of foreign father, little difference is noted in the proportions of the English, Irish, and Germans owning homes, the percentages ranging from 30 to 28.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of families owning homes:

TABLE 115.—Per cent of families owning home, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	31.3	10.3	10.8	.....	(b)	18.4
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	9.5	14.9	4.7	.....	.....	10.4
German.....	31.4	37.5	(b)	.....	.....	32.8
Irish.....	38.9	47.6	(b)	.....	.....	33.8
Italian, South.....	21.9	31.4	.....	.....	19.6	21.8
Magyar.....	10.1	12.8	6.3	10.6	.....	9.5
Polish.....	13.6	.....	15.6	.....	(b)	14.8
Servian.....	6.7	2.6	.....	.....	.....	4.4
Slovak.....	17.6	(b)	.....	.....	55.0	29.4
Grand total.....	19.6	24.6	11.4	12.0	23.6	19.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	30.6	(b)	.....	(b)	27.1
Total native-born.....	34.4	24.2	7.8	.....	2.3	15.1
Total foreign-born.....	18.3	24.7	11.9	12.0	30.3	20.6

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Considering the grand total of the preceding table, it will be seen that the East, as represented by Community C in Pennsylvania, shows the largest proportion of all races, or 24.6 per cent, owning their homes. The South shows 23.6 per cent, and the Middle West 12 per cent of the families of all races owning homes, the per cent for the total iron and steel industry being 19.8.

The families whose heads are foreign-born show a greater degree of home ownership in the South than in any other section, while those whose heads are native-born report a greater proportion in the East (in Pittsburg district) owning homes than elsewhere. Of those races reporting in more localities than those of the East, the South Italians and Magyars show their highest percentages owning homes in Community C, of the East, while the Slovaks in the South far exceed those of the East in this respect.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows, by sex, general nativity, and race of individual, the percentage of children 6 and under 16 years of age in the households studied who were at home, at school, and at work.

TABLE 116.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more children reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	104	5.8	90.4	3.8
Negro.....	41	31.7	53.5	9.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Croatian.....	33	27.3	72.7	.0
German.....	37	10.8	78.4	10.8
Irish.....	55	3.6	89.1	7.3
Italian, South.....	78	29.5	66.7	3.8
Magyar.....	25	12.0	80.0	8.0
Polish.....	101	27.7	71.3	1.0
Scotch.....	37	5.4	78.4	16.2
Slovak.....	75	17.3	72.0	10.7
Foreign-born:				
Italian, South.....	89	28.1	58.4	13.5
Magyar.....	23	17.4	69.6	13.0
Polish.....	28	35.7	64.3	.0
Slovak.....	31	6.5	71.0	22.6
Grand total.....	940	18.4	73.2	8.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	533	17.8	75.6	6.6
Total native-born.....	678	16.8	76.8	6.3
Total foreign-born.....	262	22.5	63.7	13.7

TABLE 116.—Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	127	7.9	89.8	2.4
Negro.....	41	26.8	73.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Croatian.....	21	4.8	85.7	9.5
German.....	24	.0	87.5	12.5
Irish.....	58	10.3	86.2	3.4
Italian, South.....	83	36.1	63.9	.0
Magyar.....	27	3.7	96.3	.0
Polish.....	122	37.7	61.5	.8
Scotch.....	35	2.9	97.1	.0
Slovak.....	66	18.2	78.8	3.0
Foreign-born:				
Italian, South.....	76	46.1	52.6	1.3
Magyar.....	46	30.4	60.9	8.7
Polish.....	34	26.5	73.5	.0
Slovak.....	32	9.4	84.4	6.3
Grand total.....	985	21.0	76.5	2.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	526	19.4	78.5	2.1
Total native-born.....	694	17.7	80.3	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	291	28.9	67.7	3.4

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:				
White.....	231	6.9	90.0	3.0
Negro.....	82	29.3	65.9	4.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Croatian.....	54	18.5	77.8	3.7
German.....	113	6.6	82.0	11.5
Irish.....	61	7.1	87.6	5.3
Italian, South.....	161	32.9	65.2	1.9
Magyar.....	52	7.7	88.5	3.8
Polish.....	233	33.2	65.9	.9
Scotch.....	72	4.2	87.5	8.3
Slovak.....	141	17.7	75.2	7.1
Foreign-born:				
Italian, South.....	165	36.4	55.8	7.9
Magyar.....	69	26.1	63.8	10.1
Polish.....	62	30.6	69.4	.0
Slovak.....	63	7.9	77.8	14.3
Grand total.....	1,925	19.7	74.9	5.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,059	18.6	77.1	4.3
Total native-born.....	1,372	17.3	78.6	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	553	25.9	65.8	8.3

From the figures of the foregoing table it appears that 73.2 per cent of the total number of boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years are in school, 18.4 per cent are at home, and 8.4 per cent at work. The percentage of all those at work is considerably smaller than that for the foreign-born, and is greater than the proportion shown for persons native-born of foreign father. The foreign-born fall below the showing for the total number of boys at school, and have a greater percentage at home. Eight races are represented among those who were native-born of foreign father. Of these, the Scotch, Slovaks, Germans, and Magyars lead in the proportion of boys at work; the Irish, Magyars, Germans, and Scotch in the proportion of boys at school; while the South Italians, Poles, and Croatians have the largest percentages of those at home.

Of the 985 girls from 6 to 15 years of age, the table shows that much the largest percentage (76.5) are at school; a considerable proportion, 21 per cent, are at home, and only a very small proportion are at work.

A greater proportion of the foreign-born girls are at home and at work and a smaller proportion in school than is shown for the total number of girls, while of the native-born girls with foreign fathers the proportion at school is above the general showing for all girls, and the proportions of those at home and at work are below it. Among those native-born of foreign father the Scotch, Magyars, Germans, and Irish have the highest percentages of children in school, while the Germans and Croatians have the highest at work and the Poles and South Italians the highest at home. The Scotch, South Italians, and Magyars report no girls at work. Among the foreign-born girls a larger percentage of the Slovaks are in school than of the other races, a greater proportion of the South Italians are at home, and a greater proportion of the Magyars are at work. Comparing the foreign-born and native-born girls of the same race, it appears that a much larger percentage of native-born than of foreign-born Magyar girls are in school. Similar conclusions may be drawn regarding the South Italians, but the Poles and Slovaks both have more foreign than native born girls in school. The foreign-born Slovaks show more at work than the native-born Slovaks, while the native-born Poles and Slovaks lead in the proportion of those at home.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child, the number and percentage of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work.

TABLE 117.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born:								
White.....	United States.	231	16	208	7	6.9	90.0	3.0
Negro.....	United States.	82	24	54	4	29.3	65.9	4.9
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	United States.	54	10	42	2	18.5	77.8	3.7
	Abroad.....	38	8	29	1	21.1	76.3	2.6
German.....	United States.	61	4	50	7	6.6	82.0	11.5
	Abroad.....	26	3	18	5	11.5	69.2	19.2
Italian, South.....	United States.	161	53	105	3	32.9	65.2	1.9
	Abroad.....	165	60	92	13	36.4	55.8	7.9
Magyar.....	United States.	52	4	46	2	7.7	88.5	3.8
	Abroad.....	69	18	44	7	26.1	63.8	10.1
Polish.....	United States.	223	74	147	2	33.2	65.9	.9
	Abroad.....	62	19	43	.....	30.6	69.4	.0
Scotch.....	United States.	72	3	63	6	4.2	87.5	8.3
	Abroad.....	20	6	11	3	30.0	55.0	15.0
Slovak.....	United States.	141	25	106	10	17.7	75.2	7.1
	Abroad.....	63	5	49	9	7.9	77.8	14.3

The native whites born of native father have the maximum proportion at school and very small proportions at home and at work.

The foreign-born show a greater proportion at work than the native-born. The Poles and Slovaks exhibit a slightly greater proportion at school among those born abroad than among those born in the United States. The South Italians have a comparatively small proportion at school irrespective of birthplace of the child.

CITIZENSHIP.

The following table and chart show, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of arrival in this country:

TABLE 118.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Armenian.....	15	2	1	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	76	24	10	31.6	13.2
Bosnian.....	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	6	3	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	11	6	4	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	53	25	8	47.2	15.1
Croatian.....	736	34	52	4.6	7.1
Dalmatian.....	2	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	26	19	3	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	22	10	3	(a)	(a)
English.....	748	527	98	70.5	13.1
Finnish.....	82	35	6	42.7	7.3
French.....	56	32	13	57.1	23.2
German.....	1,740	1,104	259	63.4	14.9
Greek.....	44	4	10	9.1	22.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	3	1	2	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	3	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	5	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	732	543	78	74.2	10.7
Italian, North.....	339	69	42	20.4	12.4
Italian, South.....	474	105	53	22.2	11.2
Italian (not specified).....	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	354	55	35	15.5	9.9
Macedonian.....	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	1,199	106	140	8.8	11.7
Negro.....	5	2	1	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	40	21	13	52.5	32.5
Polish.....	1,462	297	157	20.3	10.7
Portuguese.....	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	73	3	6	4.1	8.2
Russian.....	271	35	17	12.9	6.3
Ruthenian.....	15	.....	3	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	207	146	26	70.5	12.6
Scotch-Irish.....	7	4	2	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	174	4	7	2.3	4.0
Slovak.....	2,624	256	209	9.8	8.0
Slovenian.....	423	23	54	5.4	12.8
Spanish.....	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	439	297	94	67.7	21.4
Syrian.....	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	541	389	75	71.9	13.9
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	142	22	17	15.5	12.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	4	4	.....	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	11	9	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	13,179	4,218	1,501	32.0	11.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the foregoing table, 13,179 iron and steel workers report complete data. Of these 32 per cent are fully naturalized and slightly more than 10 per cent have first papers only. Of the several races the Irish show the largest percentage fully naturalized, followed by the Welsh, English, Swedes, Germans, French, and Norwegians, in the order named, the proportions of citizens among these races ranging from about 50 to 75 per cent. The other races report less than one-half of their number fully naturalized, the smallest proportion, or less than 3 per cent, being presented by the Servians. The Norwegian is the only race reporting more than 25 per cent as having first papers only, and the Servians exhibit the smallest proportion, less than 5 per cent of this race having taken the first steps toward citizenship.

The table and charts next presented show, by years in the United States and race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States:

TABLE 119.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

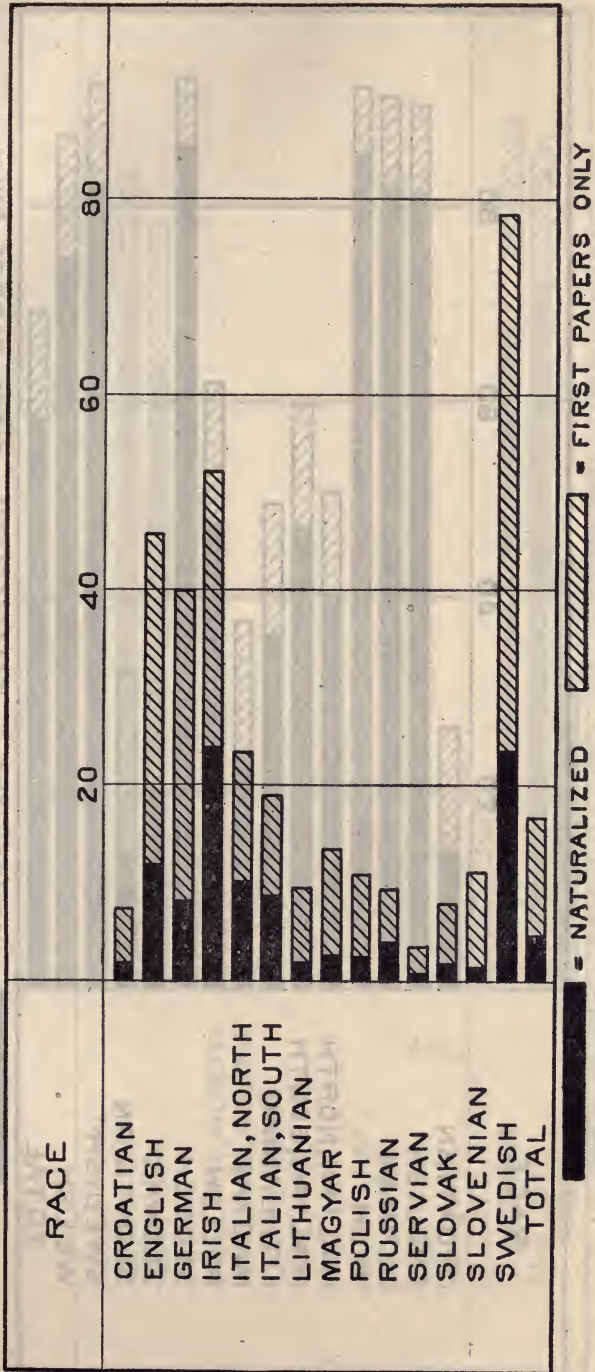
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	568	1.8	5.5	168	14.3	12.5	736	4.6	7.1
English.....	118	11.9	33.9	630	81.4	9.2	748	70.5	13.1
German.....	437	8.2	31.8	1,303	82.0	9.2	1,740	63.4	14.9
Irish.....	134	23.9	28.4	598	85.5	6.7	732	74.2	10.7
Italian, North.....	225	10.2	13.3	114	40.3	10.5	339	20.4	12.4
Italian, South.....	309	8.7	10.4	165	47.3	12.7	474	22.2	11.2
Lithuanian.....	213	1.9	7.5	141	36.2	13.5	354	15.5	9.9
Magyar.....	850	2.6	10.9	349	24.1	13.5	1,199	8.8	11.7
Polish.....	883	2.4	8.4	579	47.7	14.3	1,462	20.3	10.7
Russian.....	205	3.9	5.4	66	40.9	9.1	271	12.9	6.3
Scotch.....	47	17.0	31.9	160	86.3	6.9	207	70.5	12.6
Servian.....	142	.7	2.8	32	9.4	9.4	174	2.3	4.0
Slovak.....	1,518	1.8	6.0	1,106	20.7	10.7	2,624	9.8	8.0
Slovenian.....	285	1.4	9.8	138	13.8	18.8	423	5.4	12.8
Swedish.....	111	23.4	55.0	328	82.6	10.1	439	67.7	21.4
Welsh.....	26	15.4	42.3	515	74.8	12.4	541	71.9	13.9
Total.....	6,500	4.7	12.1	6,679	58.6	10.7	13,179	32.0	11.4

Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 to 9 years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

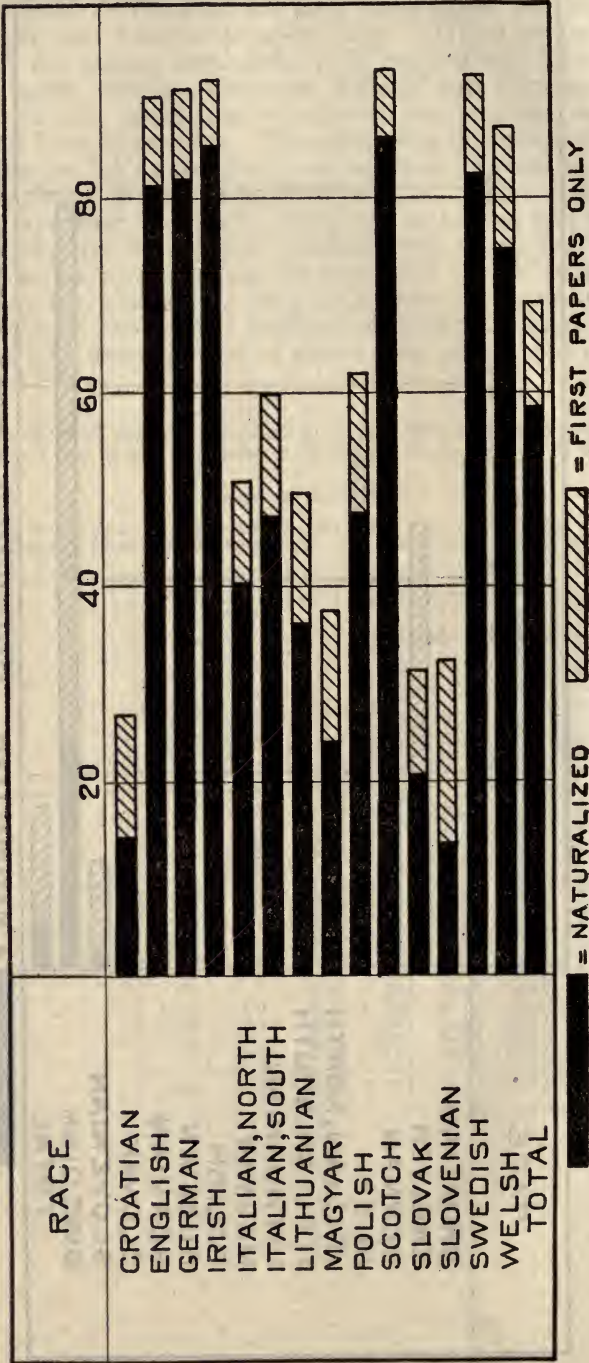
[This chart shows only races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



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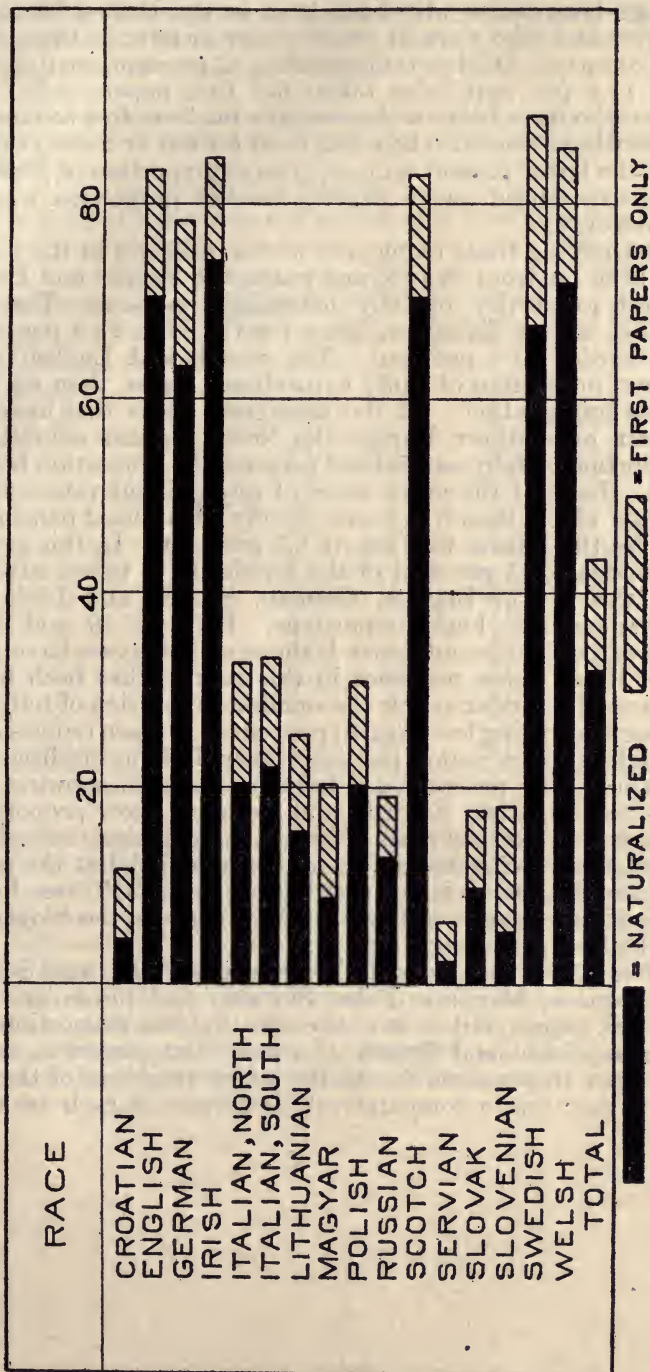
Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 10 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



Information is included in the foregoing table for a total of 13,179 foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to this country. Of that total number, 32 per cent are fully naturalized and 11.4 per cent have taken out first papers only. Comparing those who have been in this country for from five to nine years with those whose residence here has been for ten or more years, it is seen that the latter present a much greater proportion of persons who are fully naturalized and a slightly smaller proportion who have first papers only.

Considering those employees whose residence in the United States has been for from five to nine years, the Swedes and Irish have the largest proportion of fully naturalized persons. The proportions are not widely divergent, being for the Irish 23.9 per cent and for the Swedes 23.4 per cent. The Scotch and English also show a higher proportion of fully naturalized males than do the races of recent immigration. Of the immigrant races that have come from eastern or southern Europe the North Italians exhibit the largest proportion of fully naturalized persons, the proportion being 10.2 per cent. Each of the other races of recent immigration shows a proportion of less than 5 per cent of fully naturalized persons, excepting the South Italians who report 8.7 per cent. In this general period of residence, 55 per cent of the Swedes have taken out first papers, and the Welsh, English, German, Scotch, and Irish races show correspondingly high proportions. Between 10 and 15 per cent each of the North and South Italians and Magyars have first papers.

Of those whose residence in this country has been for ten years or more the Servians show the smallest proportion of fully naturalized persons, reporting less than 10 per cent. No race reports a proportion as high as 90 per cent of persons who are fully naturalized, the Scotch, of whom 86.3 per cent are fully naturalized, showing the largest. The Swedes, Irish, English, and Germans show proportions almost as large. All of the races of recent immigration show their greatest proportion of citizens in this residence period, but the proportion in the case of all races is less than 50 per cent. Of those in this period of residence who have taken out first papers the Slovenians report the highest percentage.

Over 10 per cent each of the Croatians, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Slovenians have taken out first papers, but it is noticeable that the proportion of English, German, Irish, and Scotch who have first papers is, in each case, less than 10 per cent, due to the longer residence of these races and to the fact that a comparatively large part of each are citizens.

The following table shows, by race of individual, the present political condition of foreign-born males in the households studied, who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over when they came to this country:

TABLE 120.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	7	1	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	17	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	119	6	8	5.0	6.7
English.....	9	5	1	(a)	(a)
French.....	26	10	3	38.5	11.5
German.....	54	20	5	37.0	9.3
Greek.....	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	4	2	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	26	21	1	80.8	3.8
Italian, North.....	33	10	1	30.3	3.0
Italian, South.....	180	32	7	17.8	3.9
Macedonian.....	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	119	8	18	6.7	15.1
Polish.....	197	27	32	13.7	16.2
Roumanian.....	13	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	25	3	4	12.0	16.0
Scotch.....	16	12	.....	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	35	.....	2	.0	5.7
Slovak.....	100	13	15	13.0	15.0
Slovenian.....	20	2	4	10.0	20.0
Welsh.....	4	3	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	1,008	181	107	18.0	10.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 1,008 males reporting, 18 per cent are fully naturalized and 10.6 per cent have first papers only. The older immigrant races, those from Great Britain and northern Europe, show the highest per cent fully naturalized, the Irish having a particularly large proportion, followed by the French and Germans in considerably smaller proportions. Of the more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, the North Italians have the highest per cent fully naturalized, followed, in the order named, by South Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Slovenians, Magyars, and Croatians, the last-named race showing only 5 per cent. The Servians report no persons who have acquired citizenship.

The following table shows present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States each specified number of years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of arrival, by locality and by race:

TABLE 121.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States each specified number of years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by locality and by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Race.	Per cent fully naturalized in each specified locality.				Per cent having first papers only in each specified locality.			
	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Croatian.....	2.1	0.0	(a)	1.8	4.7	9.4	(a)	5.5
English.....	11.5	18.2	(a)	11.9	35.4	45.5	(a)	33.9
German.....	7.1	9.3	(a)	8.2	29.3	42.7	(a)	31.8
Polish.....	2.2	2.5	(a)	2.4	6.7	9.6	(a)	8.4
Slovenian.....	1.3	1.5	(a)	1.4	6.0	14.2	(a)	9.8
Swedish.....	10.7	33.3	(a)	23.4	69.6	43.1	(a)	55.0
Total.....	4.5	5.1	8.0	4.7	11.4	14.9	10.9	12.1

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian.....	12.2	26.3	(a)	14.3	12.8	10.5	(a)	12.5
English.....	81.2	87.6	(a)	81.4	8.5	8.2	(a)	9.2
German.....	83.0	78.5	(a)	82.0	8.3	12.4	(a)	9.2
Polish.....	37.6	51.3	(a)	47.7	15.6	14.0	(a)	14.3
Slovenian.....	16.9	9.8	(a)	13.8	9.1	31.1	(a)	18.8
Swedish.....	74.3	90.1	(a)	82.6	14.6	7.0	(a)	10.1
Total.....	56.0	66.6	64.6	58.6	10.3	12.3	10.2	10.7

IN UNITED STATES 5 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian.....	4.5	4.3	(a)	4.6	6.6	9.6	(a)	7.1
English.....	70.0	80.6	(a)	70.5	12.8	12.0	(a)	13.1
German.....	62.1	65.8	(a)	63.4	14.1	18.0	(a)	14.9
Polish.....	12.3	24.6	(a)	20.3	9.3	11.6	(a)	10.7
Slovenian.....	6.6	4.1	(a)	5.4	7.0	19.5	(a)	12.8
Swedish.....	56.5	77.0	(a)	67.7	30.0	15.3	(a)	21.4
Total.....	30.0	38.4	41.9	32.0	10.9	13.5	10.5	11.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the data presented in the above table it appears that of the English, German, Polish, and Slovenian employees who have been in the United States from five to nine years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of arrival, a larger proportion are fully naturalized and a larger proportion have first papers only in the Middle West than in the East. The proportion of Swedish immigrants who are fully naturalized and the proportion of Croatian immigrants who have first papers only is considerably larger in the Middle West than in the East, while the proportion of the Swedes who have first papers only is larger in the East than in the Middle West. In the Middle West none of the Croatians are fully naturalized.

Of employees who have been in the United States ten years or over the Croatians, English, Poles, and Swedes have a larger proportion of fully naturalized individuals in the Middle West than in the East and a larger proportion of individuals having first papers only in the East than in the Middle West. The Germans and Slovenians, upon the other hand, have a larger proportion of fully naturalized individuals in the East than in the Middle West, and a larger proportion of individuals having the first papers only in the Middle West than in the East. The proportion of all employees in the United States ten years or over who are fully naturalized is largest in the Middle West, second largest in the South, and smallest in the East, while the proportion having first papers only is largest in the Middle West and slightly larger in the East than in the South.

From the percentages for all employees who have been in the United States five years or over, it appears that the English, Germans, Poles, and Swedes have a larger proportion of fully naturalized individuals, and the Croatians, Germans, Poles, and Slovenians a larger proportion of individuals who have first papers only, in the Middle West than in the East. Upon the other hand, the Croatians and Slovenians have a larger proportion of fully naturalized individuals, and the English and Swedes a larger proportion of individuals who have first papers only in the East than in the Middle West. The proportion of all individuals in the United States five years or over who are fully naturalized is largest in the South, ranks second in the Middle West, and is smallest in the East, and the proportion having first papers only is largest in the Middle West, ranks second in the East, and is smallest in the South.

The following table shows, by locality and by race of individual, the present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to this country:

TABLE 122.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by locality and by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Per cent fully naturalized in each specified locality.						Per cent having first papers only in each specified locality.					
	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.		Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	
Croatian.....	3.0	7.5	(b)	.....	.....	5.0	6.0	7.5	(b)	.....	.....	6.7
Italian, South.....	18.8	44.8	.....	.....	9.7	17.8	4.2	6.9	.....	.....	2.9	3.9
Magyar.....	7.7	(b)	11.1	0.0	.....	6.7	11.5	(b)	22.2	17.9	.....	15.1
Polish.....	11.8	.....	15.7	.....	(b)	13.7	7.8	.....	20.9	.....	(b)	16.2
Total.....	17.3	23.2	18.9	.0	17.0	18.0	7.9	10.3	18.9	15.0	7.7	10.6

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of individuals for whom information was secured who were fully naturalized is largest in Pennsylvania, Community C of the East, and larger in the two remaining sections of the East than in the South or Middle West. The proportion of persons having first papers only is largest in New York, Community D of the East, second largest in the Middle West, and smallest in the South. The Croatians, South Italians, and Poles show much smaller proportions fully naturalized in the Pittsburg district of the East than in the other eastern localities. This is true also of these races in the proportions having first papers only. The Magyars alone report in the Middle West, none being fully naturalized and about the same proportion having first papers as are in this class in the East. The South Italians are the only race reporting in the South, very small proportions of their number being in either of the two political conditions, as compared with those in the other localities.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The following table sets forth, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the number and percentage of persons of non-English-speaking races, in the households studied, who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English:

TABLE 123.—Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	28	51	100.0	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	36	22	58	83.3	90.9	86.2
German.....	89	70	159	96.6	80.0	89.3
Italian, South.....	86	93	179	89.5	87.1	88.3
Magyar.....	27	32	59	100.0	84.4	91.5
Polish.....	123	137	260	72.4	71.5	71.9
Slovak.....	98	75	173	96.9	92.0	94.8
Slovenian.....	26	15	41	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	25	49	75.0	48.0	61.2
Bulgarian.....	750	10	760	7.2	20.0	7.4
Croatian.....	439	225	664	38.3	22.7	33.0
French.....	68	58	126	48.5	50.0	49.2
German.....	187	127	314	63.6	46.5	56.7
Greek.....	169	3	172	10.1	(a)	10.5
Italian, North.....	97	68	165	57.7	30.9	46.7
Italian, South.....	771	429	1,200	34.9	22.6	30.5
Macedonian.....	91	.....	91	13.2	.....	13.2
Magyar.....	556	337	893	26.6	21.4	24.6
Polish.....	570	393	963	37.9	21.9	31.4
Roumanian.....	110	63	173	40.0	20.6	32.9
Ruthenian.....	97	50	147	23.7	14.0	20.4
Servian.....	209	76	285	16.3	6.6	13.7
Slovak.....	328	225	553	47.0	30.2	40.1
Slovenian.....	57	41	98	84.2	48.8	69.4
Grand total.....	5,099	2,675	7,774	37.7	37.5	37.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	550	522	1,072	89.6	84.5	87.1
Total foreign-born.....	4,549	2,153	6,702	31.5	26.1	29.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of 7,774 persons for whom information was secured, 37.7 per cent were able to speak English, the proportion of females able to speak English being only a fraction of 1 per cent lower than that of the males. A comparison of persons native-born of foreign father with the foreign-born shows the proportion of the former to be very much larger than that of the latter, 87.1 per cent of the total number of persons native-born of foreign father being able to speak English as compared with only 29.8 per cent of those of foreign birth, the percentage of males with English-speaking ability being slightly higher in each instance than that of the females.

All of the Bohemians and Moravians and Slovenians who were native-born of foreign father can speak English. Of the total number of Slovaks of the second generation, 94.8 per cent are able to speak English. The Magyars, Germans, South Italians, Croatians, and Poles follow the Slovaks in the order named in decreasing ratio, the last-named race showing only 71.9 per cent with ability to speak English. Croatians alone of the several races of native birth and of foreign father have a higher per cent of females with English-speaking ability than of males.

Among the foreign-born only three races show more than one-half of their total number who speak English, the Slovenians having the highest proportion, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians and the Germans in the order named. Of the races which exhibit less than 50 per cent of their number able to speak English, the French have the largest proportion, followed in the order named by North Italians and Slovaks, all of which races show over 40 per cent who can speak English. Croatians, Roumanians, Poles, and South Italians exhibit slightly over 30 per cent of their number with English-speaking ability, Magyars and Ruthenians between 20 and 25 per cent, while Servians, Macedonians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, in the order mentioned, show between 7 and 15 per cent of their number able to speak English.

The French show a slightly higher per cent of females than of males speaking English. All the other races of the table exhibit a higher percentage of males than of females speaking English, this condition being specially marked among the Slovenians, Roumanians, Bohemians and Moravians, Slovaks, Germans, Croatians, North Italians, and Poles.

The following table and its accompanying chart show, by race, the per cent of foreign-born male employees of non-English-speaking races studied who were able to speak English:

TABLE 124.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

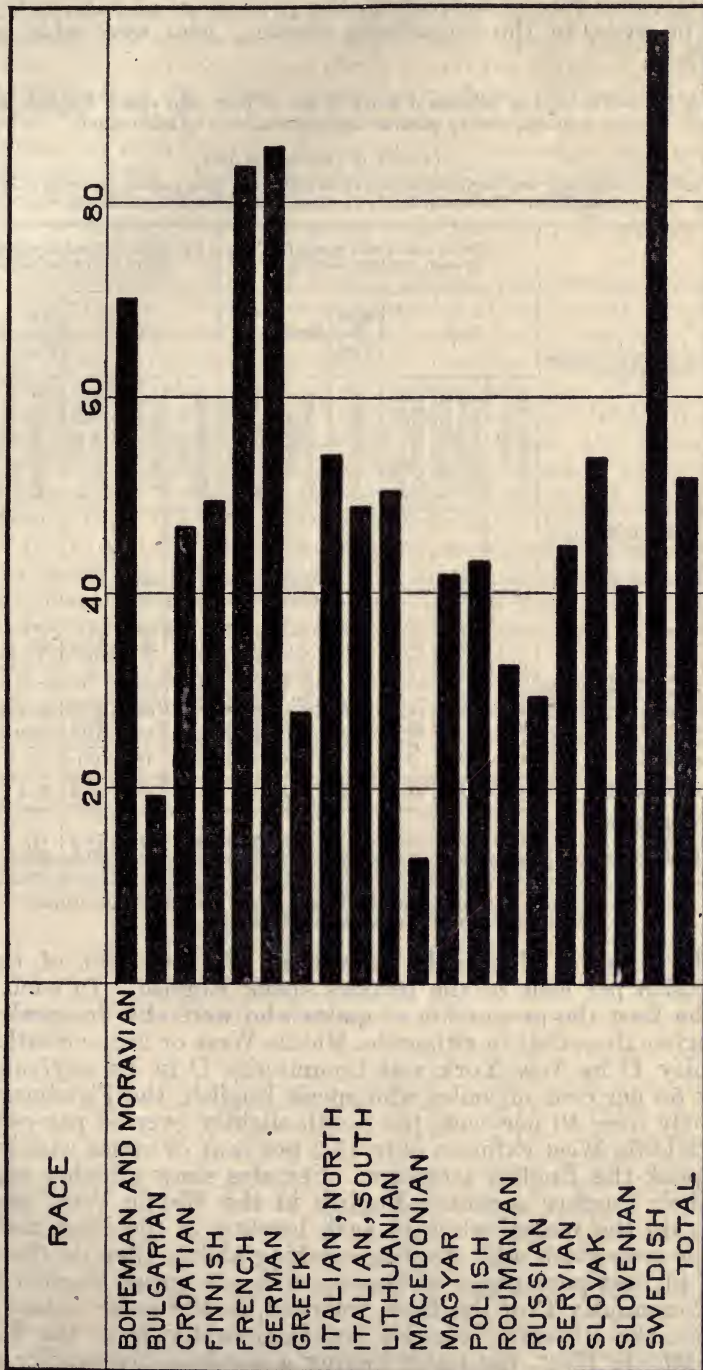
Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Armenian.....	50	38.0	Lithuanian.....	959	50.3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	246	70.3	Macedonian.....	256	12.9
Bulgarian.....	202	19.3	Magyar.....	4,463	41.9
Croatian.....	3,973	46.8	Norwegian.....	99	99.0
Danish.....	61	95.1	Polish.....	7,805	43.3
Dutch.....	62	75.8	Roumanian.....	939	32.6
Finnish.....	315	49.5	Russian.....	1,336	29.5
French.....	137	83.9	Ruthenian.....	56	30.4
German.....	4,378	85.8	Servian.....	1,039	44.7
Greek.....	560	27.9	Slovak.....	8,941	53.9
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	61	73.8	Slovenian.....	1,351	40.7
Herzegovinian.....	57	29.8	Swedish.....	1,069	97.5
Italian, North.....	1,145	54.2	Total.....	42,117	51.8
Italian, South.....	1,780	48.9			

Information was obtained in this industry for 42,117 foreign-born male employees, of which number more than one-half, or 51.8 per cent, speak English.

As a general proposition it may be stated that a much larger proportion of those born in northern than in southern or southeastern Europe speak English. As regards those races whose proportions with ability to speak English are in excess of the proportion shown in the total for all employees, it will be noted that the Norwegians, with 99 per cent, show a slightly larger proportion than do the Swedes or Danes, and a considerably larger proportion than is shown by the Germans or French, the last named reporting 83.9 per cent. Following the French are the Dutch, who show a slightly larger proportion with ability to speak English than do the Hebrews, other than Russian. Of those reporting proportions with ability to speak English below that shown in the total, the Lithuanians, with 50.3 per cent, show a slightly larger proportion than do the Finns, South Italians, or Croatians, and a very much larger proportion than the Bulgarians or Macedonians, the last two named reporting 19.3 and 12.9 per cent, respectively.

Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.

[This chart shows only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]



The table next presented shows, by locality, sex, and general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons 6 years of age or over, in the households studied, who were able to speak English:

TABLE 125.—Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by locality, by sex, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Per cent of males who speak English in each specified locality.						Per cent of females who speak English in each specified locality.					
	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	East.			Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.	Pittsburg district. ^a	Community C—Eastern Pennsylvania.	Community D—New York.	Community E.	Birmingham district.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Italian, South.....	(b)	100.0	.....	.....	86.3	89.5	(b)	95.7	.....	.....	84.3	87.1
Slovak.....	90.6	(b)	.....	.....	100.0	96.9	92.3	(b)	.....	.....	89.5	92.0
Foreign-born:												
Bulgarian.....	(b)	3.4	.....	6.8	9.7	7.2	.....	33.3	.....	(b)	(b)	20.0
Croatian.....	20.7	46.7	.....	89.5	(b)	(b)	38.3	21.8	.....	(b)	.....	22.7
German.....	70.0	58.0	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	63.6	42.9	.....	41.3	(b)	46.5
Italian, North.....	63.8	(b)	.....	.....	50.0	57.7	30.8	.....	.....	.....	31.3	30.9
Italian, South.....	44.2	82.9	.....	.....	25.1	34.9	29.5	37.7	.....	.....	17.4	22.6
Magyar.....	32.6	22.9	14.1	29.5	.....	26.6	27.0	19.4	17.3	18.2	.....	21.4
Polish.....	19.0	.....	50.8	.....	33.3	37.9	27.5	.....	19.4	.....	33.3	21.9
Servian.....	21.4	13.8	(b)	.....	.....	16.3	16.7	0	.....	.....	.....	6.6
Slovak.....	42.8	(b)	.....	.....	52.6	47.0	20.7	(b)	(b)	.....	42.9	30.2
Grand total.....	40.4	51.9	54.3	13.2	30.5	37.7	37.4	42.3	33.9	23.4	38.8	37.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	92.0	97.1	74.4	.....	94.2	89.6	89.2	89.2	74.0	(b)	86.7	84.5
Total foreign-born.....	34.5	43.4	49.1	13.2	24.1	31.5	27.3	30.4	20.6	18.3	26.7	26.1

^a Community A and Community B are included in the Pittsburg district.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals of this table show that 37.7 per cent of the males and 37.5 per cent of the females speak English. In each locality in the East the proportion of males who were able to speak English is higher than that in either the Middle West or in the South. Community D in New York and Community C in Pennsylvania show over 50 per cent of males who speak English, the Pittsburg district slightly over 40 per cent, the South slightly over 30 per cent, while the Middle West exhibits only 13.2 per cent of males who were able to speak the English language. Females show a higher percentage of their number speaking English in the Middle West and South than do the males, while in each locality in the East males have larger proportion with English-speaking ability than do the females. The highest percentage of females who can speak English is found in Community C of the East, followed, in the order named, by the South, the Pittsburg district and Community D of the East, and the Middle West, the latter having a considerably smaller per cent who can speak English than have any of the other localities.

In every locality where persons both native-born of foreign father and foreign-born are represented, the former show a very much higher percentage of males and females who can speak English than do the latter. In the Birmingham district, and the Pittsburg district and Community C of the East, males native-born of foreign father exhibit over 90 per cent of their number who are able to speak English as contrasted with less than 50 per cent of the foreign-born males in the same localities. In all localities except Community D of the East, females native-born of foreign father show over 80 per cent who are able to speak English as contrasted with less than 31 per cent in each locality of foreign-born females.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father, the Slovaks exhibit a higher percentage of both males and females able to speak English than do the South Italians. Of the foreign-born only one race, the Bulgarians, have a higher percentage of females than males who speak English, the males of that race showing less than 10 per cent in each locality so reported. In Community E of the Middle West, the Magyars, in the Birmingham district of the South, the Slovaks, and in the Pittsburg district of the East, the Germans, show the highest percentage of both males and females who can speak English. In Community C of the East, South Italians have the highest percentage of males and Germans the highest percentage of females who are able to speak English. The total industry shows the Germans with the highest percentage of persons speaking English and the Bulgarians the lowest among the males and the Servians the lowest among the females.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by race, the percentage of foreign-born male employees of non-English-speaking races studied who had acquired the ability to speak English:

TABLE 126.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by locality and by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	East.	Middle West.	South.	Total iron and steel manufacturing industry.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	69.1	72.3	(a)	70.3
Bulgarian.....	23.3	17.8	16.1	19.3
Croatian.....	46.0	51.9	(a)	46.8
Finnish.....	51.5	46.6	(a)	49.5
German.....	85.8	84.4	95.5	85.8
Greek.....	33.3	31.0	16.8	27.9
Italian North.....	55.8	56.4	31.6	54.2
Italian, South.....	56.9	(a)	25.1	48.9
Lithuanian.....	52.4	42.0	41.7	50.3
Macedonian.....	12.5	11.3	(a)	12.9
Magyar.....	42.1	39.9	(a)	41.9
Polish.....	43.1	43.7	40.9	43.3
Russian.....	28.2	47.3	8.4	29.5
Servian.....	45.5	37.1	.....	44.7
Slovak.....	53.9	59.6	42.5	53.9
Slovenian.....	52.9	25.9	(a)	40.7
Swedish.....	96.7	97.9	100.0	97.5
Total.....	52.4	51.6	38.5	51.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number in each locality, a larger proportion of the foreign-born males of non-English-speaking races in the East than of those in the Middle West, and a larger proportion of those in the Middle West than of those in the South, are able to speak English. Of the races reporting in each of the three localities, the Bulgarian, Greek, and Lithuanian races show the largest proportion in the East and the smallest proportion in the South who have acquired the ability to speak English. The North Italian, Polish, Russian, and Slovak races each exhibit the largest proportion in the Middle West and the smallest proportion in the South, the German the largest proportion in the South and the smallest in the Middle West, and the Swedish race the largest proportion in the South and the smallest in the East, who are able to speak English. Of those reporting in sufficient numbers for computation, in the East and Middle West only, each race, except the Bohemian and Moravian and Croatian, shows a larger proportion in the former locality who are able to speak English. The South Italian race, which is represented in the East and South only, has the largest proportion of males able to speak English in the former section.

The following table shows, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons of non-English-speaking races in the households studied who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English.

TABLE 127.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	49	81.3	51.5
Bulgarian	760	85.7	6.6
Croatian	664	81.4	29.6
French	126	77.8	37.8
German	314	93.3	48.0
Greek	172	66.7	8.4
Italian, North	165	91.3	39.4
Italian, South	1,200	66.4	21.6
Macedonian	91	.....	13.2
Magyar	893	71.6	19.5
Polish	963	62.4	27.4
Roumanian	173	50.0	31.9
Ruthenian	147	50.0	17.8
Servian	285	38.5	12.5
Slovak	553	80.0	32.4
Slovenian	98	100.0	65.5
Total	6,702	72.9	24.1

Of those persons who came to the United States when they were under 14 years of age, 72.9 per cent are able to speak English. The corresponding proportion of those who were 14 years old or over is only 24.1 per cent. Every race, moreover, has a much greater proportion speaking English among those who were under 14 at the time of their arrival than in the other age group.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English:

TABLE 128.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	49	0.0	75.0	66.7
Bulgarian.....	760	6.0	47.8	(a)
Croatian.....	664	20.6	40.8	78.3
French.....	126	14.0	47.1	92.9
German.....	314	26.8	71.4	97.6
Greek.....	172	9.9	(a)	.....
Italian, North.....	165	14.3	60.4	83.3
Italian, South.....	1,200	15.6	36.8	68.6
Macedonian.....	91	12.4	(a)	.....
Magyar.....	893	13.4	41.3	68.7
Polish.....	963	9.3	31.9	70.0
Roumanian.....	173	29.4	60.0	.....
Ruthenian.....	147	5.6	32.4	65.0
Servian.....	285	7.0	33.8	(a)
Slovak.....	553	13.5	48.2	61.4
Slovenian.....	98	41.7	70.3	86.5
Total.....	6,702	13.6	42.7	73.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

That length of residence in the United States materially increases the ability of foreign-born persons to speak English is evidenced by the proportions shown for all persons in the several periods of residence. As illustrating this fact, it will be seen that of all persons in this industry, for whom information was obtained, 13.6 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years, as compared with 42.7 per cent of those with a residence of from five to nine years, and 73 per cent of those with a residence of ten years or over, speak English.

As regards those who have been in the United States under five years, the Slovenians, with 41.7 per cent, show a considerably larger proportion having ability to speak English than do the Roumanians or Germans, and the Croatians a proportion considerably in excess of the proportion shown in the total for all persons. Of the other races, it will be noted that none of the Bohemians and Moravians, and only a small proportion of the Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Servians, Poles, and Greeks, who have been in the United States under five years, speak English. Of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, the Bohemians and Moravians, 75 per cent of whom speak English, show the largest proportion, while the Poles, with 31.9 per cent, show the smallest proportion. The Bohemians and Moravians also show the largest gain in this over the preceding period of residence. Following the Bohemians and Moravians are

the Germans, who show a slightly larger proportion, with ability to speak English, than do the Slovenians, a considerably larger proportion than do the North Italians or Roumanians and a much larger proportion than do any of the other races. As regards those who have been in the United States ten years or over, the Germans, with 97.6 per cent, show the largest proportion, having advanced from second place in the preceding group to the first in this. Following the Germans are the French, with 92.9 per cent of their number able to speak English. The Slovaks report the lowest, or 61.4 per cent.

The following table shows, by race, and age at time of coming to the United States, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who are able to speak English:

TABLE 129.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	246	96.3	67.1	70.3
Bulgarian.....	202	(a)	19.4	19.3
Croatian.....	3,973	89.3	46.5	46.8
Finnish.....	315	100.0	48.0	49.5
French.....	137	100.0	78.4	83.9
German.....	4,378	99.8	81.9	85.8
Greek.....	560	66.7	27.4	27.9
Italian, North.....	1,145	94.4	51.5	54.2
Italian, South.....	1,780	87.7	47.1	48.9
Lithuanian.....	959	70.0	49.8	50.3
Macedonian.....	256	(a)	12.5	12.9
Magyar.....	4,463	89.2	40.9	41.9
Polish.....	7,805	92.8	40.9	43.3
Roumanian.....	939	(a)	32.5	32.6
Russian.....	1,336	100.0	28.5	29.5
Servian.....	1,039	77.8	44.4	44.7
Slovak.....	8,941	92.5	52.7	53.9
Slovenian.....	1,351	93.3	40.1	40.7
Swedish.....	1,069	100.0	97.2	97.5
Total.....	42,117	95.8	49.3	51.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the group of foreign-born male employees who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States, 95.8 per cent, and of the group who were 14 years old or over, only 49.3 per cent were able to speak English. Each specified race also has a larger proportion speaking English in the group under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country, clearly showing the greater adaptability and progressiveness of the children as contrasted with the older immigrants.

This table shows the per cent of foreign-born male employees who are able to speak English, by years in the United States and race.

TABLE 130.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Percent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	246	53.2	75.5	89.7	70.3
Bulgarian.....	202	17.0	66.7	(a)	19.3
Croatian.....	3,973	32.7	64.3	84.7	46.8
Finnish.....	315	23.7	60.6	88.7	49.5
French.....	137	17.6	78.1	98.9	83.9
German.....	4,378	48.8	81.1	96.4	85.8
Greek.....	560	19.9	72.3	86.7	27.9
Italian, North.....	1,145	30.1	66.4	83.4	54.2
Italian, South.....	1,780	27.7	65.2	82.2	48.9
Lithuanian.....	959	34.5	52.6	72.5	50.3
Macedonian.....	256	11.6	(a)	(a)	12.9
Magyar.....	4,463	25.5	56.8	78.0	41.9
Polish.....	7,805	19.8	46.7	79.4	43.3
Roumanian.....	939	28.0	63.3	100.0	32.6
Russian.....	1,336	16.1	50.2	69.5	29.5
Servian.....	1,039	33.9	60.6	71.2	44.7
Slovak.....	8,941	31.9	59.9	78.1	53.9
Slovenian.....	1,351	25.4	48.1	66.7	40.7
Swedish.....	1,069	87.7	96.3	99.7	97.5
Total.....	42,117	28.2	59.1	85.5	51.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A slight majority of the total number of 42,117 males studied are able to speak English, a statement which is also true of those males who have been five to nine years in the United States. The greater proportion of those less than five years in this country are not able to speak English. Of those less than five years in the United States, a slight majority of the Bohemians and Moravians, and a very large proportion of the Swedes, are able to speak English. Large proportions of the employees of the other races are not able to use the language, the largest proportion being shown by the Macedonians. Greatly increased proportions of the races in the five to nine year group speak English as compared with those of a residence under five years, almost one-half of the Poles and Slovenians, and the majority of each of the other races so reporting. All of the Roumanians and practically all of the Swedes, French, and Germans ten years or longer in the United States, as well as the greater number of each of the other races, are able to speak English.

PART II.—THE IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
IN THE EAST.

PART II.—THE IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE EAST.

GENERAL SURVEY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Method of collecting and presenting data—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Table 131 and General Table 51].

METHOD OF COLLECTING AND PRESENTING DATA.

The term "East" for the purposes of this report means in general the territory north of the Potomac and east of the Ohio rivers. Emphasis is laid upon the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, for the reason that they include the greatest proportion of the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces. The returns from the industry in Maryland are shown with the South.

In preparing the material, the above-described territory has been subdivided into localities, of which the principal is the Pittsburg district. This section not only includes the city of Pittsburg proper but the entire territory, extending as far north as Sharon, Pa., to the east as far as Johnstown, to Youngstown, Ohio, on the west, and to Wheeling and Morgantown, W. Va., on the south. Within this territory, which forms for all industrial purposes practically a unit and which has been arbitrarily designated as the Pittsburg district, two representative communities, which are called Communities A and B, have been selected for more detailed treatment than it was found possible to give to the Pittsburg district as a whole. The two other communities in the East, which are presented as representative of conditions, are Community C, of eastern Pennsylvania, and Community D, of the State of New York. The arrangement of the material for the East may therefore, for the purpose of clearness, be outlined as follows:

A. The iron and steel manufacturing industry in the East.

General survey.

I. The Pittsburg district.

- (1) Community A.
- (2) Community B.

II. Other sections of the East.

- (1) Community C, eastern Pennsylvania.
- (2) Community D, New York.

A total of 1,583 households were studied in the East, and the data thus obtained have been tabulated and appear in the reports on the various communities. The community studies also contain detailed

material dealing with the economic effects of immigration and the general effects of recent and past immigration upon American life and institutions. The localities were selected with great care, and the results of the studies are believed to be representative of conditions throughout the entire Eastern territory. The general survey of the East is mainly statistical and is limited to an exhibit of the salient facts in connection with the iron and steel workers of foreign birth for whom detailed information was secured.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

Detailed information was secured for a total of 65,711 iron and steel workers in representative establishments in all sections of the East. These data furnish the basis for the tabulations presented in the general survey of the Eastern territory. The following table and chart show, by general nativity and race of individual, the male employees for whom information was secured:

TABLE 131.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

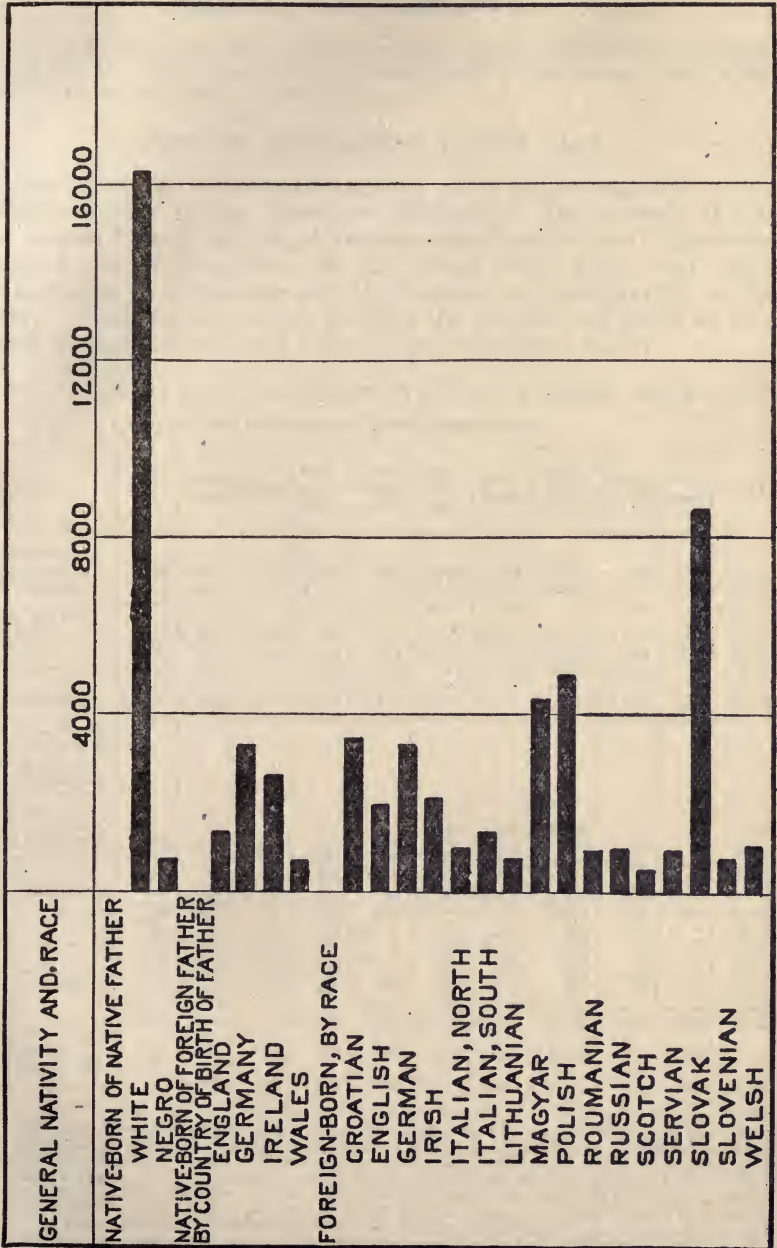
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

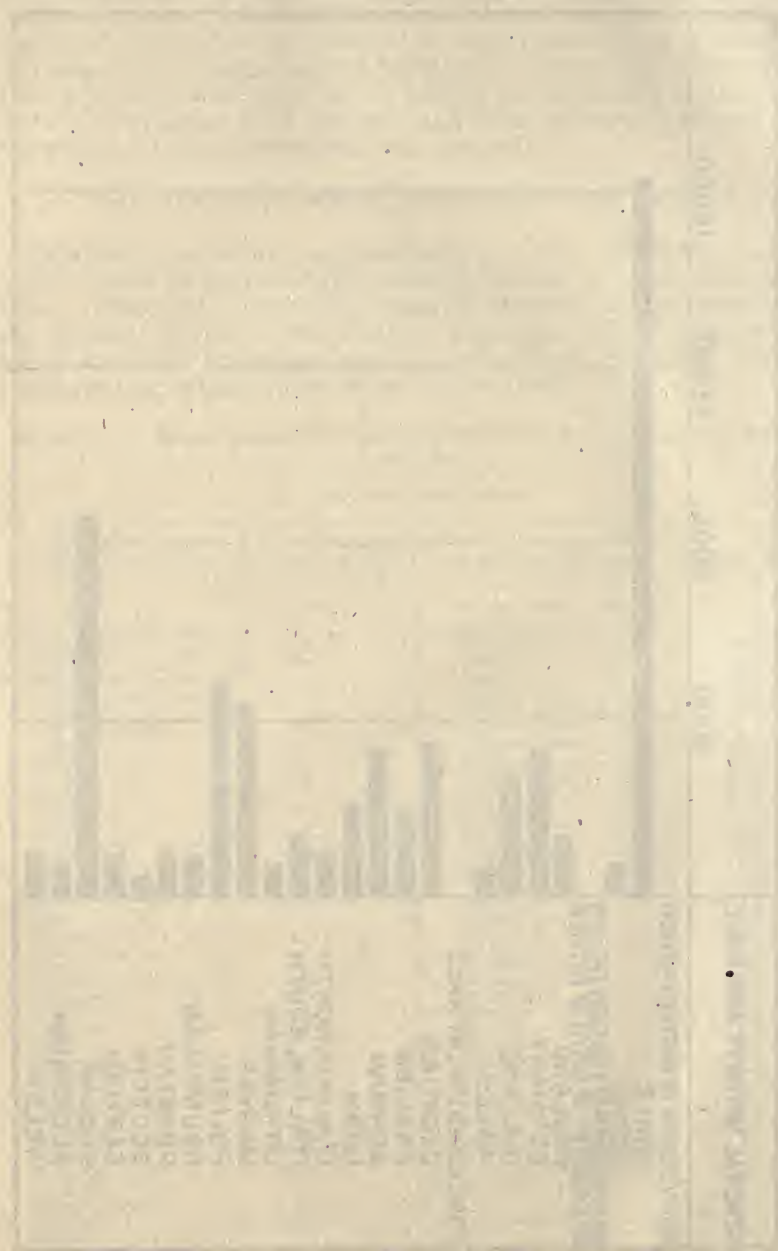
General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	16,277	24.8	Finnish.....	165	0.3
Negro.....	752	1.1	French.....	114	.2
Native-born of foreign father,			German.....	3,308	5.0
by country of birth of father:			Greek.....	342	.5
Australia.....	5	(a)	Hebrew, Russian.....	20	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	370	.6	Hebrew, Other.....	61	.1
Belgium.....	5	(a)	Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Bulgaria.....	1	(a)	Irish.....	2,109	3.2
Canada.....	97	.1	Italian, North.....	979	1.5
Denmark.....	10	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,355	2.1
England.....	1,359	2.1	Lithuanian.....	766	1.2
Finland.....	3	(a)	Macedonian.....	72	.1
France.....	155	.2	Magyar.....	4,324	6.6
Germany.....	3,303	5.0	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
Greece.....	5	(a)	Negro.....	3	(a)
India.....	1	(a)	Norwegian.....	31	(a)
Ireland.....	2,620	4.0	Polish.....	4,914	7.5
Italy.....	66	.1	Portuguese.....	6	(a)
Mexico.....	1	(a)	Roumanian.....	929	1.4
Netherlands.....	7	(a)	Russian.....	985	1.5
Norway.....	3	(a)	Ruthenian.....	53	.1
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	533	.8
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	13	(a)
Russia.....	94	.1	Servian.....	941	1.4
Scotland.....	426	.6	Slovak.....	3,636	13.1
Spain.....	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	739	1.1
Sweden.....	105	.2	Spanish.....	3	(a)
Switzerland.....	56	.1	Swedish.....	483	.7
Wales.....	714	1.1	Syrian.....	25	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Turkish.....	10	(a)
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Welsh.....	1,039	1.6
Bohemian and Moravian.....	189	.3	Australian (race not specified)	1	(a)
Bosnian.....	12	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	277	.4
Bulgarian.....	74	.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	13	(a)
Canadian, French.....	20	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	35	.1
Canadian, Other.....	147	.2			
Croatian.....	3,466	5.3	Grand total.....	65,711	100.0
Cuban.....	2	(a)			
Dalmatian.....	18	(a)	Total native-born of foreign		
Danish.....	37	.1	father.....	9,409	14.3
Dutch.....	49	.1	Total native-born.....	26,438	40.2
English.....	1,959	3.0	Total foreign-born.....	39,273	59.8

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races represented by 500 or more employees.]





Source: [Illegible text]

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the East—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 132 to 137 and General Table 52].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE EAST.

No data showing by race the history of immigration to the iron and steel industry in the East are available. The reports of the United States Census supply, however, information as to the composition of the working force in the years 1880, 1890, and 1900, which indicates in a general way the relation of immigration to the industry. These tables, which exhibit the country of birth of iron and steel workers, or of their parents, are submitted below:

TABLE 132.—*Number of iron and steel workers in the East, by nativity and State, 1900.*

[Compiled from United States Census Report, 1900.^a]

Nativity.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Vermont.	Total.
Native, White:											
Native parents....	2,433	966	679	3,698	455	3,239	7,798	34,258	584	417	54,527
Foreign parents....	2,851	404	224	4,104	232	3,467	11,033	18,033	921	276	41,545
Total native, White.....	5,284	1,370	903	7,802	687	6,706	18,831	52,291	1,505	693	96,072
Foreign, White.....	5,808	444	398	7,824	444	4,439	12,333	24,960	1,819	224	58,693
Total colored.....	48	190	1	53	.....	94	88	1,582	14	1	2,071
Grand total.....	11,140	2,004	1,302	15,679	1,131	11,239	31,252	78,833	3,338	918	156,836
Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native born:											
Austria-Hungary..	503	17	.....	77	1	483	449	5,267	1	.....	6,798
Canada (English)..	108	4	115	1,025	66	33	598	194	75	78	2,296
Canada (French)..	223	.....	173	1,504	196	24	397	41	446	194	3,198
Germany.....	1,233	95	16	358	7	1,965	6,932	11,616	57	10	22,289
Great Britain.....	842	136	80	1,307	64	1,305	2,782	6,922	583	32	14,053
Ireland.....	3,449	438	183	5,009	298	2,996	8,802	11,815	1,059	128	33,457
Italy.....	250	12	2	204	1	133	378	551	170	1	1,702
Poland.....	583	61	.....	275	3	202	1,141	3,480	13	3	5,761
Russia.....	181	8	2	108	4	126	297	323	3	1	1,053
Scandinavia.....	800	14	14	1,147	12	128	808	739	146	16	3,824
Other countries....	281	32	5	489	6	240	465	575	83	3	2,179
Total.....	8,453	817	590	11,503	658	7,635	22,329	41,523	2,636	466	96,610
Persons of mixed foreign parentage.....	209	31	32	436	18	273	1,038	1,471	103	34	3,645
Persons of native parentage.....	2,478	1,156	680	3,740	455	3,331	7,885	35,839	599	418	56,581

^a The classification of workers in the preceding table is different for each census period. In the Census Report of 1880 data are presented as to country of birth of the employees, both race and parentage being disregarded, while the Census of 1890 indicates country of birth, and, in addition, the general parentage of the native-born whites. On the other hand, in the Census of 1900, the methods of presentation of both the preceding Censuses have been abandoned and the workers have been classified according to general nativity, color, and country of birth of parents. Because of this difference in classification it is impossible to make an exact comparison between the returns for the several periods, but country of birth of parents, in connection with the figures showing the number of native whites of foreign parentage, doubtless indicates origin with a precision sufficient for the purposes of a general study. It will be noted, further, that none of the countries of southern or eastern Europe are included in the classification of the Censuses of 1880 and 1890, any employees born in the countries referred to being classified under the caption "Other countries." This table does not include the small number of females employed in unimportant positions in connection with the iron and steel manufacturing industry.

TABLE 133.—Number of iron and steel workers in the East, by nativity and State, 1890.

[Compiled from United States Census Report, 1890.^a]

Nativity.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Maine.	Masachusetts.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Vermont.	Total.
Native, White:											
Native parents.....	2,087	756	446	2,849	497	2,589	5,485	24,903	570	333	40,515
Foreign parents.....	2,503	253	162	2,743	243	2,530	8,887	14,062	737	209	32,329
Total native, White.....	4,590	1,009	608	5,592	740	5,119	14,372	38,965	1,307	542	72,844
Foreign, White.....	4,465	330	255	4,557	484	3,480	10,760	22,080	1,305	175	47,891
Total colored.....	27	186	.....	22	3	61	49	795	12	2	1,157
Grand total.....	9,082	1,525	863	10,171	1,227	8,660	25,181	61,840	2,624	719	121,892
Country of birth:											
Canada (English).....	93	3	58	448	51	40	485	210	54	28	1,470
Canada (French).....	83	1	71	444	139	3	224	11	146	65	1,187
Denmark.....	63	.....	3	18	1	15	59	34	3	1	197
Germany.....	767	59	3	153	1	865	3,269	4,967	11	5	10,100
Great Britain.....	610	64	46	779	45	950	2,024	6,283	359	17	11,177
Ireland.....	2,037	153	71	2,113	239	1,246	3,492	6,712	574	52	16,689
Sweden and Norway.....	460	10	1	370	2	40	354	529	41	7	1,814
Other countries.....	354	40	2	234	6	321	854	3,350	117	.....	5,278
Total.....	4,467	330	255	4,559	484	3,480	10,761	22,096	1,305	175	47,912

^a The classification of workers in the preceding table is different for each census period. In the Census Report of 1880 data are presented as to country of birth of the employees, both race and parentage being disregarded, while the Census of 1890 indicates country of birth, and, in addition, the general parentage of the native-born whites. On the other hand, in the Census of 1900, the methods of presentation of both the preceding Censuses have been abandoned and the workers have been classified according to general nativity, color, and country of birth of parents. Because of this difference in classification it is impossible to make an exact comparison between the returns for the several periods, but country of birth of parents, in connection with the figures showing the number of native whites of foreign parentage, doubtless indicates origin with a precision sufficient for the purposes of a general study. It will be noted, further, that none of the countries of southern or eastern Europe are included in the classification of the Censuses of 1880 and 1890, any employees born in the countries referred to being classified under the caption "Other countries."

TABLE 134.—Number of iron and steel workers in the East, by nativity and State, 1880.

[Compiled from United States Census Report, 1880.^a]

Nativity.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Maine.	Masachusetts.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Vermont.	Total.
United States.....	3,182	472	544	3,987	553	3,080	9,513	22,427	706	203	44,667
British America.....	62	3	50	366	61	19	545	137	27	54	1,324
Germany.....	296	9	1	57	.....	348	1,343	2,596	4	2	4,656
Great Britain.....	247	39	52	348	16	509	1,336	3,334	111	13	6,005
Ireland.....	1,380	35	102	1,866	169	786	3,187	4,613	264	47	12,449
Sweden and Norway.....	57	2	.....	129	.....	25	101	89	6	.....	409
Other countries.....	73	1	8	93	2	75	236	432	10	.....	930
Total.....	5,297	561	757	6,846	801	4,842	16,261	33,628	1,128	319	70,440

It appears from the foregoing tables that the number of men employed in the industry at the time of taking each of the three censuses was much larger in Pennsylvania and in New York than in any of the other Eastern States. As the composition of the working force in New York and Pennsylvania from the standpoint of race and nativity therefore is representative of conditions throughout the East, these two States have been selected for presentation. Pennsylvania had in 1880, 33,628 iron and steel workers, and of these about two-thirds were of native birth. Of the foreign-born

workers the largest number were from Ireland; Great Britain ranked second and Germany third. The representation of the other foreign countries specified, Sweden and Norway and British America, was very small. In the light of later developments it is a significant fact that the proportion of workers from "Other countries" was then only little over 1 per cent of the total. In New York the proportion of foreign-born employees was considerably larger than in Pennsylvania. Of 16,261 employees, 5,866 were foreign-born persons of Irish, German, and British nativity having in the order mentioned the largest representation. As in Pennsylvania, the proportion of workers from Sweden and Norway and from "Other countries" was very small, but the proportion of workers from British America, doubtless owing to the proximity of the Canadian border, was considerably larger than in Pennsylvania. The table shows very clearly that in 1880 the employment of southern and eastern Europeans in the iron and steel industry had hardly begun.

During the following decade there was no great change in the character of the labor employed. There was great expansion of the industry both in New York and in Pennsylvania, the number of employees in the latter State being almost twice as great in 1890 as in 1880. Natives of Ireland, Great Britain, and Germany still had the largest representation, but it will be noted that in Pennsylvania 3,350 employees were classified under the caption "Other countries."

The census of 1900 shows a further increase in the total number of employees both in New York and in Pennsylvania. The figures of this census show that a considerable proportion of all the workers in both States were of Austro-Hungarian or of Polish parentage. As few, if any, Poles or Austro-Hungarians had, in 1900, been in the United States long enough to rear adult children, the figures undoubtedly represent persons of actual Polish or Austro-Hungarian birth. While a great many persons of Irish, British, and German parentage were reported in the census of 1900, large percentages of these were doubtless native-born. The employment of recent immigrants in the iron and steel industry in the East, therefore, seems to have attained large proportions during the period 1890 to 1900 and to have been general in 1900. During the past ten years the number of employees of this class has constantly increased. After 1890 the immigration of races from Great Britain and northern Europe to the iron and steel industry rapidly declined as compared with former years, and during the last fifteen years the larger part of the necessary labor supply has been recruited from recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.^a

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES.

An instructive insight into the racial movements in the territory east of the Ohio and north of the Potomac may be had from the two following tables, which show, by race, the percentage of foreign-born

^a A detailed account of the movement of the various races of the old immigration, and the immigration to western Pennsylvania, may be found in the Pittsburg district, Chapter II, and in Chapter II of Communities A and B of the Pittsburg district; the racial movements to eastern Pennsylvania may be found in Community C, Chapter II, and to New York in Community D, Chapter II.

male employees in the United States each specified number of years. The first table separates the group with a residence under five years into shorter periods, and the second table combines these shorter periods. Of course, the period of residence in the United States may not be the period of residence in the locality in which the employee is situated at the time of furnishing information, but the difference between the two periods is so small that for the purposes under discussion it may be neglected.

TABLE 135.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, etc., by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	189	0.5	1.1	13.8	16.9	9.5	42.3	4.2	4.8	6.9
Bulgarian.....	74	1.4	37.8	35.1	12.2	2.7	8.1	.0	.0	2.7
Canadian (other than French)....	143	2.1	1.4	.7	2.8	3.5	15.4	9.1	14.7	50.3
Croatian.....	3,449	2.1	7.9	22.7	18.3	11.0	28.3	5.2	3.3	1.3
Dutch.....	49	6.1	10.2	8.2	6.1	6.1	34.7	6.1	8.2	14.3
English.....	1,947	.8	1.7	3.9	3.8	3.3	7.3	6.4	12.2	60.7
Finnish.....	165	3.6	3.6	8.5	14.5	8.5	45.5	4.8	5.5	5.5
French.....	112	.9	2.7	1.8	6.3	3.6	23.2	2.7	16.1	42.9
German.....	3,289	.9	2.7	6.7	5.5	3.4	15.8	4.0	12.2	48.7
Greek.....	342	6.4	11.7	34.5	16.7	10.2	11.7	3.5	3.5	1.8
Hebrew (other than Russian)....	60	.0	.0	11.7	16.7	10.0	36.7	10.0	10.0	5.0
Irish.....	2,093	.8	.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	9.8	7.7	11.9	62.4
Italian, North.....	975	2.6	1.9	13.8	13.1	7.4	39.9	11.5	6.3	3.5
Italian, South.....	1,351	1.6	3.7	13.0	13.5	11.0	35.7	10.0	7.5	4.1
Lithuanian.....	766	2.2	3.7	12.3	10.6	10.2	33.8	13.7	8.2	5.4
Macedonian.....	72	6.9	54.2	30.6	4.2	1.4	1.4	.0	.0	1.4
Magyar.....	4,293	4.9	7.6	18.4	15.7	10.6	29.9	6.4	4.7	1.7
Polish.....	4,898	1.5	3.1	16.5	13.9	10.0	32.2	7.5	8.1	7.0
Roumanian.....	916	6.8	15.9	39.3	17.2	7.9	12.1	.2	.4	.1
Russian.....	983	3.2	9.6	29.0	16.2	7.2	24.4	4.9	3.2	2.4
Ruthenian.....	53	7.5	5.7	26.4	15.1	7.5	28.3	3.8	1.9	3.8
Scotch.....	530	1.1	1.9	6.4	6.2	4.2	10.4	3.8	10.9	55.1
Servian.....	937	1.2	11.8	22.8	14.9	10.8	30.7	5.4	1.9	.7
Slovak.....	8,600	2.1	3.3	12.5	11.0	10.1	32.9	12.2	8.2	7.3
Slovenian.....	738	2.8	5.0	11.4	14.8	11.9	35.1	8.4	7.6	3.0
Swedish.....	483	.6	.2	2.5	4.3	2.5	24.4	11.0	18.0	36.4
Welsh.....	1,035	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	.8	3.8	29.6	15.2	47.4
Total.....	39,078	2.2	4.7	14.1	11.5	8.2	26.1	8.4	7.9	16.9

Of the foreign-born male employees for whom information was secured 2.2 per cent have been in the United States under one year, 4.7 per cent from one to two years, 14.1 per cent from two to three years, 11.5 per cent from three to four years, and 8.2 per cent from four to five years. The proportion of employees who have been in the United States under one year is greatest for the Ruthenians, Macedonians, Roumanians, Greeks, and Dutch, in the order mentioned; of those who have been here from one to two years it is largest for the Macedonians, Bulgarians, and Roumanians, in the order mentioned, and the percentage of employees who have been in this country from two to three years is highest for the Roumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Macedonians, in the order named. The Croatians, Roumanians, Bohemians and Moravians, Greeks, Hebrews, other than Russian, and

Russians have the largest proportion of employees who have been in the United States from three to four years, and the Slovenians, South Italians, and Croatians the largest proportion of employees who have been here from four to five years. This showing is significant also because it indicates that representatives of the races mentioned above, a very small proportion of whom have had any experience or training in iron and steel manufacturing while abroad, enter the steel mills and blast furnaces immediately upon their arrival in this country.

The relative proportions of the several races in the more extended residence groups are shown in the table next presented:

TABLE 136.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	189	41.8	42.3	4.2	4.8	6.9
Bulgarian.....	74	89.2	8.1	.0	.0	2.7
Canadian (other than French).....	143	10.5	15.4	9.1	14.7	50.3
Croatian.....	3,449	62.0	28.3	5.2	3.3	1.3
Dutch.....	49	36.7	34.7	6.1	8.2	14.3
English.....	1,947	13.5	7.3	6.4	12.2	60.7
Finnish.....	165	38.8	45.5	4.8	5.5	5.5
French.....	112	15.2	23.2	2.7	16.1	42.9
German.....	3,289	19.2	15.8	4.0	12.2	48.7
Greek.....	342	79.5	11.7	3.5	3.5	1.8
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	60	38.3	36.7	10.0	10.0	5.0
Irish.....	2,093	8.2	9.8	7.7	11.9	62.4
Italian, North.....	975	38.9	39.9	11.5	6.3	3.5
Italian, South.....	1,351	42.8	35.7	10.0	7.5	4.1
Lithuanian.....	766	38.9	33.8	13.7	8.2	5.4
Macedonian.....	72	97.2	1.4	.0	.0	1.4
Magyar.....	4,293	57.2	29.9	6.4	4.7	1.7
Polish.....	4,898	45.1	32.2	7.5	8.1	7.0
Roumanian.....	916	87.1	12.1	.2	.4	.1
Russian.....	983	65.1	24.4	4.9	3.2	2.4
Ruthenian.....	53	62.3	28.3	3.8	1.9	3.8
Scotch.....	530	19.8	10.4	3.8	10.9	55.1
Servian.....	937	61.6	30.7	5.4	1.9	.3
Slovak.....	8,600	39.0	32.9	12.2	8.2	7.7
Slovenian.....	738	45.9	35.1	8.4	7.6	3.0
Swedish.....	483	10.1	24.4	11.0	18.0	36.4
Welsh.....	1,035	4.1	3.8	29.6	15.2	47.4
Total.....	39,078	40.7	26.1	8.4	7.9	16.9

From the data presented in the above table it appears that of the foreign-born male employees for whom information was secured 40.7 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 26.1 per cent from five to nine years, 8.4 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 7.9 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 16.9 per cent twenty years or over. The proportion of employees who have been in the United States under five years is largest for the Macedonians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Greeks, in the order mentioned, and smallest for the Welsh and Irish. The proportion who have been in the United States from five to nine years is largest for the Finns, Bohemians and Moravians, and North Italians, in the order mentioned, and smallest for the Macedonians, Welsh, English, and Bulgarians.

The Welsh have by far the largest proportion of individuals who have been in the United States from ten to fourteen years; the Swedes, French, Welsh, and Canadians other than French, in the order mentioned, the largest proportion who have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, and the Irish, English, Scotch, and Canadians other than French, in the order named, the largest proportion of individuals who have been in this country twenty years or longer.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Detailed information, as already explained, was secured from 65,711 iron and steel workers in the East, and this number is sufficiently large as compared with the total number employed in the territory. The following table therefore, showing the number and percentage of male employees of each race from whom information was secured, is considered to be representative of the racial composition of the operating forces of the industry in the eastern section of the country.

TABLE 137.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	16,277	24.8	German.....	3,308	5.0
Negro.....	752	1.1	Greek.....	342	.5
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	20	(a)
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other.....	61	.1
Australia.....	5	(a)	Herzogovinian.....	3	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	370	.6	Irish.....	2,109	3.2
Belgium.....	5	(a)	Italian, North.....	979	1.5
Bulgaria.....	1	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,355	2.1
Canada.....	97	.1	Lithuanian.....	766	1.2
Denmark.....	10	(a)	Macedonian.....	72	.1
England.....	1,359	2.1	Magyar.....	4,324	6.6
Finland.....	3	(a)	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
France.....	155	.2	Negro.....	3	(a)
Germany.....	3,303	5.0	Norwegian.....	31	(a)
Greece.....	5	(a)	Polish.....	4,914	7.5
India.....	1	(a)	Portuguese.....	6	(a)
Ireland.....	2,620	4.0	Roumanian.....	929	1.4
Italy.....	66	.1	Russian.....	985	1.5
Mexico.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	53	.1
Netherlands.....	7	(a)	Scotch.....	533	.8
Norway.....	3	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	13	(a)
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Servian.....	941	1.4
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Slovak.....	8,636	13.1
Russia.....	94	.1	Slovenian.....	739	1.1
Scotland.....	426	.6	Spanish.....	3	(a)
Spain.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	483	.7
Sweden.....	105	.2	Syrian.....	25	(a)
Switzerland.....	56	.1	Turkish.....	10	(a)
Wales.....	714	1.1	Welsh.....	1,039	1.6
Foreign-born, by race:			Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	277	.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	189	.3	Belgian (race not specified).....	13	(a)
Bosnian.....	12	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	35	.1
Bulgarian.....	74	.1			
Canadian, French.....	20	(a)	Grand total.....	65,711	100.0
Canadian, Other.....	147	.2			
Croatian.....	3,466	5.3	Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,409	14.3
Cuban.....	2	(a)	Total native-born.....	26,438	40.2
Dalmatian.....	18	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	39,273	59.8
Danish.....	37	.1			
Dutch.....	49	.1			
English.....	1,959	3.0			
Finnish.....	165	.3			
French.....	114	.2			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

In the East a proportion of about one-fourth, or 24.8 per cent, of the iron and steel workers are white employees native-born of native father and only 1.1 per cent are native negroes. On the other hand, 14.3 per cent are native-born of foreign father composed principally of males whose fathers were born in Germany, Ireland, England, and Wales. The foreign-born employees make up about three-fifths of the total, or 59.8 per cent. Among the iron and steel workers of foreign birth the Slovaks appear in the largest proportions, followed by the Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Germans, Irish, and English, in the order named.

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—
Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—[Text
Tables 138 to 142 and General Tables 53 to 55].

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

A very small proportion of the iron and steel workers of foreign birth and of races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe had any experience or training before leaving their native country which would qualify them for the industrial work in which they are now engaged. This fact is shown by the following table, which exhibits, by race of individual, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States:

TABLE 138.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						
		Manufacturing iron and steel and its products.	Other manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	170	11.2	7.1	58.8	11.2	6.5	1.8	3.5
Croatian.....	2,656	1.4	1.4	86.0	6.6	2.8	.3	1.6
English.....	1,088	46.2	7.2	2.8	9.9	8.8	3.7	21.3
Finnish.....	145	7.6	2.1	61.4	16.6	6.2	.0	6.2
German.....	2,190	15.8	7.9	41.5	10.3	14.7	2.6	7.3
Greek.....	300	2.3	2.7	54.7	11.3	8.3	3.3	17.3
Irish.....	1,469	9.3	3.9	61.7	11.4	2.7	1.4	9.5
Italian, North.....	848	2.0	1.5	60.0	20.3	7.9	1.4	6.8
Italian, South.....	1,108	2.6	1.5	61.1	17.5	8.0	2.3	6.9
Lithuanian.....	726	3.3	1.1	85.0	6.9	1.8	.4	1.5
Magyar.....	3,786	5.9	1.3	69.2	14.2	5.6	.8	2.9
Polish.....	4,510	5.1	2.5	73.3	10.1	5.3	.7	3.0
Roumanian.....	864	3.2	.7	81.3	8.2	3.5	.9	2.2
Russian.....	914	2.7	2.4	67.7	20.6	2.5	.7	3.4
Scotch.....	319	42.9	4.1	6.0	4.7	14.4	2.2	25.7
Servian.....	599	1.8	1.0	78.5	12.5	3.3	1.3	1.5
Slovak.....	8,013	2.8	1.8	75.8	13.0	4.0	.4	2.2
Slovenian.....	635	3.9	2.7	74.0	10.4	5.0	.9	3.0
Swedish.....	395	25.3	9.4	32.7	8.4	7.6	1.8	14.9
Welsh.....	632	69.9	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	17.1
Total.....	32,188	8.4	2.7	65.5	11.7	5.5	1.2	5.0

Of the 32,188 foreign-born male employees, for whom information was secured only 8.4 per cent were employed abroad in the manufacture of iron and steel and its products; 2.7 per cent in other manufacturing; 65.5 per cent in farming or farm labor; 11.7 per cent in general labor; 5.5 per cent in hand trades; 1.2 per cent in trade; and 5 per cent in occupations not specified. The proportion of employees engaged abroad in farming or farm labor is largest for the Croats, Lithuanians, Roumanians, and Servians, in the order mentioned, and

smallest for the Welsh, English, and Scotch. On the other hand, the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, or the Welsh, English, Scotch, and Swedes, in the order mentioned, have the largest, while the races of recent arrival from southern and eastern Europe, or the Croatians, Servians, North Italians, Greeks, South Italians, Russians, and Slovaks, the smallest proportion of individuals who were employed in manufacturing iron and steel and its products before coming to the United States.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The range in weekly earnings of the iron and steel workers is set forth in the table next submitted, which shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount each week:

TABLE 139.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	13,821	\$16.75	97.5	86.6	70.2	51.8	34.3	22.5	14.3	10.3
Negro.....	676	13.83	93.6	77.8	49.4	23.7	19.1	8.3	6.1	5.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
Austria-Hungary....	235	12.53	93.2	72.8	44.3	22.6	9.8	3.4	1.3	.4
Canada.....	91	16.73	97.8	87.9	65.9	50.5	36.3	26.4	16.5	8.8
England.....	1,186	17.07	98.4	89.3	73.4	57.0	40.0	24.3	14.8	9.6
France.....	128	19.33	97.7	88.3	76.6	60.9	49.2	31.3	22.7	17.2
Germany.....	2,812	16.55	97.3	83.8	66.7	50.3	33.5	21.4	14.2	9.5
Ireland.....	2,319	16.49	97.9	87.6	70.4	52.0	35.3	22.3	13.7	8.7
Scotland.....	385	17.58	99.2	92.2	80.8	60.3	45.2	28.8	16.6	10.4
Wales.....	639	17.35	98.9	90.1	74.3	60.3	41.2	24.6	15.3	9.5
Foreign-born, by race:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	182	12.67	98.4	54.4	45.6	35.2	24.2	2.7	.5	.0
Canadian (other than French).....										
Canadian (other than French).....	133	18.11	99.2	94.7	79.7	59.4	47.4	33.1	19.5	16.5
Croatian.....	3,180	10.85	91.8	51.9	19.8	8.0	2.7	1.3	.8	.1
English.....	1,822	18.52	99.5	92.9	77.5	59.7	43.2	30.0	20.2	14.5
French.....	97	17.11	100.0	82.5	62.9	52.6	36.1	16.5	10.3	9.3
German.....	2,921	14.02	97.2	73.2	50.0	35.3	21.1	11.6	6.8	4.1
Greek.....	318	11.79	99.1	60.1	32.7	17.9	7.5	.3	.3	.3
Irish.....	1,977	15.61	98.2	83.0	64.8	43.0	27.7	16.6	10.7	8.1
Italian, North.....	845	11.71	96.6	60.1	31.8	17.4	7.9	1.4	.7	.1
Italian, South.....	1,116	11.48	95.2	62.8	27.9	11.8	5.6	1.2	.8	.2
Lithuanian.....	751	13.04	99.5	85.9	39.1	19.4	9.5	2.8	1.1	.4
Magyar.....	3,689	11.65	95.6	67.4	34.4	9.3	4.0	1.5	.6	.2
Polish.....	4,530	12.01	98.2	67.8	32.5	16.1	6.6	3.0	1.4	.6
Romanian.....	722	11.15	98.2	62.5	21.1	8.0	1.7	.3	.0	.0
Russian.....	926	12.35	99.7	73.9	39.3	15.1	9.3	2.1	1.1	.8
Scotch.....	499	18.93	99.6	95.2	85.4	69.1	54.1	35.7	22.4	14.6
Servian.....	796	10.53	82.5	45.4	21.9	6.4	2.6	1.6	.9	.1
Slovak.....	8,013	12.27	98.9	72.7	39.5	14.9	5.9	1.9	.9	.2
Slovenian.....	655	11.52	93.1	59.4	31.1	14.4	6.3	2.1	.6	.3
Swedish.....	456	19.63	100.0	96.1	83.3	66.4	51.5	34.0	21.5	16.2
Welsh.....	977	21.97	99.8	95.4	85.7	69.9	58.0	47.0	39.1	30.1
Grand total.....	57,941	14.46	97.2	76.8	52.4	33.7	21.4	13.1	8.3	5.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....										
Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,045	16.62	97.7	86.3	69.4	52.2	35.5	22.0	14.0	9.1
Total native-born.....										
Total native-born.....	22,542	16.62	97.5	86.2	69.3	51.1	34.3	22.0	14.0	9.7
Total foreign-born.....										
Total foreign-born.....	35,399	13.09	97.0	70.8	41.6	26.6	13.2	7.4	4.7	3.1

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary loss of time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Upon information obtained for 57,941 male employees, it will be seen that 52.4 per cent earn \$12.50 or over each week, 76.8 per cent earn \$10 or over, 33.7 per cent \$15 or over, 21.4 per cent \$17.50 or over, while only 13.1 per cent receive \$20 or over, and 8.3 and 5.7 per cent earn \$22.50 and \$25 or over, respectively, and 2.8 per cent earn under \$7.50 a week. The foreign-born, it will be noted, show a proportion earning each specified amount below that shown for the iron and steel workers who were native-born of foreign father and those who were whites native-born of native father. The proportions of white employees native-born of native father, and those who were native-born of foreign father, earning each specified amount, differ very little one from the other.

Among the foreign-born, it will be noted that, with the exception of the French and Swedes, all of whom earn \$7.50 or over a week, each race shows a small proportion earning under \$7.50. Of those earning \$10 or over the Swedes, with 96.1 per cent, show a larger proportion than the Welsh, Canadians other than French, English, Lithuanians, Irish, French, Russians, Germans, or Slovaks, in the order named—each showing a proportion in excess of that shown for all foreign-born employees. Of the employees of this group reporting a proportion of their number as earning a less sum than that shown by the total figures for the foreign-born, the Poles, with 67.8 per cent, report the largest proportion, and the Servians, with 45.4 per cent, the smallest. As contrasted with the proportions of the older immigrant races earning each of the specified amounts, the proportions of the more recent immigrant races are very low. By way of illustration, it will be noted that among those who earn \$15 or over, the proportions of the older immigrant races range from 69.9 per cent of the Welsh to 35.3 per cent of the Germans, while of the more recent immigrants the proportions range from 35.2 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians to 6.4 per cent of the Servians.

Among those who earned \$17.50 or over, \$20 or over, \$22.50 or over, and \$25 or over the differences between the older and more recent immigrant races are all the more marked, the Welsh, in each instance, among the older immigrant races, showing the largest and the Germans the smallest percentages. Of the more recent immigrants earning \$17.50 or over the Bohemians and Moravians, with 24.2 per cent, show a much larger percentage than any of the other races, the Roumanians, with 1.7 per cent, having the smallest proportion. As regards those who earned \$20 or over, in no instance does a more recent immigrant race show a proportion in excess of 3 per cent.

Of the employees native-born of foreign father it will be noted that the differences in the proportions of those whose fathers were born in the various countries, earning each specified amount, are very much less marked than among the foreign-born races, the most noticeable difference being shown by those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary as compared with those whose fathers were born in the other countries.

The next table submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of males 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week:

TABLE 140.—*Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.					
			\$2.50 or over.	\$5 or over.	\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	687	\$8.10	99.9	91.6	47.3	20.8	8.2	3.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary.....	116	7.19	100.0	92.2	31.0	12.1	2.6	.9
England.....	93	8.18	100.0	84.9	48.4	21.5	5.4	3.2
Germany.....	235	7.32	100.0	86.0	31.9	17.4	4.3	1.3
Ireland.....	134	7.76	99.3	91.0	42.5	15.7	6.7	2.2
Foreign-born, by race, Slovak.....	48	8.04	100.0	93.8	43.8	16.7	10.4	.0
Grand total.....	1,660	7.87	99.9	90.2	43.3	19.1	7.2	2.7
Total native-born of foreign father..	736	7.63	99.9	89.3	39.1	17.8	5.7	1.8
Total native-born.....	1,441	7.84	99.9	90.3	42.7	19.2	6.9	2.5
Total foreign-born.....	219	8.05	100.0	90.0	47.5	18.7	9.1	3.7

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Of the male employees between the ages of 14 and 18 years for whom information was secured almost all earn \$2.50 or over, 90.2 per cent \$5 or over, 43.3 per cent \$7.50 or over, 19.1 per cent \$10 or over, 7.2 per cent \$12.50 or over, and 2.7 per cent \$15 or over each week. The proportion of employees earning \$5 or over or \$10 or over weekly is largest for the native-born employees of native father, second for the foreign-born, and smallest for those of native birth and of foreign father. The proportion of employees earning \$7.50 or over, \$12.50 or over, and \$15 or over per week is largest for the foreign-born, second for those who were native-born of native father, and smallest for those who were native-born of foreign father.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

As regards the progress in the earning ability of foreign-born employees after designated periods of residence in this country, the following table shows, by race and years in the United States, the comparative weekly earnings of foreign-born male employees who were 18 years of age or over. In this table the periods of residence are grouped in a way to enable an examination into the progress exhibited by each race.

TABLE 141.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian:									
Under 5 years.....	1,956	90.7	45.7	13.1	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1
5 to 9.....	904	93.6	60.0	27.1	14.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	.2
10 or over.....	320	93.1	67.5	40.0	19.7	7.5	1.9	.3	.0
English:									
Under 5.....	240	100.0	92.1	67.5	36.7	19.6	11.7	6.7	2.1
5 to 9.....	128	100.0	94.5	75.8	51.6	35.2	20.3	10.2	3.1
10 or over.....	1,454	99.4	92.8	79.3	64.2	47.9	33.9	23.3	17.5
German:									
Under 5.....	544	94.7	58.5	30.3	18.8	6.8	2.0	.6	.2
5 to 9.....	451	97.8	77.4	50.6	36.6	18.4	6.4	1.6	.4
10 or over.....	1,926	97.7	76.4	55.4	39.6	25.7	15.6	9.9	6.1
Greek:									
Under 5.....	253	99.2	56.9	29.2	14.6	5.1	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	40	97.5	77.5	50.0	32.5	17.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
10 or over.....	25	100.0	64.0	40.0	28.0	16.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish:									
Under 5.....	167	99.4	84.4	55.1	26.9	17.4	5.4	.6	.6
5 to 9.....	195	99.5	90.3	77.4	46.2	26.2	11.3	7.7	5.6
10 or over.....	1,615	97.9	81.9	64.3	44.3	28.9	18.4	12.1	9.2
Italian, North:									
Under 5.....	320	98.4	47.8	20.3	9.4	4.7	.3	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	340	94.4	64.1	36.5	19.7	8.2	1.2	.9	.0
10 or over.....	185	97.3	74.1	43.2	27.0	13.0	3.8	1.6	.5
Italian, South:									
Under 5.....	471	96.6	54.8	18.9	6.8	2.5	.4	.2	.0
5 to 9.....	393	95.7	66.2	33.6	16.8	8.9	1.5	.8	.0
10 or over.....	252	91.7	72.6	35.7	13.5	6.3	2.0	2.0	.8
Lithuanian:									
Under 5.....	295	99.0	83.7	26.8	9.8	4.7	.7	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	251	99.6	88.4	43.8	20.7	9.6	3.6	1.2	.4
10 or over.....	205	100.0	85.9	51.2	31.7	16.1	4.9	2.4	1.0
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	2,072	93.9	59.5	25.6	4.8	1.9	.8	.2	(a)
5 to 9.....	1,115	98.0	77.5	44.2	12.4	6.1	2.2	.8	.3
10 or over.....	502	96.8	77.5	49.0	21.3	7.8	3.0	1.4	.4
Polish:									
Under 5.....	2,020	97.2	59.6	19.7	8.0	2.0	.5	(a)	.0
5 to 9.....	1,456	99.0	73.6	41.7	21.5	7.2	2.6	1.0	.3
10 or over.....	1,054	98.9	75.6	44.6	24.2	14.4	8.4	4.5	2.4
Roumanian:									
Under 5.....	616	98.1	58.6	16.4	5.4	1.0	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	100	99.0	85.0	47.0	24.0	6.0	1.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	6	100.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian:									
Under 5.....	603	99.7	70.8	30.8	9.5	5.8	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	226	99.6	80.5	55.3	24.3	14.2	3.1	1.3	.9
10 or over.....	97	100.0	78.4	54.6	28.9	19.6	11.3	7.2	5.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 141.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States—Contd.

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Scotch:									
Under 5.....	98	100.0	92.9	79.6	55.1	45.9	27.6	14.3	6.1
5 to 9.....	47	100.0	95.7	93.6	72.3	57.4	31.9	12.8	4.3
10 or over.....	354	99.4	95.8	85.9	72.6	55.9	38.4	26.0	18.4
Servian:									
Under 5.....	483	76.6	34.0	14.1	2.5	.6	.2	.2	.0
5 to 9.....	247	90.7	61.5	32.8	10.9	5.3	3.2	1.6	.0
10 or over.....	66	95.5	68.2	37.9	18.2	7.6	6.1	3.0	1.5
Slovak:									
Under 5.....	3,125	98.4	60.0	24.4	6.0	1.8	.2	(a)	(a)
5 to 9.....	2,646	99.2	78.2	45.3	16.9	5.9	1.4	.6	.1
10 or over.....	2,242	99.3	83.8	53.6	25.0	11.6	5.0	2.5	.7
Slovenian:									
Under 5.....	302	92.1	50.7	23.5	6.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	226	94.7	67.3	37.6	23.0	12.4	4.4	.9	.4
10 or over.....	127	92.9	66.1	37.8	18.1	7.1	3.1	1.6	.8
Swedish:									
Under 5.....	44	100.0	95.5	72.7	50.0	36.4	11.4	4.5	.0
5 to 9.....	114	100.0	95.6	85.1	71.9	55.3	42.1	28.9	20.2
10 or over.....	298	100.0	96.3	84.2	66.8	52.3	34.2	21.1	17.1
Welsh:									
Under 5.....	39	100.0	94.9	71.8	41.0	28.2	20.5	17.9	.0
5 to 9.....	38	100.0	100.0	89.5	57.9	39.5	23.7	18.4	2.6
10 or over.....	900	99.8	95.2	86.1	71.7	60.1	49.1	40.9	32.6

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The earning ability of foreign-born male employees is materially increased in many cases by an extended period of residence in the United States. Upon the whole the greatest gain, it will be seen, is reported by those of each race who have been in the United States from five to nine years as compared with those who have been in the United States less than five years. In some few instances those who have been in the United States ten years or over show slightly smaller proportions earning the various specified amounts than do those with a residence of from five to nine years. The instances are, however, very rare where the proportions of those with a residence of ten years or over do not exceed the proportions with a residence of under five years. By way of illustration it will be seen that the Croatians, with a residence of less than five years, show 45.7 per cent earning \$10 or over, 13.1 per cent \$12.50 or over, and 3.3 per cent earning \$15 or over, as compared with 60, 27.1, and 14 per cent, respectively, of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, and 67.5, 40, and 19.7, per cent, respectively, of those who have been in the United States ten years or over. As regards those Croatians earning \$20 or over per week, it will be noted that the proportion with a residence of ten years or over, while slightly smaller than the proportion with a residence of from five to nine years, is slightly larger than the proportion with a residence of less than five years earning this amount. The most consistent gain in the proportions earning each specified amount, among those who have been in the United States ten years or over over those with a residence of from five to nine years, and of those in this latter period over those with a residence of less than five years, is shown by the Slovaks, the proportions earning each specified

amount, without a single exception, increasing with each succeeding period of residence.

The following table shows, by race and length of residence in the United States, the percentage of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified rate per week. In this table the several races are grouped under the different periods in order to make racial comparisons possible.

TABLE 142.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian.....	1,956	90.7	45.7	13.1	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1
English.....	240	100.0	92.1	67.5	36.7	19.6	11.7	6.7	2.1
German.....	544	94.7	58.5	30.3	18.8	6.8	2.0	.6	.2
Greek.....	253	99.2	56.9	29.2	14.6	5.1	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	167	99.4	84.4	55.1	26.9	17.4	5.4	.6	.6
Italian, North.....	320	98.4	47.8	20.3	9.4	4.7	.3	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	471	96.6	54.8	18.9	6.8	2.5	.4	.2	.0
Lithuanian.....	295	99.0	83.7	26.8	9.8	4.7	.7	.0	.0
Magyar.....	2,072	93.9	59.5	25.6	4.8	1.9	.8	.2	(a)
Polish.....	2,020	97.2	59.6	19.7	8.0	2.0	.5	(a)	.0
Roumanian.....	616	98.1	58.6	16.4	5.4	1.0	.2	.0	.0
Russian.....	603	99.7	70.8	30.8	9.5	5.8	.2	.0	.0
Scotch.....	98	100.0	92.9	79.6	55.1	45.9	27.6	14.3	6.1
Servian.....	483	76.6	34.0	14.1	2.5	.6	.2	.2	.0
Slovak.....	3,125	98.4	60.0	24.4	6.0	1.8	.2	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	302	92.1	50.7	23.5	6.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	44	100.0	95.5	72.7	50.0	36.4	11.4	4.5	.0
Welsh.....	39	100.0	94.9	71.8	41.0	28.2	20.5	17.9	.0

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Croatian.....	904	93.6	60.0	27.1	14.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	0.2
English.....	128	100.0	94.5	75.8	51.6	35.2	20.3	10.2	3.1
German.....	451	97.8	77.4	50.6	36.6	18.4	6.4	1.6	.4
Greek.....	40	97.5	77.5	50.0	32.5	17.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Irish.....	195	99.5	90.8	77.4	46.2	26.2	11.3	7.7	5.6
Italian, North.....	340	94.4	64.1	36.5	19.7	8.2	1.2	.9	.0
Italian, South.....	393	95.7	66.2	33.6	16.8	8.9	1.5	.8	.0
Lithuanian.....	251	99.6	88.4	43.8	20.7	9.6	3.6	1.2	.4
Magyar.....	1,115	98.0	77.5	44.2	12.4	6.1	2.2	.8	.3
Polish.....	1,456	99.0	73.6	41.7	21.5	7.2	2.6	1.0	.3
Roumanian.....	100	99.0	85.0	47.0	24.0	6.0	1.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	226	99.6	80.5	55.3	24.3	14.2	3.1	1.3	.9
Scotch.....	47	100.0	95.7	93.6	72.3	57.4	31.9	12.8	4.3
Servian.....	247	90.7	61.5	32.8	10.9	5.3	3.2	1.6	.0
Slovak.....	2,646	99.2	78.2	45.3	16.9	5.9	1.4	.6	.1
Slovenian.....	226	94.7	67.3	37.6	23.0	12.4	4.4	.9	.4
Swedish.....	114	100.0	95.6	85.1	71.9	55.3	42.1	28.9	20.2
Welsh.....	38	100.0	100.0	89.5	57.9	39.5	23.7	18.4	2.6

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 142.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States—Continued.

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian	320	93.1	67.5	40.0	19.7	7.5	1.9	0.3	0.0
English	1,454	99.4	92.8	79.3	64.2	47.9	33.9	23.3	17.5
German	1,926	97.7	76.4	55.4	39.6	25.7	15.6	9.9	6.1
Greek	25	100.0	64.0	40.0	28.0	16.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish	1,615	97.9	81.9	64.3	44.3	28.9	18.4	12.1	9.2
Italian, North	185	97.3	74.1	43.2	27.0	13.0	3.8	1.6	.5
Italian, South	252	91.7	72.6	35.7	13.5	6.3	2.0	2.0	.8
Lithuanian	205	100.0	85.9	51.2	31.7	16.1	4.9	2.4	1.0
Magyar	502	96.8	77.5	49.0	21.3	7.8	3.0	1.4	.4
Polish	1,054	98.9	75.6	44.6	24.2	14.4	8.4	4.5	2.4
Roumanian	6	100.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian	97	100.0	78.4	54.6	28.9	19.6	11.3	7.2	5.2
Scotch	354	99.4	95.8	85.9	72.6	55.9	38.4	26.0	18.4
Servian	66	95.5	68.2	37.9	18.2	7.6	6.1	3.0	1.5
Slovak	2,242	99.3	83.8	53.6	25.0	11.6	5.0	2.5	.7
Slovenian	127	92.9	66.1	37.8	18.1	7.1	3.1	1.6	.8
Swedish	298	100.0	96.3	84.2	66.8	52.3	34.2	21.1	17.1
Welsh	900	99.8	95.2	86.1	71.7	60.1	49.1	40.9	32.6

The data presented in the foregoing table show that of the foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over who have been in the United States less than five years the Scotch, Swedes, Welsh, and English have the largest proportion of individuals earning \$10 or over, \$12.50 or over, \$15 or over, \$17.50 or over, \$20 or over, or \$22.50 or over each week. In the case of employees in the United States from five to nine years the proportion of individuals earning all or nearly all of the sums specified is largest for the Welsh, Swedes, Scotch, English, and Irish than for the representatives of any other race. An increase in the proportion of individuals of the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe in the higher wage groups is, however, evident. The tendency toward increased earning ability becomes more marked in the case of employees who have been in the United States ten years or over. Even in this group, however, the proportion of individuals earning each of the sums specified, with the exception of those earning \$7.50 or over, is higher for the Welsh, Swedes, Scotch, and English than for the individuals of any other race.

CHAPTER IV.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees—[Text Tables 143 to 149 and General Tables 56 to 60].

LITERACY.

As regards the degree of literacy which prevails, the following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of male employees who read and the per cent who read and write:

TABLE 143.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	16,115	99.7	99.5
Negro.....	751	91.5	88.9
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	365	97.8	97.5
Canada.....	97	100.0	100.0
England.....	1,346	99.6	99.4
France.....	154	100.0	100.0
Germany.....	3,267	99.8	99.7
Ireland.....	2,597	99.7	99.7
Italy.....	66	97.0	97.0
Russia.....	94	96.8	95.7
Scotland.....	420	100.0	99.8
Sweden.....	105	100.0	100.0
Switzerland.....	55	100.0	100.0
Wales.....	709	99.0	99.0
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	80.9	79.3
Bulgarian.....	72	84.7	83.3
Canadian (other than French).....	147	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	3,430	66.3	63.9
Dutch.....	48	95.8	93.8
English.....	1,944	98.6	98.5
Finnish.....	164	99.4	99.4
French.....	114	94.7	94.7
German.....	3,295	97.9	97.2
Greek.....	339	77.0	76.7
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	61	65.6	65.6
Irish.....	2,102	94.0	92.3
Italian, North.....	960	74.3	73.0
Italian, South.....	1,350	72.5	70.8
Lithuanian.....	765	78.0	73.1
Macedonian.....	72	62.5	58.3
Magyar.....	4,284	91.3	90.2
Polish.....	4,849	78.8	75.0
Roumanian.....	906	87.6	86.3
Russian.....	973	69.7	67.1
Ruthenian.....	51	66.7	66.7
Scotch.....	529	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	935	67.0	65.5
Slovak.....	8,568	84.6	82.1
Slovenian.....	730	82.5	79.5
Swedish.....	482	99.6	99.2
Welsh.....	1,034	98.9	98.5
Grand total.....	65,109	90.5	89.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,319	99.5	99.5
Total native-born.....	26,185	99.4	99.2
Total foreign-born.....	38,924	84.6	82.6

As regards the literacy of the 65,109 male employees in the East for whom information was obtained, it will be seen that 90.5 per cent read, while only a slightly smaller proportion, or 89.3 per cent, both read and write. The foreign-born, it will be noted, show a considerably smaller proportion, while persons native-born of foreign father and the whites, native-born of native father, each show a considerably larger proportion who read and who both read and write than is shown in the total for all employees. The negroes, native born of native father, on the other hand, show a slightly larger proportion who can read and a slightly smaller proportion who can both read and write than is shown for all employees for whom information was obtained.

Among the foreign-born it will be noted that, of all races reporting, only two—the Canadian other than French and the Scotch—report their entire number as literate. Following the above races are the Finns, Swedes, Welsh, English, Germans, French, Dutch, Irish, and Magyars, each showing a proportion above 90 per cent with ability to read and both to read and write. In addition to the above are the Roumanians and Bulgarians, who show a proportion, with ability to read and both to read and write, in excess of that shown in the total for all foreign-born employees. The Slovaks, it will be noted, report a proportion with ability to read identical with, and a proportion with ability to read and write slightly below, that indicated in the total for all foreign-born. Of the employees reporting proportions below those shown in the total for all foreign-born, the Slovenians, with 82.5 per cent, have the largest proportion who read, and with 79.5 per cent, have, next to the Slovaks, the largest proportion with ability both to read and write. The lowest proportion having ability to read and both to read and write, on the other hand, is reported by the Macedonians, 62.5 per cent can read and 58.3 per cent of their number can both read and write.

As regards persons native-born of foreign father, it will be noted that there are none unable to read among those whose fathers were born in Canada, France, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, and only a very small per cent among those whose fathers were born in the other countries, those whose fathers were born in Russia showing the smallest proportions with ability to read and both to read and write, or 96.8 and 95.7 per cent, respectively.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The conjugal condition of the foreign-born iron and steel workers is important in its bearing upon the subject of permanent settlement. In this connection the following table shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition:

TABLE 144.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	14,357	28.0	69.6	2.5
Negro.....	709	28.3	66.4	5.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	140	70.7	29.3	.0
Canada.....	87	33.3	65.5	1.1
England.....	1,126	36.4	61.7	1.9
France.....	137	24.8	73.7	1.5
Germany.....	2,757	32.4	64.8	2.8
Ireland.....	2,263	41.8	54.8	3.4
Russia.....	45	64.4	35.6	.0
Scotland.....	355	37.7	59.4	2.8
Sweden.....	62	72.6	27.4	.0
Switzerland.....	47	29.8	61.7	8.5
Wales.....	607	35.1	62.9	2.0
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	176	35.8	61.4	2.8
Bulgarian.....	72	31.9	66.7	1.4
Canadian (other than French).....	143	24.5	71.3	4.2
Croatian.....	3,291	43.5	55.5	1.0
Dutch.....	45	20.0	75.6	4.4
English.....	1,894	20.0	75.9	4.1
Finnish.....	160	36.9	60.6	2.5
French.....	109	22.9	74.3	2.8
German.....	3,223	16.8	79.5	3.7
Greek.....	321	56.4	43.3	.3
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	58	41.4	58.6	.0
Irish.....	2,090	24.0	70.0	5.9
Italian, North.....	901	39.0	59.8	1.2
Italian, South.....	1,248	37.9	61.3	.8
Lithuanian.....	752	49.6	49.1	1.3
Macedonian.....	66	51.5	48.5	.0
Magyar.....	4,119	26.0	72.7	1.3
Polish.....	4,757	38.0	61.2	.8
Roumanian.....	835	48.3	50.5	1.2
Russian.....	948	35.5	63.6	.8
Ruthenian.....	51	39.2	58.8	2.0
Scotch.....	517	24.2	71.8	4.1
Servian.....	903	45.6	53.3	1.1
Slovak.....	8,199	22.7	76.3	1.0
Slovenian.....	702	32.1	67.2	.7
Swedish.....	478	29.3	67.6	3.1
Welsh.....	1,005	17.4	77.4	5.2
Grand total.....	60,332	30.4	67.4	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7,685	37.6	59.8	2.7
Total native-born.....	22,751	31.2	66.2	2.6
Total foreign-born.....	37,581	30.0	68.2	1.9

Of the male employees 20 years of age or over for whom information was secured, 67.4 per cent are married and 2.2 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married employees is largest for the whites, native-born of native father, second for the foreign-born, and considerably larger for the negroes, native-born of native father, than for the native-born of foreign father. The proportion of widowed employees is largest for the negroes, native-born of native father,

second for the employees native-born of foreign father, and larger for the whites, native-born of native father, than for the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, the Germans have the largest, Welsh, Slovaks, English, and Dutch, in the order mentioned, and the Greeks, Macedonians, and Lithuanians the smallest proportion of married employees. The Irish, Welsh, Dutch, Canadians other than French, and English, in the order mentioned, show the largest proportion of employees who are widowed.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of male employees in each conjugal condition by age groups, and includes only races having a representation of 100 or more males, while the table last discussed included the races which had 40 or more males furnishing information:

TABLE 145.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.									
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Native-born of native father:																			
White.....	6,372	51.0	48.5	0.6	5,617	12.0	85.5	2.5	2,368	4.0	88.6	7.4	14,357	28.0	69.6	2.5			
Negro.....	211	52.1	46.0	1.9	387	19.9	75.7	4.4	111	12.6	73.0	14.4	709	28.3	66.4	5.2			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																			
Austria-Hungary.....	132	75.0	25.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	140	70.7	29.3	.0			
England.....	571	58.3	41.3	.4	394	15.7	81.5	2.8	161	9.3	85.7	5.0	1,126	36.4	61.7	1.9			
France.....	46	54.3	43.5	2.2	62	12.9	85.5	1.6	29	3.4	96.6	.0	137	24.8	73.7	1.5			
Germany.....	1,151	60.6	38.7	.7	1,104	15.5	81.6	2.9	502	5.2	87.6	7.2	2,757	32.4	64.8	2.8			
Ireland.....	873	73.0	26.5	.6	995	27.0	69.7	3.2	395	10.4	79.5	10.1	2,263	41.8	54.8	3.4			
Scotland.....	171	63.7	36.3	.0	135	15.6	80.7	3.7	49	8.2	81.6	10.2	355	37.7	59.4	2.8			
Wales.....	291	59.1	40.2	.7	250	14.4	84.0	1.6	66	7.6	83.3	9.1	607	35.1	62.9	2.0			
Foreign-born, by race:																			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	96	56.3	41.7	2.1	68	13.2	85.3	1.5	12	.0	83.3	16.7	176	35.8	61.4	2.8			
Canadian (other than French).....	41	56.1	43.9	.0	68	14.7	80.9	4.4	34	5.9	85.3	8.8	143	24.5	71.3	4.2			
Croatian.....	2,081	62.7	37.1	.2	1,093	11.2	86.7	2.1	117	4.3	90.6	5.1	3,291	43.5	55.5	1.0			
English.....	429	56.6	42.2	1.2	892	12.9	84.4	2.7	573	3.7	87.8	8.6	1,894	20.0	75.9	4.1			
Finnish.....	95	51.6	48.4	.0	61	16.4	77.0	6.6	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	160	36.9	60.6	2.5			
French.....	37	51.4	48.4	.0	42	9.5	88.1	2.4	30	6.7	86.7	6.7	109	22.9	74.3	2.8			
German.....	811	46.7	52.9	.4	1,296	10.0	87.6	2.4	1,116	3.0	89.4	7.5	3,223	16.8	79.5	3.7			
Greek.....	190	82.1	17.9	.9	103	22.0	77.1	.9	22	4.5	95.5	.0	321	56.4	43.3	.3			
Irish.....	372	71.0	28.5	.5	948	19.0	78.0	3.1	770	7.5	80.4	12.1	2,090	24.0	70.0	5.9			
Italian, North.....	489	62.4	37.2	.4	355	12.1	86.5	1.4	57	5.3	87.7	7.0	901	39.0	59.8	1.2			
Italian, South.....	680	62.2	37.6	.1	488	9.0	89.8	1.2	80	7.5	88.8	3.8	1,248	37.9	61.3	.8			
Lithuanian.....	388	71.4	28.4	.3	315	29.8	68.6	1.6	49	4.1	87.8	8.2	752	49.6	49.1	1.3			
Magyar.....	1,968	49.6	49.9	.5	1,878	4.8	93.7	1.5	273	1.8	92.3	5.9	4,119	26.0	72.7	1.3			
Polish.....	2,550	62.4	37.5	.2	1,824	11.5	87.0	1.5	383	2.1	96.1	1.8	4,757	38.0	61.2	.8			
Roumanian.....	516	72.9	26.7	.4	277	9.4	88.4	2.2	42	2.4	92.9	4.8	835	48.3	50.5	1.2			
Russian.....	558	53.8	45.5	.7	362	9.9	89.2	.8	28	3.6	92.9	3.6	948	35.5	63.6	.8			
Scotch.....	141	63.8	35.5	.7	216	13.0	82.9	4.2	160	4.4	88.8	6.9	517	24.2	71.8	4.1			
Servian.....	602	62.8	36.5	.7	272	11.8	87.1	1.1	29	6.9	82.8	10.3	903	45.6	53.3	1.1			
Slovak.....	4,027	42.5	57.2	.3	3,586	3.8	95.0	1.2	586	2.0	93.5	4.4	8,199	22.7	77.6	3.1			
Slovenian.....	355	54.9	45.1	.0	296	9.5	89.2	1.4	51	3.9	94.1	2.0	702	32.1	67.2	.7			
Swedish.....	145	60.7	39.3	.0	243	17.7	79.0	3.3	90	10.0	82.2	7.8	478	29.3	67.6	3.1			
Welsh.....	196	54.6	43.9	1.5	481	11.9	84.4	3.7	328	3.4	87.2	9.5	1,005	17.4	77.4	5.2			
Grand total.....	27,195	55.6	44.0	.4	24,506	11.6	86.2	2.2	8,631	4.6	87.9	7.5	60,332	30.4	67.4	2.2			
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3,435	64.4	35.1	.6	3,029	19.2	77.8	2.9	1,221	7.7	84.5	7.8	7,685	37.6	59.8	2.7			
Total native-born.....	10,018	55.6	43.8	.6	9,033	14.7	82.5	2.7	3,700	5.5	86.8	7.7	22,751	31.2	66.2	2.6			
Total foreign-born.....	17,177	55.6	44.0	.3	15,473	9.8	88.4	1.8	4,931	4.0	88.7	7.3	37,581	30.0	68.2	1.9			

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table includes 60,332 male employees, 20 years of age or over, 30.4 per cent of whom are single and 2.2 per cent of whom are widowed. The Greek and Lithuanian are the only races among the foreign-born which have a larger proportion single than married.

A comparison between the totals of the different age groups indicates that the proportion of employees who are single decreases and the proportion who are married, as well as the proportion who are widowed, increases in passing from the age group 20 to 29 years to the age group 30 to 44 years, as well as in passing from the age group 30 to 44 years to the age group 45 years of age or over. With a few slight exceptions, the same general comparison will apply to each race in the table.

The tendency on the part of foreign-born married males to leave their wives abroad when immigrating to the United States is shown in the following table, which presents, by race of husband, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the percentage who report wife abroad. A high percentage of married employees of foreign birth without their wives is significant for the reason that they are free to move from place to place, and because they can adopt the same method and standard of living as single men.

TABLE 146.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	106	67.0	33.0
Bulgarian.....	48	8.3	91.7
Canadian (other than French).....	98	99.0	1.0
Croatian.....	1,784	37.9	62.1
English.....	1,395	97.9	2.1
Finnish.....	95	94.7	5.3
French.....	80	97.5	2.5
German.....	2,506	91.0	9.0
Greek.....	137	30.7	69.3
Irish.....	1,444	98.6	1.4
Italian, North.....	528	58.5	41.5
Italian, South.....	753	60.6	39.4
Lithuanian.....	365	83.3	16.7
Magyar.....	2,883	56.5	43.5
Polish.....	2,857	74.4	25.6
Roumanian.....	384	25.0	75.0
Russian.....	596	45.3	54.7
Scotch.....	363	95.3	4.7
Servian.....	469	35.6	64.4
Slovak.....	6,172	63.1	36.9
Slovenian.....	471	58.0	42.0
Swedish.....	315	97.8	2.2
Welsh.....	760	98.7	1.3
Total.....	25,062	69.3	30.7

Upon information obtained for 25,062 foreign-born husbands it will be noted that 69.3 per cent report wife in the United States, while 30.7 per cent report wife abroad.

The Canadians other than French show the largest proportion of husbands who report wife in the United States, or 99 per cent, and consequently the lowest proportion, or 1 per cent, who report wife abroad. Closely following the Canadians other than French are the Welsh, Irish, English, Swedes, French, Scotch, Finns, and Germans, in the order named, over 90 per cent of the husbands of each race reporting wife in the United States. The Roumanians report but 25 per cent of their husbands as having wife in the United States. Among all foreign-born husbands the lowest proportion having wife in the United States, or 8.3 per cent, is shown by the Bulgarians.

The tendency on the part of married employees of foreign birth with wives abroad to send for their wives after a period of residence in the United States is considered in the following table, which shows, according to race of husband and years husband has been in the United States, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad:

TABLE 147.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	31	53	22	106	51.6	34.0	4.5	33.0
Croatian.....	956	560	268	1,784	81.6	46.6	25.0	62.1
English.....	133	84	1,178	1,395	17.3	3.6	.3	2.1
German.....	348	397	1,761	2,506	39.9	15.1	1.5	9.0
Greek.....	90	24	23	137	87.8	45.8	21.7	69.3
Irish.....	32	100	1,312	1,444	31.3	2.0	.6	1.4
Italian, North.....	144	220	164	528	71.5	39.5	17.7	41.5
Italian, South.....	201	318	234	753	66.7	38.1	17.9	39.4
Lithuanian.....	76	129	160	365	46.1	11.6	6.9	16.7
Magyar.....	1,385	1,011	487	2,883	61.1	32.0	17.5	43.5
Polish.....	882	1,041	934	2,857	54.8	20.3	4.1	25.6
Roumanian.....	317	62	5	384	82.6	40.3	20.0	75.0
Russian.....	341	178	77	596	80.1	25.3	10.4	54.7
Scotch.....	54	31	278	363	22.2	6.5	1.1	4.7
Servian.....	274	137	58	469	82.1	44.5	27.6	64.4
Slovak.....	1,719	2,246	2,207	6,172	66.1	33.4	17.8	36.9
Slovenian.....	168	187	116	471	72.6	28.3	19.8	42.0
Swedish.....	12	61	242	315	16.7	1.6	1.7	2.2
Welsh.....	20	20	720	760	25.0	5.0	.6	1.3

Although the differences between the older and more recent immigrant races are less marked in one than in another period of residence, the same dissimilarity regarding the low proportions of the older, as compared with the more recent immigrant races shown in the totals, is to be found in each period of residence. As regards those husbands of the more recent immigrant races, who have been in the United States under five years and who report wife abroad, it will be noted that the proportions range from 87.8 per cent of the Greeks to 46.1 per cent of the Lithuanians, while the proportions of the older immigrant races range from 39.9 per cent of the Germans to 16.7 per cent of the Swedes. Of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, the

proportions of husbands of the more recent immigrant races who report wife abroad range from 46.6 per cent of the Croatians to 11.6 per cent of the Lithuanians, while the proportions of the older immigrant races range from 15.1 per cent of the Germans to 1.6 per cent of the Swedes. Of those husbands who have been in the United States ten years or over and who report wife abroad, the Servians, with 27.6 per cent, show the largest proportion, the lowest proportion so reporting location of wife being shown by the English, who report but 3 per cent.

It will be seen that, with the exception of the Swedes, the proportion of husbands of each race who report wife abroad decreases as the length of residence of the husband in the United States increases. The Swedes, while showing a much smaller proportion of husbands with a residence of from five to nine than under five years, show a slightly larger proportion of husbands with a residence of ten years or over than of from five to nine years who report wife abroad.

VISITS ABROAD.

A large proportion of recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe being single men or married men with wives abroad, exhibit a pronounced tendency to move from place to place within this country, according to fluctuations in the demand for labor. In connection with their migratory habits it is also instructive to consider the tendencies exhibited by foreign-born employees to visit their native lands.

TABLE 148.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	72	76	25	173	0.0	14.5	8.0	7.5
Canadian (other than French).....	11	15	83	109	27.3	66.7	42.2	44.0
Croatian.....	1,320	695	245	2,260	11.2	19.1	29.4	15.6
English.....	245	125	1,381	1,751	9.4	30.4	25.6	23.6
Finnish.....	58	69	26	153	3.4	11.6	11.5	8.5
French.....	17	24	64	105	17.6	12.5	21.9	19.0
German.....	392	403	1,801	2,596	12.0	19.9	10.0	11.8
Greek.....	257	36	28	321	7.4	36.1	42.9	13.7
Irish.....	160	191	1,563	1,914	6.9	13.1	15.1	14.2
Italian, North.....	301	340	178	819	20.3	31.8	42.1	29.8
Italian, South.....	524	427	233	1,184	14.5	34.7	39.9	26.8
Lithuanian.....	284	254	202	740	3.2	9.8	9.9	7.3
Magyar.....	1,915	1,142	514	3,571	15.1	26.3	29.2	20.7
Polish.....	1,980	1,460	1,046	4,486	6.9	11.0	7.6	8.4
Roumanian.....	617	97	7	721	13.0	32.0	42.9	15.8
Russian.....	602	228	95	925	8.1	18.4	12.6	11.1
Scotch.....	95	51	335	481	13.7	31.4	31.3	27.9
Servian.....	321	221	61	603	10.0	15.4	26.2	13.6
Slovak.....	3,086	2,699	2,326	8,111	13.2	24.8	28.8	21.6
Slovenian.....	296	229	117	642	15.2	22.3	25.6	19.6
Swedish.....	42	110	295	447	11.9	27.3	24.1	23.7
Welsh.....	39	37	873	949	2.6	10.8	26.5	24.9
Total.....	12,943	9,095	11,699	33,737	11.4	21.6	21.4	17.6

From the data presented in the preceding table it appears that 11.4 per cent of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States under five years have made visits abroad, as compared with 21.6 per cent who have been in the United States from five to nine years and 21.4 per cent of those who have been here ten years or over. Of the employees who have been here less than five years, none of the Bohemians and Moravians, less than 5 per cent of the Finns, Lithuanians, and Welsh, and a larger proportion of the Canadians other than French and North Italians, than of the individuals of any other race have made visits abroad. The proportion of employees with a residence in the United States of five to nine years who have made visits abroad is largest for the Canadians other than French, and smallest for the Lithuanians. The proportion of immigrant employees who have been in this country ten years or longer and who have made one or more visits abroad is largest for the Greeks and Roumanians and smallest for the Poles.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The range in ages of the foreign-born employees is also essential to an understanding of the qualities of the immigrant labor supply, and in this connection the following table is submitted, which shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees within certain age groups:

TABLE 149.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White	16,277	11.6	20.5	18.7	15.1	19.5	9.7	4.9
Negro	752	5.7	8.2	19.8	18.4	33.1	10.6	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	370	61.9	29.7	6.2	.8	1.1	.3	.0
Canada	97	10.3	19.6	23.7	15.5	25.8	4.1	1.0
England	1,359	17.1	23.8	18.2	11.8	17.2	8.5	3.4
France	155	11.6	12.3	17.4	18.7	21.3	16.1	2.6
Germany	3,303	16.2	19.3	15.8	13.7	19.9	12.0	3.2
Ireland	2,620	13.3	18.3	15.2	15.2	22.9	11.5	3.6
Italy	66	57.6	33.3	6.1	3.0	.0	.0	.0
Russia	94	52.1	27.7	11.7	4.3	2.1	1.1	1.1
Scotland	426	16.7	22.8	17.4	13.1	18.5	8.2	3.3
Sweden	105	41.0	37.1	16.2	3.8	1.9	.0	.0
Switzerland	56	16.1	10.7	26.8	16.1	17.9	10.7	1.8
Wales	714	15.0	20.4	20.3	14.4	20.6	6.9	2.4
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bohemian and Moravian	189	6.9	24.3	26.5	18.0	18.0	4.8	1.6
Bulgarian	74	2.7	28.4	29.7	13.5	21.6	4.1	.0
Canadian (other than French)	147	2.0	12.2	16.3	13.6	32.7	15.0	8.2
Croatian	3,466	4.8	34.9	25.4	14.9	16.6	3.2	.1
Dutch	49	8.2	10.2	20.4	16.3	28.6	10.2	6.1
English	1,959	3.1	8.8	13.1	15.6	30.1	18.4	10.8
Finnish	105	2.4	23.0	35.2	20.6	16.4	1.8	.6
French	114	4.4	17.5	14.9	16.7	20.2	16.7	9.6
German	3,308	2.4	10.0	14.6	13.7	25.6	20.3	13.5
Greek	342	5.8	31.6	24.0	18.1	14.0	6.1	.3
Hebrew (other than Russian)	61	4.9	31.1	23.0	16.4	19.7	3.3	1.6

TABLE 149.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.								
Irish.....	2,109	0.8	5.4	12.3	12.6	32.5	22.6	13.9
Italian, North.....	979	6.9	27.9	22.8	19.0	17.5	4.8	1.1
Italian, South.....	1,355	7.7	26.3	24.1	16.5	19.6	5.0	.9
Lithuanian.....	766	1.8	21.3	29.4	18.5	22.6	5.6	.8
Macedonian.....	72	8.3	48.6	19.4	15.3	8.3	.0	.0
Magyar.....	4,324	4.7	20.9	24.7	20.3	23.1	5.5	.8
Polish.....	4,914	3.0	24.2	27.9	17.2	19.9	6.7	1.1
Roumanian.....	929	10.0	28.4	27.1	14.9	15.1	4.3	.2
Russian.....	955	3.5	28.2	28.7	20.6	16.1	2.6	.2
Ruthenian.....	53	3.8	32.1	26.4	17.0	18.9	1.9	.0
Scotch.....	533	3.0	8.8	17.6	12.4	28.1	19.7	10.3
Servian.....	941	3.8	36.6	27.5	14.9	14.1	3.0	.1
Slovak.....	8,636	4.9	23.1	23.6	18.6	23.0	6.2	.6
Slovenian.....	739	4.7	24.6	23.4	18.3	22.1	6.2	.7
Swedish.....	483	.8	11.8	18.4	17.6	32.7	14.5	4.1
Welsh.....	1,039	3.3	8.6	10.3	14.9	31.4	20.4	11.2
Grand total.....	65,711	8.0	20.9	20.6	16.0	21.4	9.4	3.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,409	18.1	20.5	16.1	13.1	19.1	10.0	3.0
Total native-born.....	26,438	13.8	20.2	17.8	14.5	19.7	9.8	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	39,273	4.1	21.4	22.5	16.9	22.5	9.1	3.5

Of the 65,711 male employees included in the preceding table, 49.5 per cent are between 14 and 30 years of age. The employees native-born of foreign father leave a larger proportion than the white, native-born of native father, and the latter group in turn shows a larger proportion than the foreign-born under 30 years of age. The proportion of iron and steel workers of foreign birth who are from 20 to 30 years of age is largest for the Servians and smallest for the Irish.

The proportion of employees between the ages of 14 and 19 is noticeably large among those of native birth whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Sweden.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Citizenship—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 150 to 154 and General Tables 61 to 63].

CITIZENSHIP.

The extent to which the foreign-born iron and steel workers are becoming citizens or taking the preliminary steps toward acquiring citizenship is set forth in the following table, which shows, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of arrival in this country:

TABLE 150.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	59	15	5	25.4	8.5
Bosnian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	6	3	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	6	5	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	38	18	6	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	619	28	41	4.5	6.6
Dalmatian.....	2	1		(a)	(a)
Danish.....	17	11	3	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	19	8	3	(a)	(a)
English.....	600	420	77	70.0	12.8
Finnish.....	42	15	6	35.7	14.3
French.....	43	25	9	58.1	20.9
German.....	1,281	796	180	62.1	14.1
Greek.....	40	4	10	10.0	25.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	3	1	2	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	2		1	(a)	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Irish.....	636	464	71	73.0	11.2
Italian, North.....	301	63	31	20.9	10.3
Italian, South.....	414	102	46	24.6	11.1
Lithuanian.....	299	44	31	14.7	10.4
Macedonian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	1,105	96	120	8.7	10.9
Negro.....	2	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	15	5	9	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	497	61	46	12.3	9.3
Portuguese.....	1			(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	73	3	6	4.1	8.2
Russian.....	194	25	14	12.9	7.2
Ruthenian.....	13		2	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	158	111	21	70.3	13.3
Scotch-Irish.....	6	4	1	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	162	4	7	2.5	4.3
Slovak.....	2,529	247	201	9.8	7.9
Slovenian.....	227	15	16	6.6	7.0
Spanish.....	2			(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	200	113	60	56.5	30.0
Syrian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	451	315	62	69.8	13.7
Austrian (race not specified).....	79	13	13	16.5	16.5
Belgian (race not specified).....	4	4		(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	6	5	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	10,156	3,045	1,104	30.0	10.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 10,156 males studied in the preceding table, 30 per cent are fully naturalized and 10.9 per cent have first naturalization papers, making a total of 40.9 per cent who have either become citizens or who have manifested a desire to attain citizenship. The races of older immigration, or the English, French, German, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh, show larger proportions fully naturalized than the races of more recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe. The Finns head the races of recent immigration in point of citizenship, while the Servians show the smallest proportion. The Swedes, followed by the Greeks and French, show the largest and the Servians the smallest proportion who have secured only their first naturalization papers.

The table next submitted exhibits the progress of the foreign-born employees toward citizenship after designated periods of residence in this country.

TABLE 151.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	471	2.1	4.7	148	12.2	12.8	619	4.5	6.6
English.....	96	11.5	35.4	504	81.2	8.5	600	70.0	12.8
German.....	352	7.1	29.3	929	83.0	8.3	1,281	62.1	14.1
Irish.....	122	23.8	28.7	514	84.6	7.0	636	73.0	11.2
Italian, North.....	196	11.2	11.7	105	39.0	7.6	301	20.9	10.3
Italian, South.....	273	9.9	11.0	141	53.2	11.3	414	24.6	11.1
Lithuanian.....	177	.6	7.3	122	35.2	14.8	299	14.7	10.4
Magyar.....	786	2.7	9.8	319	23.5	13.5	1,105	8.7	10.9
Polish.....	356	2.2	6.7	141	37.6	15.6	497	12.3	9.3
Russian.....	147	4.1	6.1	47	40.4	10.6	194	12.9	7.2
Scotch.....	38	21.1	31.6	120	85.8	7.5	158	70.3	13.3
Servian.....	132	.8	3.0	30	10.0	10.0	162	2.5	4.3
Slovak.....	1,453	1.8	5.9	1,076	20.5	10.7	2,529	9.8	7.9
Slovenian.....	150	1.3	6.0	77	16.9	9.1	227	6.6	7.0
Swedish.....	56	10.7	69.6	144	74.3	14.6	200	56.5	30.0
Welsh.....	24	12.5	45.8	427	73.1	11.9	451	69.8	13.7
Total.....	5,133	4.5	11.4	5,023	56.0	10.3	10,156	30.0	10.9

From the above table it appears that of the individuals for whom information was secured, 4.5 per cent of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years and 56 per cent of those who have been here ten years or over are fully naturalized, and 11.4 per cent of those who have been in this country from five to nine years and 10.3 per cent of those who have been here ten years or over have first papers only. The proportion of individuals in the United States from five to nine years who are fully naturalized is largest for the Irish and smallest for the Lithuanians, and the proportion having first papers only is largest for the Swedes and smallest for the Ser-

vians. Among employees with a period of residence of ten years or over the proportion of fully naturalized employees is largest for the Scotch and smallest for the Servians; and the proportion of individuals having first papers only is largest for the Poles and smallest for the Irish. It will be noted that the proportion of fully naturalized individuals increases, in the case of every race, with length of residence in the United States, the increase being in most cases very great.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The table next presented shows, by race, the proportion of 32,883 employees of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking races who speak English:

TABLE 152.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	69.1	Macedonian.....	72	12.5
Bulgarian.....	73	23.3	Magyar.....	4,115	42.1
Croatian.....	3,437	46.0	Polish.....	4,825	43.1
Dutch.....	49	71.4	Roumanian.....	894	32.3
Finnish.....	165	51.5	Russian.....	954	28.2
French.....	112	82.1	Ruthenian.....	51	31.4
German.....	3,263	85.8	Servian.....	934	45.5
Greek.....	339	33.3	Slovak.....	8,553	53.9
Hebrew (other than Russian).	60	75.0	Slovenian.....	731	52.9
Italian, North.....	968	55.8	Swedish.....	481	96.7
Italian, South.....	1,344	56.9			
Lithuanian.....	761	52.4	Total.....	32,883	52.4

Upon information obtained for 32,883 foreign-born male employees in this locality it will be noted that 52.4 per cent speak English. The Swedes, Germans, and French show large proportions who speak English, while the low proportions are shown by the Macedonians, Bulgarians, and Russians.

The relatively greater progress of younger, as compared with older immigrants is shown by the following table, which exhibits, by age at time of coming to the United States and race, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English at the present time:

TABLE 153.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	100.0	67.2	69.1
Croatian.....	3,437	89.3	45.6	46.0
Finnish.....	165	100.0	49.7	51.5
French.....	112	100.0	76.5	82.1
German.....	3,263	99.7	82.3	85.8
Greek.....	339	66.7	32.7	33.3
Italian, North.....	968	94.1	52.9	55.8
Italian, South.....	1,344	92.9	54.9	56.9
Lithuanian.....	761	70.6	52.0	52.4
Magyar.....	4,115	89.7	41.1	42.1
Polish.....	4,825	89.8	41.1	43.1
Roumanian.....	894	(a)	32.3	32.3
Russian.....	954	100.0	27.1	28.2
Servian.....	934	77.8	45.2	45.5
Slovak.....	8,553	92.5	52.7	53.9
Slovenian.....	731	100.0	52.2	52.9
Swedish.....	481	100.0	96.3	96.7
Total.....	32,883	95.3	50.2	52.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of those who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival in the United States 95.3 per cent now speak English, as compared with 50.2 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of their arrival in this country.

Wherever a comparison is possible it will be seen that in each instance the proportion under 14 years who now speak English is in excess of the proportion shown by those 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States. All of the Bohemians and Moravians, Finns, French, Russians, Slovenians, and Swedes who were under 14 years of age at time of coming now speak English. The lowest proportion, on the other hand, is shown by the Greeks. Of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming the Swedes, 96.3 per cent of whom now speak English, show a larger proportion than the Germans and a much larger proportion than any other race, the Russians, with 27.1 per cent who now speak English, showing the lowest proportion. It is in the case of this last-mentioned race that the most marked difference is noted between those who were under 14 and those who were 14 years of age or over.

Progress in acquiring the use of the English language is exhibited in the table next submitted, which shows, by years in the United States and race, the percentage of foreign-born male employees of non-English-speaking races who are able to speak English:

TABLE 154.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	51.9	79.7	86.7	69.1
Croatian.....	3,437	32.0	63.2	85.1	46.0
Finnish.....	165	18.8	64.0	96.2	51.5
French.....	112	17.6	80.8	98.6	82.1
German.....	3,263	50.6	81.8	97.2	85.8
Greek.....	339	21.9	70.0	86.7	33.3
Italian, North.....	968	31.4	65.5	82.0	55.8
Italian, South.....	1,344	33.7	67.2	85.9	56.9
Lithuanian.....	761	38.4	53.3	71.5	52.4
Magyar.....	4,115	25.6	57.0	77.8	42.1
Polish.....	4,825	21.0	48.7	79.0	43.1
Roumanian.....	894	27.5	63.3	100.0	32.3
Russian.....	954	15.1	47.8	68.1	28.2
Servian.....	934	34.9	60.4	71.4	45.5
Slovak.....	8,553	31.8	59.7	77.8	53.9
Slovenian.....	731	33.7	62.4	81.9	52.9
Swedish.....	481	85.7	94.0	99.4	96.7
Total.....	32,883	29.5	60.4	85.0	52.4

Of the 32,883 males included in the preceding table 52.4 per cent speak English. Each of the several races shows that the proportion who speak English increases with the period of residence in the United States, the Swedes reporting the largest and the Russians the smallest proportion of those who have been in the United States under five years as well as of those with a residence of from five to nine years, while the Roumanians have the largest and the Russians again the smallest proportion of those able to speak English who have been in this country ten years or over.

THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The territory studied—Industrial significance of the district—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 155 to 159 and General Tables 64 to 66].

THE TERRITORY STUDIED.

The territory designated for the purposes of this report as the Pittsburg district includes that part of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia adjoining the city of Pittsburg, and which industrially and commercially forms a unit of which Pittsburg is the center. The salient feature of the district is obviously its industrial importance from the standpoint of the iron and steel industry, glass manufacturing, and the mining of bituminous coal.^a The following map shows in detail the extent of territory designated as the Pittsburg district and the character of the industries studied in each locality. As can be seen from the map, the investigation extended westward to Wheeling, Steubenville, Youngstown, and Niles, Ohio; eastward to Johnstown, and to the north as far as Sharon, and to the south as far as Morgantown, W. Va.

INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISTRICT.

The significance of the locality from the standpoint of the iron and steel industry is seen from the statement that in Pittsburg and Allegheny County alone there are 44 completed coke furnaces and 3 now building, 66 active rolling mills and steel works and 3 projected. In the Shenango Valley and the adjoining territory of Lawrence and Mercer counties, which includes the cities of Sharpsville, Sharon, South Sharon, Butler, and New Castle, there are 21 active furnaces and 28 rolling mills and steel works. In the other part of the Pennsylvania territory designated as the Pittsburg district, including among others the cities of Johnstown, Dunbar, Latrobe, Scottdale, Donora, Charleroi, Connellsville, and Monessen, there are 20 blast furnaces and 49 rolling mills and steel plants. That part of Ohio embraced in the designated district includes the Mahoning Valley, in which are located the manufacturing centers of Youngstown, Niles, and Struthers. In this area there are 15 rolling mills and steel works and 18 active furnaces. In the West Virginia territory

^a The data relative to bituminous coal mining and coke manufacturing for this district is presented in Part II of the report on bituminous coal mining, and for the glass industry in Part II of the report on the glass industry.

included in the district there are 3 blast furnaces and 6 rolling mills and steel works. As a whole, therefore, in the territory studied as the Pittsburg district in connection with the iron and steel industry there is located about one-fourth of the total number of furnaces and more than one-seventh of the total number of steel works and rolling mills in the United States.

The general industrial character of the communities within the Pittsburg district may be seen by referring to the preceding map. The localities studied, together with the character of commodities produced by the local industries, is also embodied in the following list. The numbers are the same as those used to designate the different cities on the map:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Pittsburg, Pa., proper:
Steel.
Pig iron.
Tin plate.
Terne plate.
Wire.
Miscellaneous iron and steel products.</p> | <p>16. Morgantown, W. Va.:
Tin plate.
Coal and coke.</p> |
| <p>2. Allegheny, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.
Steel cars.</p> | <p>17. Uniontown, Pa.:
Coal and coke.</p> |
| <p>3. McKees Rocks, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.
Steel cars.</p> | <p>18. Connellsville, Pa.:
Coal and coke.
Tin plate.</p> |
| <p>4. Homestead, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.</p> | <p>19. Scottdale, Pa.:
Iron and steel plate.
Coal and coke.
Galvanizing.</p> |
| <p>5. Munhall, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.</p> | <p>20. Greensburg, Pa.:
Coal and coke.</p> |
| <p>6. Rankin, Pa.:
Pig iron.
Wire.</p> | <p>21. Latrobe, Pa.:
Coal and coke.</p> |
| <p>7. Braddock, Pa.:
Steel wire.</p> | <p>22. Johnstown, Pa.:
Pig iron.
Steel.
Coal.</p> |
| <p>8. Duquesne, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.</p> | <p>23. South Fork, Pa.:
Coal.</p> |
| <p>9. East Pittsburg, Pa.:
Steel and electrical products.</p> | <p>24. Windber, Pa.:
Coal.</p> |
| <p>10. Wilmerding, Pa.:
Steel and electrical products.</p> | <p>25. Washington, Pa.:
Coal and coke.</p> |
| <p>11. McKeesport, Pa.:
Steel.
Pig iron.
Pipe.
Coal.</p> | <p>26. Wheeling, W. Va.:
Tin plate.
Steel.</p> |
| <p>12. Clairton, Pa.:
Pig iron.
Steel.</p> | <p>27. Steubenville, Ohio:
Pig iron.
Steel.</p> |
| <p>13. Monessen, Pa.:
Steel.
Tin and terne plate.
Wire.</p> | <p>28. Butler, Pa.:
Steel cars.
Steel.
Pig iron.</p> |
| <p>14. Charleroi, Pa.:
Coal.
Steel products.</p> | <p>29. New Castle, Pa.:
Terne and tin plate.
Pig iron.
Steel.</p> |
| <p>15. Masontown, Pa.:
Coal and coke.</p> | <p>30. Youngstown, Ohio.
Sheet and tin plate.
Pig iron.
Steel.</p> |
| | <p>31. Niles, Ohio:
Tin and terne plate.
Pig iron.</p> |
| | <p>32. Sharon, Pa.:
Tin plate.
Pig iron.
Steel.
Wire.</p> |

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the households, the heads of which were iron and steel workers, studied in the district according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 155.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	5.3	Foreign-born—Continued. Roumanian..... Ruthenian..... Serbian..... Slovak..... Welsh..... Grand total..... Total native-born of foreign father..... Total native-born..... Total foreign-born.....	56	7.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	1.4		44	5.6
Foreign-born:				31	3.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	2.5		114	14.5
Croatian.....	84	10.7		12	1.5
German.....	35	4.5			
Hebrew.....	10	1.3			
Irish.....	38	4.8			
Italian, North.....	42	5.3			
Italian, South.....	68	8.7			
Magyar.....	98	12.5			
Polish.....	81	10.3			
				786	100.0
				11	1.4
				53	6.7
				733	93.3

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the persons in the households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 156.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.			Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	197	3.3	192	5.0	Foreign-born—Continued. Magyar..... Polish..... Roumanian..... Ruthenian..... Serbian..... Slovak..... Welsh..... Grand total..... Total native-born of foreign father..... Total native-born..... Total foreign-born.....	98	645	10.7	439	11.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	59	1.0	59	1.5		81	545	9.0	430	11.3
Foreign-born:							56	831	13.8	201	5.3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	117	1.9	117	3.1		44	365	6.1	223	5.8
Croatian.....	84	901	14.9	436	11.4		31	318	5.3	132	3.5
German.....	35	271	4.5	118	3.1		114	622	10.3	541	14.2
Hebrew.....	10	59	1.0	59	1.5		12	70	1.2	70	1.8
Irish.....	38	236	3.9	235	6.2						
Italian, North.....	42	303	5.0	207	5.4						
Italian, South.....	68	488	8.1	362	9.5						
							786	6,027	100.0	3,821	100.0
							11	59	1.0	59	1.5
							53	256	4.2	251	6.6
							733	5,771	95.8	3,570	93.4

The table next presented shows the sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 157.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father, White.....	97	95	192	50.5	49.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.	31	28	59	52.5	47.5
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	58	59	117	49.6	50.4
Croatian.....	307	129	436	70.4	29.6
German.....	65	53	118	55.1	44.9
Hebrew.....	23	36	59	39.0	61.0
Irish.....	114	121	235	48.5	51.5
Italian, North.....	111	96	207	53.6	46.4
Italian, South.....	210	152	362	58.0	42.0
Magyar.....	253	186	439	57.6	42.4
Polish.....	275	155	430	64.0	36.0
Roumanian.....	122	79	201	60.7	39.3
Ruthenian.....	127	96	223	57.0	43.0
Servian.....	83	49	132	62.9	37.1
Slovak.....	318	223	541	58.8	41.2
Welsh.....	39	31	70	55.7	44.3
Grand total.....	2,233	1,588	3,821	58.4	41.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	31	28	59	52.5	47.5
Total native-born.....	128	123	251	51.0	49.0
Total foreign-born.....	2,105	1,465	3,570	59.0	41.0

In the following table the 2,233 persons in the preceding table are classified by general nativity and race of *individual*.

TABLE 158.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	129	122	251	5.8	7.7	6.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian	32	35	67	1.4	2.2	1.8
Croatian	60	37	97	2.7	2.3	2.5
English	2	1	3	.1	.1	.1
German	23	19	42	1.0	1.2	1.1
Hebrew	7	15	22	.3	.9	.6
Irish	77	84	161	3.4	5.3	4.2
Italian, North	51	39	90	2.3	2.5	2.4
Italian, South	59	53	112	2.6	3.3	2.9
Magyar	66	60	126	3.0	3.8	3.3
Polish	61	64	125	2.7	4.0	3.3
Roumanian	12	14	26	.5	.9	.7
Ruthenian	28	43	71	1.3	2.7	1.9
Scotch	1	1	2	.0	.1	(a)
Servian	7	12	19	.3	.8	.5
Slovak	85	88	173	3.8	5.5	4.5
Welsh	16	16	32	.7	1.0	.8
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian	24	23	47	1.1	1.4	1.2
Bulgarian	4	—	4	.2	.0	.1
Croatian	245	89	334	11.0	5.6	8.7
English	—	2	2	.0	.1	.1
German	41	36	77	1.8	2.3	2.0
Hebrew	17	21	38	.8	1.3	1.0
Irish	45	37	82	2.0	2.3	2.1
Italian, North	60	58	118	2.7	3.7	3.1
Italian, South	151	98	249	6.8	6.2	6.5
Magyar	184	128	312	8.2	8.1	8.2
Polish	214	93	307	9.6	5.9	8.0
Roumanian	111	65	176	5.0	4.1	4.6
Russian	2	1	3	.1	.1	.1
Ruthenian	99	53	152	4.4	3.3	4.0
Servian	71	32	103	3.2	2.0	2.7
Slovak	235	136	371	10.5	8.6	9.7
Slovenian	1	—	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Welsh	14	13	27	.6	.8	.7
Grand total	2,233	1,588	3,821	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	586	581	1,167	26.2	36.6	30.5
Total native-born	715	703	1,418	32.0	44.3	37.1
Total foreign-born	1,518	885	2,403	68.0	55.7	62.9

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented shows the iron and steel workers of each race for whom information was secured.

TABLE 159.—*Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	12,115	22.8	Greek.....	326	0.6
Negro.....	513	1.0	Hebrew, Russian.....	14	(a)
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Other.....	57	.1
 by country of birth of father:			Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Australia.....	4	(a)	Irish.....	1,737	3.3
Austria-Hungary.....	326	.6	Italian, North.....	874	1.6
Belgium.....	4	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,163	2.2
Bulgaria.....	1	(a)	Lithuanian.....	751	1.4
Canada.....	73	.1	Macedonian.....	11	(a)
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Magyar.....	2,877	5.4
England.....	1,217	2.3	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
Finland.....	3	(a)	Negro.....	2	(a)
France.....	127	.2	Norwegian.....	16	(a)
Germany.....	2,683	5.0	Polish.....	3,974	7.5
Greece.....	5	(a)	Portuguese.....	6	(a)
India.....	1	(a)	Roumanian.....	888	1.7
Ireland.....	2,045	3.8	Russian.....	911	1.7
Italy.....	54	.1	Ruthenian.....	48	.1
Netherlands.....	5	(a)	Scotch.....	493	.9
Norway.....	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	12	(a)
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Servian.....	594	1.1
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Slovak.....	8,127	15.3
Russia.....	78	.1	Slovenian.....	564	1.1
Scotland.....	384	.7	Spanish.....	1	(a)
Spain.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	425	.8
Sweden.....	100	.2	Syrian.....	25	(a)
Switzerland.....	42	.1	Turkish.....	10	(a)
Wales.....	674	1.3	Welsh.....	1,005	1.9
Foreign-born, by race:			Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	224	.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	.3	Belgian (race not specified).....	13	(a)
Bosnian.....	9	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	31	.1
Bulgarian.....	71	.1			
Canadian, French.....	8	(a)	Grand total.....	53,130	100.0
Canadian, Other.....	80	.2			
Croatian.....	2,459	4.6	Total native-born of foreign father.....	7,833	14.7
Dalmatian.....	18	(a)	Total native-born.....	20,461	38.5
Danish.....	21	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	32,669	61.5
Dutch.....	47	.1			
English.....	1,749	3.3			
Finnish.....	158	.3			
French.....	111	.2			
German.....	2,565	4.8			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the Pittsburg district—History of immigration to representative communities—History of immigration to representative iron and steel establishments—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—Methods employed to secure immigrant labor—[Text Tables 160 to 171 and General Tables 67 and 68].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

The racial movements to the Pittsburg district during the past thirty years correspond roughly to the periods during which the races of recent immigration have been coming to the United States for the reason that the labor forces for the furnaces, mills, and mines have been recruited from representatives of practically all the races which have immigrated to this country since the year 1880. Prior to that year, although a few Poles, Bohemians, Italians, and other persons born in Austria-Hungary were employed in connection with the iron and steel industry, almost all of the employees were either Americans or immigrants from Great Britain and northern and western Europe. During the period 1880 to 1890, however, an influx of races from southern and eastern Europe began and steadily increased during the period 1890 to 1900. The immigration of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans increased during the period 1880 to 1890, but after the year 1890 the immigration of these races began to decline and by 1900 a considerably smaller number, with the exception of the Scotch, was employed as iron and steel workers. Slovaks, Magyars, Italians, Croatians, Poles, Russians, and other races of southern and eastern Europe were secured to satisfy the constantly growing needs of the iron and steel industry and the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe both in absolute and relative numbers became a less important part of the operating forces. No statistics showing the racial composition of the iron and steel workers are available for the period under discussion, but the returns of the federal census of the past three decades, showing the country of birth of the foreign-born elements in the population of Pittsburg and the neighboring city of Allegheny, furnish an interesting insight into the racial movements which were in progress. The two following tables make this exhibit.

TABLE 160.—*Population of Pittsburg, Pa., by country of birth, 1880, 1890, and 1900.*

[Compiled from the United States censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900. All nationalities with less than 10 persons reported in each of the three censuses are shown under "Other countries," "Asia (not specified)" or "Europe (not specified)."]

Country of birth.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Total native-born.....	111,784	165,328	236,738
Total foreign-born.....	44,605	73,289	84,878
Grand total.....	156,389	238,617	321,616
Foreign-born:			
Africa.....	3	10	11
Asia (not specified).....	5	19	555
Australia.....	15	42	31
Austria.....	194	1,196	3,553
Belgium.....	38	85	48
Bohemia.....	101	95	75
British America.....	479	630	1,073
Central America.....	3		13
China.....	28	96	147
Cuba and West Indies.....	5	13	24
Denmark.....	8	37	38
England.....	5,111	10,143	8,902
Europe (not specified).....	30	59	15
France.....	688	660	573
Germany.....	15,957	25,363	21,222
Greece.....	7	12	70
Holland.....	110	122	62
Hungary.....	69	794	2,124
Ireland.....	17,110	21,106	18,620
Italy.....	248	1,899	5,709
Norway.....	15	31	63
Poland.....	351	2,750	
Austrian.....			1,023
German.....			3,515
Russian.....			6,243
Unknown.....			403
Roumania.....			141
Russia.....	254	2,279	4,107
Scotland.....	1,058	2,137	2,264
South America.....	9	12	8
Spain.....	9	10	7
Sweden.....	115	656	1,072
Switzerland.....	550	450	544
Turkey.....	1	30	20
Wales.....	2,012	2,518	2,539
Other countries.....	9	10	20
Born at sea.....	13	25	44

TABLE 161.—*Population of Allegheny, Pa., by country of birth, 1880, 1890, and 1900.*

[Compiled from the United States censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900. All nationalities with less than 16 persons reported in each of the three censuses are shown under "Other countries," "Asia (not specified)" or "Europe (not specified)."]

Country of birth.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Total native-born.....	59,245	79,152	99,680
Total foreign-born.....	19,437	26,135	30,216
Grand total.....	78,682	105,287	129,896
Foreign-born:			
Asia (not specified).....	6	4	11
Austria.....	219	390	3,929
Belgium.....	15	12	10
Bohemia.....	411	560	757
British America.....	223	322	465
China.....	4	19	28
Denmark.....	23	11	15
England.....	1,566	2,265	2,177
Europe (not specified).....	12	7	21
France.....	490	425	359
Germany.....	9,234	13,283	12,022
Greece.....		6	36
Holland.....	8	14	8
Hungary.....	7	312	560
Ireland.....	5,111	5,537	5,070
Italy.....	19	136	786
Norway.....	1	21	9
Poland.....	32	90	
Austrian.....			74
German.....			79
Russian.....			404
Unknown.....			146
Russia.....	2	65	531
Scotland.....	704	1,265	1,183
Sweden.....	48	103	186
Switzerland.....	604	416	488
Wales.....	672	829	798
Other countries.....	11	31	39
Born at sea.....	15	12	25

Additional light upon the racial movements to the iron and steel industry during the period 1880 to 1900, is afforded by the tables next submitted which show the number of native and foreign born, and the country of birth or the country of birth of the parents of the foreign-born iron and steel workers for the census periods 1880, 1890, and 1900.

TABLE 162.—*Number of iron and steel workers in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., by nativity, 1900.*

[Compiled from the United States census report of 1900.]

Nativity.	Pittsburg.	Allegheny.	Total.
Native, White:			
Native parents.....	1,497	839	2,336
Foreign parents.....	2,918	1,316	4,234
Total native, White.....	4,415	2,155	6,570
Foreign, White.....	4,858	1,898	6,756
Total colored.....	373	23	396
Grand total.....	9,646	4,076	13,722
Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native-born:			
Austria-Hungary.....	333	777	1,110
Canada (English).....	42	3	45
Canada (French).....	3	1	4
Germany.....	2,104	1,017	3,121
Great Britain.....	1,244	380	1,624
Ireland.....	1,993	685	2,678
Italy.....	23	18	41
Poland.....	1,542	77	1,619
Russia.....	57	77	134
Scandinavia.....	90	10	100
Other countries.....	90	58	148
Total.....	7,521	3,103	10,624
Persons of mixed foreign parentage.....	256	111	367
Persons of native parentage.....	1,869	862	2,731

TABLE 163.—*Number of iron and steel workers in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., by nativity, 1890.*

[Compiled from United States census report of 1890.]

Nativity.	Pittsburg.	Allegheny.	Total.
Native, White:			
Native parents.....	1,455	487	1,942
Foreign parents.....	2,762	865	3,627
Total native, White.....	4,217	1,352	5,569
Foreign, White.....	5,595	1,002	6,597
Total colored.....	207	6	213
Grand total.....	10,019	2,360	12,379
Canada (English).....	31	7	38
Canada (French).....	1	1	2
Denmark.....	2	.....	2
Germany.....	1,139	317	1,456
Great Britain.....	1,878	389	2,267
Ireland.....	1,888	224	2,112
Sweden and Norway.....	85	1	86
Other countries.....	571	63	634

TABLE 164.—*Number of iron and steel workers in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., by nativity, 1880.*

[Compiled from United States census report of 1880.]

Nativity.	Pittsburg.	Allegheny.	Total.
United States.....	2,273	945	3,218
British America.....	33	3	36
Germany.....	603	173	776
Great Britain.....	742	107	849
Ireland.....	966	127	1,093
Sweden and Norway.....	5	8	13
Other countries.....	87	53	140
Total.....	2,436	471	2,907
Grand total.....	4,709	1,416	6,125

No figures showing even the country of birth of the foreign-born portions of the total population or of those employed in the iron and steel industry are to be had after 1900. It may be said, however, in general, that the movements which were in progress during the decade 1890 to 1900 have become stronger during the past ten years. The immigration of the Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh has practically ceased, and small numbers of these races, as well as of Americans, as compared with former years, have sought employment in the furnaces and the iron and steel mills. On the other hand, immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, especially the Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, and Croatians, have in constantly increasing numbers entered the iron and steel industry.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITIES.

In order that the racial movements throughout the district may be understood in their local significance the history of immigration to a number of representative iron and steel manufacturing communities therein is set forth below.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

This city was among the first in the country to engage in the iron industry, a charcoal furnace having been erected there in 1835. The life of the community at the present time depends primarily upon its iron and steel companies, which employ between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

The early settlers of the locality were from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maryland, and the first immigrants were the English, Scotch, and Welsh, who were shortly followed by the Germans and Irish. The first three races because of training and experience abroad sought employment as skilled workmen, while the Germans and Irish at first entered the iron and steel industry as unskilled or common laborers. The immigrants from Great Britain and Germany practically constituted the source of labor supply for the community until 1890. About that time small numbers of the Slovaks, Italians, and Magyars began to arrive, and were soon followed by the Poles, who were employed in considerable numbers by the year 1898. Croatians and Swedes first made their appearance during the year 1900, and five years later Roumanians arrived. Bulgarians, Russians, Servians, Syrians, Armenians, and Bohemians, together with scattered representatives of other races, have entered the city during the past four years and have found employment as iron and steel workers. The general movements to the city during the period 1890 to 1900 may be seen from the following table showing the country of birth of the foreign-born population. As already stated, the table shows that large additions to the foreign-born population during the period 1890 to 1900 were received from Italy and Hungary, accompanied by a decrease in English, German, Welsh, and Irish immigration.

TABLE 165.—*Population of Youngstown, by country of birth, 1890 and 1900.*

[Compiled from the censuses of 1890 and 1900. All nationalities with less than 10 persons reported are shown in other countries, Asia (not specified), and Europe (not specified).]

Country of birth.	1890.	1900.	Country of birth.	1890.	1900.	
Total native-born.....	22,684	32,678	Foreign-born—Continued.			
Total foreign-born.....	10,536	12,207		Hungary.....	399	1,031
Grand total.....	33,220	44,885		Ireland.....	2,591	2,124
Foreign-born:				Italy.....	331	1,331
Asia (not specified).....	3	10		Norway.....	6	14
Austria.....	59	492		Poland.....	41	.....
British America.....	237	302		Poland, Austrian.....	.....	52
China.....	1	10		Poland, Russian.....	.....	132
Denmark.....	31	27		Russia.....	48	166
England.....	2,451	2,278		Scotland.....	646	675
Europe (not specified).....	11	15		Sweden.....	231	343
Finland.....	.....	28		Switzerland.....	119	74
France.....	29	32		Turkey.....	.....	58
Germany.....	1,709	1,632		Wales.....	1,569	1,351
Greece.....	15	11		Other countries.....	7	11
			Born at sea.....	2	8	

The present population of Youngstown, by race, according to careful estimates, is shown in the following statement:

Present estimated population of Youngstown, by race. ^a

American.....	28,700
Bulgarian.....	400
Croatian.....	3,200
English.....	1,500
German (including 1,000 from Transylvania).....	5,000
Greek.....	300
Irish.....	6,000
Italian.....	6,000
Magyar.....	2,000
Polish.....	3,500
Roumanian.....	5,200
Russian.....	150
Ruthenian.....	800
Scotch.....	800
Servian.....	400
Slovak.....	4,000
Swedish.....	2,000
Syrian.....	200
Welsh.....	4,000
Miscellaneous.....	850
Total.....	75,000

HOMESTEAD, PA.

The original population of this city consisted of Americans, English, Germans, Irish, and Welsh. The arrival of the first race from southern and eastern Europe occurred in 1882, when Magyars secured employment in the local steel mills. With the exception of the Slovaks, who first entered the city in considerable numbers in 1886, no other races of southern and eastern Europe made an appearance until 1895 when the Poles began to settle in Homestead. Lithuanians and

^a The estimate is based upon normal conditions. It is estimated that during the industrial depression of 1907 and 1908 about 5,500 wage-earners left the community because of the curtailment of work.

Italians followed the Poles about 1897, and Russians and Croatians came in 1899, and Roumanians in 1903. Small numbers of Bohemians and Scandinavians have been residing in the city for a number of years, and unimportant numbers of Ruthenians, Servians, Greeks, and other races of the south and east of Europe have arrived since 1900.

BESSEMER, PA.

Americans, English, Irish, Germans, Scotch, and Welsh have resided in this community, which is about 15 miles southeast of Pittsburg proper, since it became a steel manufacturing locality in the early seventies. About 1873 Swedes sought work in the town in considerable numbers, but after 1880 the immigration of that race practically stopped, and the Swedish element in the population at present is of no consequence. After 1880 the steel mills of the city found it impossible to secure a sufficient number of Americans and older immigrants, and Magyars and Poles were brought into the mills. Slovaks entered the community in large numbers two years later, and were followed by the Italians in 1886. The immigration of the above-mentioned races steadily increased up to 1900 and was attended by an influx of other races from southern and eastern Europe. The only other race, however, to enter the community in considerable numbers was the Roumanian, which first came in the year 1905.

CLAIRTON, PA.

This city affords an interesting illustration of a community which has grown up within recent years in connection with the iron and steel industry, the locality having become an industrial one since 1900. The Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, and Welsh, who constitute the skilled forces of the local steel manufacturing establishments, form the smallest portion of the population. The people of southern and eastern Europe have in the city representatives of 27 races, the most important numerically being the Magyars, Slovaks, and Croatians. All three of these races have been in the community since 1902. The Italians, who are next in point of numbers, first came in 1903. The other races of recent immigration, who are comparatively few in numbers, have all entered the community during the past seven years.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Johnstown may be presented as typical of the movements which have prevailed to the east of Pittsburg proper. This city, which lies at the foot of the Alleghanias, 76 miles from Pittsburg, is, as a matter of fact, the farthest east of any community in the territory which has been designated as the Pittsburg district. The growth in the population of the city has, as in many other localities, followed the development of the iron and steel industry and bituminous coal mining.

Before the year 1842 Johnstown was a small town, with a total population of only 2,000. In 1840 iron ore was discovered on the outskirts of the community, and two years later several iron furnaces

were built, charcoal being used to reduce the ore. Shortly afterwards several coke furnaces were constructed, and in 1867 the first steel rails were produced. In 1878 a steel plant was added to the furnaces. During the next twenty years the steel operations of the community were constantly extended, the largest additions being a structural-steel plant, frog, and switch works, and two companies for manufacturing radiators. The bituminous coal resources immediately adjacent to the town were also developed. The population of Johnstown increased in accordance with the expansion of its industries, the estimated population at the present time of the municipality proper being over 55,000. Practically all of the increased population has been recruited from immigrants of recent and past immigration. The year when each race began to form considerable parts of the immigrant male population is as follows:

Welsh, 1852; Irish, 1855; German, 1858; English, 1858; Slovak, 1880; Polish, 1880; Magyar, 1885; Croatian, 1897; Servian, 1897; Italian, 1900; Syrian, 1903; Macedonian, 1905.

The greater number of immigrants from races of southern and eastern Europe have arrived during the past ten years. About 20,000 persons are at present employed in connection with the steel mills, and 3,000 in the coal mines of Johnstown, of whom more than one-half are of foreign birth.

The total population of the municipality of Johnstown, as given by the Twelfth Census, was 35,936, of which 28,618 were natives and 7,318 were foreign-born. The foreign population in 1900, by countries from which the largest number of immigrants came, was as follows:

Austria, 923; England, 570; Germany, 1,663; Hungary, 2,017; Ireland, 581; Italy, 381; Poland (all countries), 334; Russia, 78; Scotland, 75; Wales, 446; other countries, 250; total, 7,318.

This enumeration did not include the adjoining boroughs of Franklin and East Conemaugh.

The following table will indicate the foreign population of Johnstown and neighboring boroughs in 1907 and 1908. These statistics are of necessity only approximate, and are estimates based on information from all available sources. It is believed, however, that they are approximately correct. The figures for 1908, as compared with 1907, will show roughly the effect of the industrial depression of 1907 and 1908, which resulted in the exodus of a considerable portion of the foreign-born population.

TABLE 166.—Estimated foreign-born population of Johnstown and neighboring boroughs, by race, 1907 and 1908.

Race.	Cambria.		East Conemaugh.		Other sections.		Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Croatian.....	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	50	3,900	2,050
English.....					600	600	600	600
German.....	1,600	1,600	100	100	200	200	1,900	1,900
Hungarian Hebrew (Magyar, Slovak).....	1,100	100			10	10	1,110	110
Irish.....	1,700	1,700	10	10	50	50	1,760	1,760
Italian.....					3,000	1,200	3,000	1,200
Macedonian.....	300	300					300	300
Magyar.....	2,500	1,500	50	25	100	50	2,650	1,675
Polish.....	2,400	1,200	500	200	100	50	3,000	1,450
Russian Hebrew.....					200	150	200	150
Scotch.....					50	50	50	50
Servian.....	600	400					600	400
Slovak.....	4,500	2,800	2,500	1,200	500	200	7,500	4,200
Swiss.....					50	50	50	50
Syrian.....	100	100	100	100	20	20	220	220
Welsh.....					500	500	500	500
Total.....	16,600	10,700	5,260	2,635	5,480	3,180	27,340	16,515

From the above table the estimated foreign population, excluding the somewhat detached borough of East Conemaugh, was in 1907 about 22,000.

The table next presented shows the percentage which each race forms of the total number of employees for the years 1905, 1907, and 1909.

TABLE 167.—Per cent which each race forms of the total number of employees, 1905, 1907, and 1909.

Race.	Per cent distribution.	Race.	Per cent distribution.
1905.		1907.	
American, White.....	29.78	American, Negro, Canadian, Finnish, French, Polish, Russian, Servian, Swedish, Swiss.....	4.29
English.....	3.46	Total.....	100.0
German.....	1.91	1909.	
Irish.....	2.55	American, White.....	36.86
Italian.....	7.61	Croatian.....	13.85
Magyar.....	6.12	English.....	2.41
Scotch and Welsh.....	1.43	German.....	1.56
Slovak and Croatian.....	42.45	Irish.....	2.47
American, Negro, Finnish, French, Greek, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Servian, and Swiss.....	4.69	Italian.....	2.77
Total.....	100.00	Magyar.....	1.76
1907.		Scotch and Welsh.....	1.23
American, White.....	30.71	Slovak.....	28.48
English.....	1.59	American, Negro, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Dutch, Finnish, French, Greek, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Montenegrin, Polish, Russian, Servian, Slovenian, Swedish, Swiss, Turkish.....	8.61
German.....	1.53	Total.....	100.00
Irish.....	2.07		
Italian.....	6.61		
Magyar.....	2.36		
Scotch and Welsh.....	.81		
Slovak and Croatian.....	50.03		

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO REPRESENTATIVE IRON AND STEEL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In addition to the history of immigration to representative communities within the district, the racial movements to a number of selected iron and steel manufacturing plants may be explained. Each plant or company is designated by a number, and selection has been made of plants not only situated in different sections of the district, but also of different dates of establishment.

PLANT No. 1.

Located in an urban center on one of two rivers uniting to form the Ohio, plant No. 1 is the outgrowth of a rolling mill built in 1852. As operated at present, it consists of blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works, a chain factory, iron and steel foundries, etc., each having an annual capacity as follows: Six blast furnaces, 1,055,000 tons of Bessemer and basic pig iron; two completed rolling mills and steel works, 800,000 gross tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 625,000 tons of open-hearth steel ingots, 1,200,000 tons of steel billets and blooms, and 1,150,000 tons of plates, sheets, structural shapes, bars, rails, railroad splice bars, and other finished rolled material; a spike, rivet, and bolt department, 8,930 gross tons; structural material fitting shops, 30,000 tons; a chain factory, 10,000 gross tons; iron and steel foundries, 15,600 net tons of iron and 5,400 net tons of steel castings; a cold-rolled and cold-drawn department, 30,000 tons of cold-rolled and 45,000 tons of cold-drawn steel products; and forge and machine shops, the former having an annual capacity of 3,000 tons while the latter are equipped with tools of modern design and can produce pulley and balance wheels up to 30 feet in diameter and handle masses weighing 50 tons. Ground has been broken for three additional furnaces within 25 miles of the urban center, and rolling mills and steel works, also one other blast furnace, are projected.

In 1877, before the introduction of machinery and when only iron was made, there were four departments of this plant, viz, puddling, heating, roughing, and rolling. The work in these departments at that time, as well as all other work in and around the plant, was performed by Americans, English, Germans, Irish, and Welsh. In 1879, a scarcity of labor existing, about 100 Swedes were employed. These, however, remained only a short time. In the same year the "German" Poles arrived, and as the representatives of the above-mentioned races were advanced from what is usually termed the "common" labor class to the more skilled positions, these recent arrivals were given employment. From this period until 1888 no other immigrant races were employed. During the year 1888 the "Austrian" Poles secured their first employment, and these were followed in 1890 by the Slovaks, who at the present time largely predominate as "common" laborers. In the following year the Lithuanians, now numbering about 150, were employed, and in 1895 the "Russian" Poles, who are said to outnumber either the "German" or "Austrian" Poles at present, were employed for the first time in this plant. In 1900 a very small number of Swedes were again employed, and these were followed shortly afterwards by the Magyars. A few years ago about 12 Italians were given employ-

ment, but at present not one is to be found in the plant. French and Greeks are also employed, but in very small numbers, and have entered the plant only within the last few years.

PLANT NO. 2.

Located on one of the principal tributaries of the Ohio River, from 5 to 10 miles southeast of the urban center, plant No. 2, one of the most important in the district, was built in 1880-81. Plant No. 2 is equipped with Bessemer steel converters and basic open-hearth steel furnaces; a metal mixer, reversing blooming and cogging mills; universal slabbing mills; structural mills; sheared plate mills; universal plate mills; a guide mill; heating pits and furnaces; a beam fitting shop; a steel foundry; an armor-plate plant, consisting of a press shop, a carbonizing shop, and a machine shop for finishing armor plate; also a protective deck-plate plant. This plant produces blooms, billets, slabs, structural shapes, structural work, boiler plates, ship plates, tank plates universal plates, railroad ties, armor plates, and open-hearth steel castings; also forging blooms and forging billets. It has an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 2,050,000 tons of basic open-hearth steel ingots, 1,665,000 tons of blooms, billets, and slabs (of which about 125,000 tons are not rolled into finished forms at these works), 450,000 tons of structural shapes, 30,000 tons of structural work, 855,000 tons of boiler, ship, tank, and universal plates, 35,000 tons of railroad ties, 37,000 tons of other rolled products, 3,300 tons of open-hearth steel castings, and 10,000 tons of finished armor plates.

The history of the first employees of this plant is almost identical with the history of those of all other plants in this section, in that Americans, English, Germans, Irish, and Welsh were chiefly employed. It was not long, however, after the erection of this plant that trouble arose between employer and certain employees, resulting in the departure of a number of old employees from the plant. Vacancies thereby caused led to the employment of the more recent immigrants, the first of whom, employed in 1882, were the Magyars. Other races were employed in the following order: Slovaks 1886-87, Poles 1895, Lithuanians 1897, Russians 1899, Croatians 1899-1900, and the Roumanians in 1903. The Bulgarians were first employed in this plant about two or three years ago, and number not over 85 to 90 at present. The Italians have been employed at various times for a period of from ten to twelve years, but are not permanent, as they are usually employed only when there is construction work to be done. From one to a dozen of the following races are represented at this plant, viz, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Scandinavian, Servian, Syrian, Greek, etc. These last-named races are not long in any one place and are in no way a factor in the operation of this plant. They have drifted in and out and, because of the small number employed, have not attracted sufficient attention to justify the officials in making a statement relative to their first employment. Here, as in other plants, the erection of churches has, more than anything else, enabled the officials to make a racial classification of the force.

PLANT No. 3.

Plant No. 3 is located on a tributary of the Ohio River, from 15 to 20 miles southeast of the urban center, and began operations the latter part of 1902. The equipment of this plant consists of acid and basic open-hearth steel furnaces, soaking pits, blooming, billet, structural, and bar mills, with an annual capacity of 35,000 tons of acid and 450,000 tons of basic ingots; 400,000 tons of blooms, billets, and slabs; 90,000 tons of merchant bars; and 100,000 tons of structural shapes. Two additional structural mills are in course of construction.

It is doubtful if another plant can be found—certainly not in this section—where so little change has occurred among those races that have been from the beginning of operations and are now an important factor in the operation of the same. The Americans, English, and Irish, and a few Germans, Scotch, and Welsh have from the beginning occupied the skilled positions. At no time since this plant has been in operation have either the Scotch or Welsh exceeded 1, the Germans 2, English 3.5, or the Irish 3 per cent of the total number employed. Only 2 of the more recent immigrant races, the Slovaks and Croats, out of 27 races represented at present, are employed in such numbers that in the event of dismissal, or a "walk out," the operation of the plant would be affected. These races were employed at the time the plant began operations, and as late as 1907 were classified as Austrians. The Magyars were also employed in the beginning, and in 1905 constituted a fraction over 6 per cent, while at present they constitute less than 2 per cent of the entire force. The Italians entered this plant in 1903-4 and have suffered a reduction from 7.5 per cent in 1905 to about 2.5 per cent at present of all employees. Representatives of the other races have been employed from time to time, but in such small numbers that their coming or going has had no effect whatever upon the operation of the plant.

PLANT No. 4.

Plant No. 4 was built in 1886-1888, and is located a few miles nearer the urban center than is plant No. 3. It began operations in 1889. The equipment of this plant consists of Bessemer converters, basic open-hearth steel furnaces, a metal mixer, soaking pits, trains of rolls, a bar reel, and machines for making twisted bars for concrete work. The plant produces billets, blooms, slabs, sheet bars, splice bars, and merchant bars, also forging blooms and forging billets. It has an annual capacity of 625,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 500,000 tons of open-hearth steel ingots, 1,200,000 tons of blooms, slabs, large and small billets, sheet bars, and splice bars, 300,000 tons of merchant bars, and 1,500 tons of twisted bars for concrete work. A finishing train, formerly in another mill in this locality, is being installed; estimated annual capacity, 130,000 tons of large rounds and merchant bars.

At the time this plant began operations, and for several years thereafter, the Americans, English, Germans, Scotch, and Welsh constituted its entire working force. As this plant expanded and there existed a demand for additional labor, the more recent immigrants to this country came forward to satisfy that demand. At first only a small number of several of these races were employed,

but as the demand for additional men increased, their numbers increased in proportion thereto. At present it may be safely stated that at least 60 per cent of the entire force is made up of the more recent immigrants. In the early stages of their arrival, no attempt was made to classify these foreigners by races, but as time wore on and it was seen that they were to prove in the future an important factor in the operation of the plant, the officials, recognizing the superiority of some over the others, began a racial classification. The organization of their societies and the building of churches made this task much easier for those interested. Another thing noticeable at this time was the desire, on the part of these employees, to seek work in departments where a large number of their own race were found. These facts, together with earlier and subsequent incidents in connection with these people, enable the officials to place the order of their arrival at this plant as follows: Slovaks, 1893-1895; Poles, 1897; Magyars, 1899-1902; Italians, 1899; Swedes, 1900; Croatians and Lithuanians, 1902. Where a period covering more than one year is given, the largest increase occurred nearer the latter part of said period. Here, as elsewhere, will be found a few representatives of many other races, but as they make up such a small per cent of the force, they have attracted very little attention. The first attempt on the part of those in authority to secure accurate information as to the racial make-up of the force was in 1904, when the employees numbered 2,800. The per cent of each race employed in that year follows:

American, 23.50; English, 3.04; Irish, 4.65; German, 3.64; Scotch, 1.56; Welsh, 1.19; Slovak, 23.42; Magyar, 14.25; Lithuanian, 3.94; Polish, 3.80; Swedish, 2.75; Croatian, 1.52; Belgian, Danish, Italian, Hebrew, Swiss, Finnish, and Russian combined, 12.74; total, 100.

Of this force 26 per cent of the Americans and 9 per cent each of Slovaks and Magyars are under 21 years of age, which shows that at this plant the second generation of these races are entering the mills.

In addition to the races mentioned above as being employed in 1904, a number of other races are represented here at present, but like the Belgians, Danes, Swiss, etc., they have never been considered a factor in the operation of the plant. The percentage of the several races employed in 1904 will hold good of the present force, estimated at 4,000, with the possible exception of the Swedes and Croätians, who are employed in slightly decreased numbers. The Slovaks, on the other hand, continue as the predominant race, with the Magyars second.

PLANT No. 5.

Plant No. 5, located from 12 to 15 miles southeast of the urban center, on the opposite side of the river from plants Nos. 3 and 4, was erected in 1873, and began operations in 1875. Equipped with Bessemer steel converters, cupolas, metal mixers, pit furnaces, heating furnaces, rail mills, motor-driven roll trains, hot saws, and finishing machinery, this plant produces light and heavy Bessemer steel rails, billets, sheet bars; also iron and brass castings from foundries connected with the works. The annual capacity of the plant is 1,000,000 tons of steel ingots, 850,000 tons of light and heavy

steel rails, billets, and sheet bars, and 150,000 tons of iron and brass castings, including 136,000 tons of molds and stools.

Americans, English, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh were employed at this plant from the beginning of operations. Immediately afterwards the Swedes entered the plant, and at one time there were 300 employed. Their employment continued until about 1880, from which time they decreased in numbers until at present not over 75 are to be found in the entire plant. The arrival of the other races that have been, and are now, a factor in the operation of this plant may be stated as follows: Magyars and Poles, 1881; Slovaks, 1883-84; Italians, 1886-1890; and Roumanians, 1905.

The arrival of the Magyars is more firmly fixed in the minds of those conversant with the history of immigration to this plant than is the arrival of any other race, for the reason that an employee of the plant was sent to New York for the purpose of securing a number of laborers, the supply in this locality at the time being insufficient to meet the demand. It was this employee's original intention to secure Irish labor, but after a week's effort only two or three of that race would consent to enter the steel industry. As a last resort, he was compelled to employ 300 Magyars, the first of the more recent immigrant races to be employed. Small numbers of other races are also employed, but never having been a factor in the operation of this plant their coming and going has been of little moment to those in authority.

PLANT No. 6.

Plant No. 6 is located northwest of the urban center, from 60 to 70 miles distant, and began operations in 1901. Equipped with basic open-hearth steel furnaces, a metal mixer, soaking pits, a blooming mill, and a universal mill, this plant produces ingots, blooms, billets, skelp, and universal plates; also forging blooms and forging billets. It has an annual capacity of 480,000 tons of ingots, 300,000 tons of blooms and billets, and 120,000 tons of universal plates and skelp.

As this plant is of such recent origin, the more recent immigrants to this country became a factor in the operation of the same, as "common" laborers, from the beginning, or very soon thereafter. This is especially true of the Italians. At the time this plant began operations the Americans, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh here, as in most other plants throughout this region, were employed in the skilled occupations. Some of them were also employed as unskilled or common laborers along with the Italians and a few representatives of the other races, but with the Italians largely predominating, as the employment of the next foreign-born race did not occur until the following spring. Americans have always largely predominated as skilled employees, for the percentage of English, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh has never been very large at this plant. It is possible that quite a number of the second generation of these races were employed in the beginning and were classed as Americans by those in authority. The best information obtainable places the arrival of the more recent immigrant races as follows: Italians, 1901; Slovaks, 1902; Magyars and Roumanians, 1905; Croatians, 1906. The Poles have never been employed here in sufficient numbers to enable them to secure a foothold, and consequently have never become a factor in the operation of the plant. The same is true of

any number of races that have from one to ten representatives in this plant. As previously stated, the Italians were in a majority at the time this plant began operations, and continued as the predominant non-English-speaking race until 1905, when there was a very perceptible decrease in the number employed. On the other hand, there occurred a large increase on the part of the Slovaks, also of the Magyars and Roumanians, who were barely represented here until that time. From then until the present, Slovaks have been the predominant race.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows, by race, the percentage of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who had been in the United States under one year, one year, two years, etc.:

TABLE 168.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, etc., by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	0.0	1.1	13.6	18.1	9.6	43.5	4.5	4.0	5.6
Bulgarian.....	71	1.4	38.0	35.2	12.7	2.8	7.0	.0	.0	2.8
Canadian (other than French)	77	2.6	1.3	.0	1.3	2.6	7.8	9.1	13.0	62.3
Croatian.....	2,449	2.6	6.0	22.9	17.8	11.4	29.2	5.8	3.2	1.2
Dutch.....	47	6.4	10.6	8.5	6.4	6.4	36.2	4.3	8.5	12.8
English.....	1,740	.7	1.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	6.7	6.8	12.8	61.2
Finnish.....	158	3.8	3.8	8.9	13.9	8.9	44.3	5.1	5.7	5.7
French.....	109	.9	2.8	1.8	6.4	3.7	22.0	2.8	15.6	44.0
German.....	2,551	.8	2.2	7.1	4.9	3.1	15.1	3.9	11.8	51.0
Greek.....	326	6.7	11.7	34.0	16.9	10.7	11.7	3.1	3.4	1.8
Hebrew (other than Russian).	57	.0	.0	10.5	15.8	10.5	38.6	10.5	8.8	5.3
Irish.....	1,726	.7	.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	10.1	7.6	12.2	61.9
Italian, North.....	871	2.4	2.0	14.0	13.8	7.2	39.3	11.8	5.7	3.8
Italian, South.....	1,161	1.7	4.1	13.1	14.3	12.1	35.5	9.4	6.5	3.4
Lithuanian.....	751	2.3	3.7	12.5	10.5	10.1	33.8	14.0	8.0	5.1
Magyar.....	2,863	3.6	5.8	17.4	13.2	10.1	33.6	8.0	6.3	2.1
Polish.....	3,965	1.2	3.2	16.6	13.4	10.0	32.1	8.0	8.4	7.1
Roumanian.....	875	6.7	15.9	40.1	16.8	7.7	12.2	.1	.5	.0
Russian.....	910	3.1	9.6	28.6	16.0	7.3	24.9	5.2	3.2	2.2
Ruthenian.....	48	8.3	6.3	25.0	14.6	8.3	27.1	4.2	2.1	4.2
Scotch.....	490	.6	1.6	5.7	6.1	3.5	10.2	3.9	10.8	57.6
Servian.....	593	1.0	6.6	17.5	13.5	14.2	37.1	7.1	2.5	.5
Slovak.....	8,095	2.0	3.4	12.2	10.6	10.0	33.5	12.5	8.4	7.5
Slovenian.....	563	1.8	4.3	12.4	13.1	12.4	36.1	9.1	7.8	3.0
Swedish.....	425	.7	.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	24.5	11.5	17.9	36.2
Welsh.....	1,001	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	.7	3.7	30.2	15.1	47.0
Total.....	32,536	2.0	4.1	13.7	10.8	8.1	26.6	9.1	8.2	17.5

Of a total of 32,536 male employees in the iron and steel industry in the Pittsburg district 26.6 per cent have been in the United States from five to nine years, 17.5 per cent twenty years or over, 13.7 per cent two years, 10.8 per cent three years, 9.1 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 8.2 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, 8.1 per cent four years, 4.1 per cent one year, and 2 per cent under one year.

The significant point to note in connection with the table is the fact that recent immigrants enter the steel mills immediately after their arrival in this country, 2 per cent of the employees having been in the United States less than one year.

The table next presented shows, by race, the per cent of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who had been in the United States each specified number of years, those with a residence less than five years being grouped into one period.

TABLE 169.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	42.4	43.5	4.5	4.0	5.6
Bulgarian.....	71	90.1	7.0	.0	.0	2.8
Canadian (other than French).....	77	7.8	7.8	9.1	13.0	62.3
Croatian.....	2,449	60.6	29.2	5.8	3.2	1.2
Dutch.....	47	38.3	36.2	4.3	8.5	12.8
English.....	1,740	12.4	6.7	6.8	12.8	61.2
Finnish.....	158	39.2	44.3	5.1	5.7	5.7
French.....	109	15.6	22.0	2.8	15.6	44.0
German.....	2,551	18.1	15.1	3.9	11.8	51.0
Greek.....	326	80.1	11.7	3.1	3.4	1.8
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	57	36.8	38.6	10.5	8.8	5.3
Irish.....	1,726	8.1	10.1	7.6	12.2	61.9
Italian, North.....	871	39.4	39.3	11.8	5.7	3.8
Italian, South.....	1,161	45.3	35.5	9.4	6.5	3.4
Lithuanian.....	751	39.1	33.8	14.0	8.0	5.1
Magyar.....	2,863	50.1	33.6	8.0	6.3	2.1
Polish.....	3,965	44.4	32.1	8.0	8.4	7.1
Roumanian.....	875	87.2	12.2	.1	.5	.0
Russian.....	910	64.5	24.9	5.2	3.2	2.2
Ruthenian.....	48	62.5	27.1	4.2	2.1	4.2
Scotch.....	490	17.6	10.2	3.9	10.8	57.6
Servian.....	593	52.8	37.1	7.1	2.5	.5
Slovak.....	8,095	38.2	33.5	12.5	8.4	7.5
Slovenian.....	563	44.0	36.1	9.1	7.8	3.0
Swedish.....	425	9.9	24.5	11.5	17.9	36.2
Welsh.....	1,001	4.1	3.7	30.2	15.1	47.0
Total.....	32,536	38.6	26.6	9.1	8.2	17.5

Of the total number of foreign-born male employees 38.6 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 26.6 per cent from five to nine years, 9.1 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 8.2 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 17.5 per cent twenty years or over. The Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Greeks are, in general, the most recent arrivals in this country. In addition, the greater proportion of the Russians, Ruthenians, Croatians, Servians, and Magyars have been here under five years. The majority of the French, Swedish, and Welsh have been in the United States fifteen years or over. The larger proportion of the Canadian other than French, English, German, Irish, and Scotch have been in this country at least twenty years.

The table which follows shows the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years, according to race of individual:

TABLE 170.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	8.5	23.4	53.2
Croatian.....	332	59.9	92.8	99.4
German.....	77	50.6	71.4	75.3
Hebrew.....	38	36.8	76.3	97.4
Irish.....	82	12.2	28.0	52.4
Italian, North.....	118	40.7	74.6	94.1
Italian, South.....	249	56.6	83.5	97.2
Magyar.....	312	53.8	81.1	96.8
Polish.....	307	58.0	87.0	98.4
Roumanian.....	176	88.6	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	152	62.5	86.8	98.7
Servian.....	103	71.8	98.1	100.0
Slovak.....	371	44.2	76.8	93.8
Welsh.....	27	.0	7.4	37.0
Total.....	2,401	54.1	81.0	93.5

Of the 2,401 persons reporting complete data 54.1 per cent have been in the United States less than five years, 81 per cent less than ten years, and 93.5 per cent less than twenty years. There is wide variation among the specified races in the length of time they have been in this country. None of the Welsh have been here less than five years, only 7.4 per cent have been here under ten years, and 37 per cent under twenty years. No other race for which information is furnished approaches very closely to the length of residence of the Welsh. Only 8.5 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, however, and 12.2 per cent of the Irish have been in the United States under five years, and correspondingly small proportions of these races have been here under ten years and under twenty years. On the other hand, the Roumanians have the decidedly highest proportion of persons who have resided in the United States for a short period. Of that race 88.6 per cent have been in this country less than five years, and 100 per cent have been here under ten years. Recentness of arrival in this country is characteristic of the Servians also, 71.8 per cent of their number having been here under five years, 98.1 per cent under ten years, and 100 per cent under twenty years. The remaining races for which information is given tend to approach much more closely the short residence in the United States of the Roumanians and Servians than the comparatively long residence of the Welsh, Bohemians and Moravians, and the Irish. The result of this is that the figures for the total number of individuals show for the majority a residence in this country of less than five years.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The following table shows the number and percentage of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 171.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	12, 115	22.8	Greek.....	326	0.6
Negro.....	513	1.0	Hebrew, Russian.....	14	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other.....	57	.1
Australia.....	4	(a)	Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	326	.6	Irish.....	1, 737	3.3
Belgium.....	4	(a)	Italian, North.....	874	1.6
Bulgaria.....	1	(a)	Italian, South.....	1, 163	2.2
Canada.....	73	.1	Lithuanian.....	751	1.4
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Macedonian.....	11	(a)
England.....	1, 217	2.3	Magyar.....	2, 877	5.4
Finland.....	3	(a)	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
France.....	127	.2	Negro.....	2	(a)
Germany.....	2, 683	5.0	Norwegian.....	16	(a)
Greece.....	5	(a)	Polish.....	3, 974	7.5
India.....	1	(a)	Portuguese.....	6	(a)
Ireland.....	2, 045	3.8	Roumanian.....	888	1.7
Italy.....	54	.1	Russian.....	911	1.7
Netherlands.....	5	(a)	Ruthenian.....	48	.1
Norway.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	493	.9
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	12	(a)
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Servian.....	594	1.1
Russia.....	78	.1	Slovak.....	8, 127	15.3
Scotland.....	384	.7	Slovenian.....	504	1.1
Spain.....	1	(a)	Spanish.....	1	(a)
Sweden.....	100	.2	Swedish.....	425	.8
Switzerland.....	42	.1	Syrian.....	25	(a)
Wales.....	674	1.3	Turkish.....	10	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Welsh.....	1, 005	1.9
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	.3	Austrian (race not specified).....	224	.4
Bosnian.....	9	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	13	(a)
Bulgarian.....	71	.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	31	.1
Canadian, French.....	8	(a)	Grand total.....	53, 130	100.0
Canadian, Other.....	80	.2	Total native-born of foreign father.....	7, 833	14.7
Croatian.....	2, 459	4.6	Total native-born.....	20, 461	38.5
Dalmatian.....	18	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	32, 669	61.5
Danish.....	21	(a)			
Dutch.....	47	.1			
English.....	1, 749	3.3			
Finnish.....	158	.3			
French.....	111	.2			
German.....	2, 565	4.8			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

From the data presented in the above table it appears that 61.5 per cent of the male employees for whom information was secured are foreign-born, 14.7 per cent native-born of foreign father; 22.8 per cent were whites, native-born of native father, and 1 per cent negroes native-born of native father. Employees whose fathers were born in Germany, Ireland, England, and Wales have, in the order mentioned, the largest representation among the native-born of foreign father. The principal foreign races are the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Germans, Croatians, English, and Irish, in the order mentioned.

METHODS EMPLOYED TO SECURE IMMIGRANT LABOR.

In the early history of steel plants in this section many employees were secured from the coal fields. This was especially true of the English and Welsh, who were largely employed as miners. In recent years, and since the more recent immigrants have been attracted to the steel plants, not so much trouble has been experienced in securing unskilled, or "common," laborers. The usual method of employing the more recent immigrants was, in the first instance, to send an agent of the company into localities in which a number of these people had settled. This is best illustrated by an incident occurring in 1881 at plant No. 5. Because of the inability of the officials at that time to secure a sufficient number of employees in this district, a foreman was sent to New York. This foreman secured 300 Magyars, the first of the more recent immigrants to be employed at this plant. Many employees of this and other races, after securing employment in a plant, write letters to their friends and relatives in their native country, setting forth the opportunities existing in this country. Naturally, a large number of these friends and relatives have entered this country, the large majority going direct to the locality from which their friends have written. This, of course, has done much toward solving the labor problem—for the employer. Another method very often followed is to enlist the aid of labor agents, while still another, and one that is very generally followed at this time, is to advertise in newspapers published in localities with a large immigrant population.

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied—Status of the first and second generations compared—Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of the different sources of family income—[Text Tables 172 to 194 and General Tables 69 to 81].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The tables submitted below show the general industrial condition and principal occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at time of their arrival in this country. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 172.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	74	52	10	12	.....	70.3	13.5	16.2	0.0
German.....	27	13	4	9	.....	48.1	14.8	33.3	3.7
Irish.....	24	19	5	.....	.....	79.2	20.8	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	39	32	2	5	.....	82.1	5.1	12.8	.....
Italian, South.....	61	49	6	6	.....	80.3	9.8	9.8	.....
Magyar.....	88	55	15	12	.....	62.5	17.0	13.6	6.8
Polish.....	70	38	20	11	.....	54.3	28.6	15.7	1.4
Roumanian.....	47	15	5	26	.....	31.9	10.6	55.3	2.1
Ruthenian.....	41	19	7	15	.....	46.3	17.1	36.6	.....
Servian.....	25	15	4	5	.....	60.0	16.0	20.0	4.0
Slovak.....	109	50	42	15	.....	45.9	38.5	13.8	1.8
Total.....	634	378	127	117	.....	59.6	20.0	18.5	1.9

TABLE 173.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	74	70.3	5.4	6.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.5	16.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
German.....	27	48.1	.0	11.1	.0	3.7	.0	14.8	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	3.7	3.7
Irish.....	24	79.2	.0	16.7	4.2	.0	.0	20.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	39	82.1	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	5.1	10.3	2.6	12.8	.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	61	80.3	6.6	3.3	.0	.0	.0	9.8	9.8	.0	9.8	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	83	62.5	10.2	4.5	.0	2.3	.0	17.0	12.5	1.1	13.6	6.8	.0	6.8
Polish.....	70	54.3	15.7	11.4	.0	1.4	.0	28.6	15.7	.0	15.7	1.4	.0	1.4
Roumanian.....	47	31.9	2.1	8.3	.0	.0	.0	10.6	55.3	.0	55.3	2.1	.0	2.1
Ruthenian.....	41	46.3	7.3	9.8	.0	.0	.0	17.1	36.6	.0	36.6	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	25	60.0	8.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	20.0	.0	20.0	4.0	.0	4.0
Slovak.....	109	45.9	20.2	16.5	1.8	.0	.0	38.5	13.8	.0	13.8	1.8	.0	1.8
Total.....	634	59.6	9.0	9.3	.5	.8	.5	20.0	18.1	.3	18.5	1.7	.2	1.9

Upon information secured from 634 females in the Pittsburg district, it will be seen that 59.6 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States, as compared with 20 per cent who were working for wages, 18.5 per cent who were working without wages, and 1.9 per cent who were working for profit. Of those who were without occupation, the North Italians show the largest proportion, or 82.1 per cent, as compared with 31.9 per cent of the Roumanians, while the other races range from 80.3 per cent of the South Italians to 45.9 per cent of the Slovaks. Of those working for wages, the Slovaks exhibit the largest proportion. Twenty and two-tenths per cent of this race were farm laborers, 16.5 per cent in domestic service, and 1.8 per cent employed as factory operatives, as contrasted with the North Italians, who show the smallest proportion, or 5.1 per cent, who were all in domestic service. Of those working without wages, each race, with the exception of the North Italians and Magyars, reports that the total number were employed as farm laborers, the percentages ranging from 55.3 of the Roumanians to zero per cent of the Irish. Of the races reporting a proportion working for profit, the total number, with the exception of the Germans, were engaged in farming, with proportions ranging from 6.8 per cent for the Magyars to 1.4 per cent for the Poles.

The tables next presented show the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of arrival, by race of individual.

TABLE 174.—Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	225	1	80	85	59	0.4	35.6	37.8	26.2
German.....	35	.....	15	9	11	.0	42.9	25.7	31.4
Irish.....	29	4	19	6	.....	13.8	65.5	20.7	.0
Italian, North.....	51	1	28	6	16	2.0	54.9	11.8	31.4
Italian, South.....	102	2	57	35	8	2.0	55.9	34.3	7.8
Magyar.....	151	2	92	19	38	1.3	60.9	12.6	25.2
Polish.....	189	1	122	64	2	.5	64.6	33.9	1.1
Roumanian.....	100	1	21	42	36	1.0	21.0	42.0	36.0
Ruthenian.....	91	1	41	26	23	1.1	45.1	28.6	25.3
Servian.....	64	.....	23	26	15	.0	35.9	40.6	23.4
Slovak.....	186	3	132	36	15	1.6	71.0	19.4	8.1
Total.....	1,263	18	664	356	225	1.4	52.6	28.2	17.8

TABLE 175.—Occupation before coming to the United States, of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.					Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	225	0.4	26.2	0.4	0.9	4.0	4.0	35.6	37.8	0.0	37.8	25.8	0.4	26.2
German.....	35	.0	8.6	.0	.0	22.9	11.4	42.9	25.7	.0	25.7	25.7	5.7	31.4
Irish.....	29	13.8	17.2	31.0	3.4	3.4	10.3	65.5	20.7	.0	20.7	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	51	2.0	31.4	2.0	.0	11.8	9.8	54.9	11.8	.0	11.8	23.5	7.8	31.4
Italian, South.....	102	2.0	31.4	4.9	.0	7.8	11.8	55.9	27.5	6.9	34.3	7.8	.0	7.8
Magyar.....	151	1.3	47.0	1.3	1.3	7.9	3.3	60.9	12.6	.0	12.6	23.8	1.3	25.2
Polish.....	189	.5	51.9	4.8	.0	2.1	5.8	64.6	33.9	.0	33.9	1.1	.0	1.1
Roumanian.....	100	1.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	21.0	42.0	.0	42.0	35.0	1.0	36.0
Ruthenian.....	91	1.1	35.2	.0	.0	.0	9.9	45.1	28.6	.0	28.6	24.2	1.1	25.3
Servian.....	64	.0	25.0	.0	.0	7.8	3.1	35.9	40.6	.0	40.6	23.4	.0	23.4
Slovak.....	186	1.6	40.3	4.8	.0	9.7	16.1	71.0	19.4	.0	19.4	7.5	.5	8.1
Total.....	1,263	1.4	33.1	3.2	1.0	7.3	8.0	52.6	27.6	.6	28.2	16.7	1.1	17.8

Of 1,263 males in the households of this community from whom information was obtained, the larger proportion, or 52.6 per cent, were working for wages before coming to the United States, while 28.2 per cent were working without wages, 17.8 per cent for profit, and 1.4 per cent were without occupation. Comparing the races according to their industrial condition abroad, the Slovaks, with 71 per cent, show the largest proportion working for wages, and are followed in order by the Irish, Poles, and Magyars. The Roumanians have the smallest proportion working for wages and a correspondingly large

percentage working without wages and for profit. The Magyars, while showing a large proportion working for wages, exhibit a small proportion working without wages and a relatively large proportion working for profit. The North Italians have the smallest proportion, or 11.8 per cent, working without wages, followed by the Magyars and Slovaks. Following the Roumanians, who show 42 per cent working without wages, are the Servians, Croatians, South Italians, and Poles.

It is interesting to note that of the Irish from whom information was secured, none worked for profit before coming to the United States. The largest proportion thus employed is shown by the Roumanians, who report 36 per cent. Following the Roumanians are the Germans and North Italians, each reporting 31.4 per cent, Croatians 26.2, Ruthenians 25.3, Magyars 25.2, and Servians 23.4 per cent, while the proportions of the Slovaks, South Italians, and Poles who worked for profit range from 8.1 per cent to 1.1 per cent. The Irish, with 13.8 per cent, is the only race reporting a proportion in excess of 2 per cent without occupation abroad. Comparing those working for wages according to occupation, it will be noted that nearly one-third, or 33.1 per cent, of the total number reporting were farm laborers, while 7.3 per cent were in the hand trades, and 3.2 per cent were common laborers. Only a very small proportion, or 1 per cent, were in the iron and steel industry before coming to the United States, or, in other words, had any previous training or experience in the industry in which they are engaged in this country. The Poles and Magyars show considerably larger proportions who were farm laborers for wages abroad than any of the other races, while the Germans and Roumanians have the smallest proportions. Two interesting features to be noted in this connection are the large proportions of Irish who were employed as laborers abroad, and of Germans who were in hand trades. The Irish exhibit the largest proportion who were engaged in the iron and steel industry abroad. Besides the Germans, with 22.9 per cent in hand trades, the North Italians and Slovaks have rather large proportions similarly employed. Of those working without wages, the North Italian is the only race reporting individuals who were not farm laborers; while of those working for profit, no race, with the exception of the North Italian and German, reports any employed other than as farmers.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

The table next presented shows, by race, the per cent of foreign-born iron and steel workers studied who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States.

TABLE 176.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						
		Manufacturing of iron and steel and its products.	Other manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian	165	9.7	7.3	60.0	11.5	6.7	1.8	3.0
Croatian	2,365	1.4	1.4	85.8	6.8	2.5	.2	1.8
English	964	47.5	7.3	2.3	10.1	7.8	3.6	21.5
Finnish	138	7.2	1.4	64.5	17.4	4.3	.0	5.1
German	1,859	14.6	8.2	43.1	9.2	14.8	2.7	7.4
Greek	287	2.1	2.8	54.0	11.5	8.7	3.1	17.8
Irish	1,241	10.0	4.0	61.2	11.0	2.4	1.4	10.0
Italian, North	748	2.3	1.7	62.6	16.8	7.9	1.6	7.1
Italian, South	1,020	2.5	1.6	63.5	14.7	7.8	2.4	7.5
Lithuanian	712	3.1	1.1	85.3	7.0	1.7	.4	1.4
Magyar	2,690	5.5	1.2	71.8	12.6	5.3	.8	2.8
Polish	3,665	4.2	2.4	75.5	9.1	5.1	.7	3.0
Roumanian	844	3.0	.7	81.8	7.8	3.6	.9	2.3
Russian	855	2.3	2.6	68.3	20.5	2.3	.5	3.5
Scotch	289	42.6	3.8	5.9	4.8	12.8	2.4	27.7
Servian	571	1.8	1.1	79.3	11.9	3.3	1.1	1.6
Slovak	7,581	2.5	1.8	75.9	13.2	4.0	.3	2.3
Slovenian	524	3.1	3.1	74.0	11.1	5.2	1.0	2.7
Swedish	351	24.5	10.0	33.9	9.1	7.1	1.4	14.0
Welsh	620	70.3	3.2	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.1	17.1
Total	28,169	8.1	2.7	66.5	11.2	5.3	1.1	5.1

The preceding table shows a report from 28,169 foreign-born employees, of whom 8.1 per cent, before coming to the United States, were engaged in the manufacturing of iron and steel and its products; 2.7 per cent were working in other branches of manufacturing; 66.5 per cent were farmers or farm laborers; 11.2 per cent were general laborers; 5.3 per cent had followed hand trades; 1.1 per cent were in trade; and 5.1 per cent were followers of other occupations. Of those who had previously worked in the manufacturing of iron and steel and its products the races of the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe show the greatest proportion in the following order: Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, German, and Irish. Among the newer immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, the Bohemians and Moravians have the highest percentage, while the Croatians have the lowest. The older immigrants also show a higher percentage of those engaged in other lines of manufacturing than the more recent immigrants, excepting the Bohemians and Moravians, who have the same percentage as the English.

In the group who were farmers and farm laborers abroad the lowest figures are shown by the races of the older immigrants, the percentage of the English, Scotch, and Welsh being, relative to other races, very low. On the other hand, the Croatians and Lithuanians have the greatest proportion, over 85 per cent; only one other race, the Roumanian, having above 80 per cent. Those races showing between 70 and 80 per cent of their number to have been farmers or farm laborers abroad are Servians, Slovaks, Poles, Slovenians, and Magyars, while the Russians, Finns, South and North Italians, Irish, and Bohe-

mians and Moravians show between 60 and 70 per cent in these occupations. It will be observed, therefore, that among the more recent immigrants a greater proportion of the races were engaged in agricultural pursuits than in all other occupations combined.

Of the Russians 20.5 per cent were general laborers before coming to America, which is the highest percentage reported by any race. A larger proportion of Germans engaged in hand trades abroad is shown than for any other race, their figure being 14.8 per cent. The Scotch with 12.8 per cent come next. All other races show less than 10 per cent, the Lithuanians and Welsh coming last with less than 2 per cent in this class of occupations. Very few immigrants were engaged in trade prior to coming to the United States; no race showing as high as 4 per cent.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows the general occupation of females 16 years of age or over in the households studied, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 177.—*General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White	60	1.7	3.3	11.7	81.7	1.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	41	14.6	9.8	29.3	46.3	.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	81	1.2	2.5	.0	96.3	.0
German	35	2.9	.0	5.7	91.4	.0
Irish	33	3.0	.0	6.1	90.9	.0
Italian, North	47	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Italian, South	74	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Magyar	104	.0	.0	.0	99.0	1.0
Polish	84	.0	.0	1.2	98.8	.0
Roumanian	55	3.6	.0	.0	96.4	.0
Ruthenian	44	2.3	2.3	.0	95.5	.0
Servian	26	7.7	.0	.0	92.3	.0
Slovak	118	.0	.8	.0	99.2	.0
Grand total	895	2.1	1.5	3.6	92.2	.7
Total native-born of foreign father	86	10.5	8.1	22.1	57.0	2.3
Total native-born	146	6.8	6.2	17.8	67.1	2.1
Total foreign-born	749	1.2	.5	.8	97.1	.4

In this locality 92.2 per cent of the females for whom information was secured are reported at home, 2.1 per cent in domestic service, 1.5 per cent in trade, 3.6 per cent otherwise employed, and 0.7 per cent at school. It will be noted that the proportion of individuals at home is largest for those who are foreign-born, second for those who are native-born of native father, and smallest for the females of native birth and foreign father. On the other hand, the proportion

in domestic service, in trade, otherwise employed, or at school is in each case largest for the native-born of foreign father, second largest for the native-born of native father, and smallest for the foreign-born females. Only a fraction of a per cent of the foreign-born are reported in trade, in unspecified employments, or at school.

In the case of females of foreign birth the proportions at home range from 100 per cent for the North Italians and the South Italians and 99.2 per cent for the Slovaks to 91.4 per cent for the Germans and 90.9 per cent for the Irish. Of the native-born of Irish father but a relatively small proportion are shown at home. Seven and seven-tenths per cent of the Servian women are reported employed in domestic service, as compared with less than 4 per cent of the women of any other foreign race, and 14.6 per cent of the women native-born of Irish father. Less than 3 per cent of the Croatians, Ruthenians, or Slovaks and none of any other race are reported in trade, and only 1 per cent of the Magyars and none of any other race are reported at school.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the general occupation of males 16 years of age or over in the households studied, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 178.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel manufacturing.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	76	77.6	10.5	6.6	5.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	40	75.0	17.5	5.0	2.5
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	81.8	18.2	.0	.0
Croatian.....	234	76.5	21.8	1.7	.0
German.....	39	97.4	2.6	.0	.0
Irish.....	43	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	54	74.1	24.1	1.9	.0
Italian, South.....	133	54.1	42.9	3.0	.0
Magyar.....	170	84.1	11.2	4.7	.0
Polish.....	203	75.4	23.6	1.0	.0
Roumanian.....	106	85.8	10.4	3.8	.0
Ruthenian.....	92	84.8	12.0	3.3	.0
Servian.....	70	85.7	4.3	10.0	.0
Slovak.....	212	73.6	22.2	3.8	.5
Grand total.....	1,569	76.5	19.5	3.4	.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	78	67.9	21.8	5.1	5.1
Total native-born.....	154	72.7	16.2	5.8	5.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,415	77.0	19.9	3.1	.1

From the data presented in the preceding table it appears that of the males of this locality for whom information was secured 76.5 per cent are employed in the iron and steel industry, 19.5 per cent are otherwise employed, 3.4 per cent are at home, and 0.6 per cent are at school. The proportion of individuals employed in the iron and steel industry is slightly larger for those who were native-born of native father than for the foreign-born, and larger for the latter than for those who were native-born of foreign father, while the proportion otherwise employed is largest for those who were native-born of foreign father, second largest for the foreign-born, and smallest for those who were native-born of native father. Those who were native-born of native father have the largest, those native-born of foreign father the second, and the foreign-born the smallest, proportion of individuals at home and at school. Of the foreign-born, the Irish have the largest, and the South Italians the smallest, proportion of individuals employed in iron and steel manufacturing. It will be noted that all of the foreign-born Irish are so employed, as against only 75 per cent of those who were native-born of Irish father. The proportion of individuals employed outside the iron and steel industry ranges from 42.9 per cent of the South Italians and 24.1 per cent of the North Italians to 2.6 per cent of the Germans and zero per cent of the Irish. Of the Servians 10 per cent, as compared with less than 5 per cent of any other foreign race, are reported at home, and only a fraction of 1 per cent of the Slovaks and none of any other foreign race are at school.

STATUS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION COMPARED.

The following table shows the percentage of males 16 years of age or over engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of individual.

TABLE 179.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over engaged in the iron and steel manufacturing industry, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of individual.	Number employed.	Per cent—	
			In iron and steel manufacturing industry.	Otherwise employed.
Native-born, White	United States.....	67	88.1	11.9
Foreign-born, Irish.....	United States.....	37	81.1	18.9
	Abroad.....	43	100.0	.0

The preceding table shows all foreign-born Irish from whom information was secured engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel. Of employees who are native-born whites of native father, 88.1 per cent are employed in this industry while 81.1 per cent of employees who are native-born of Irish father are employed in the manufacture

of iron and steel. Employees who are native-born whites of native father and employees who are native-born of Irish father show 11.9 per cent of the former and 18.9 per cent of the latter who are employed otherwise than in the manufacture of iron and steel.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following table sets forth, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week:

TABLE 180.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	10,941	\$17.81	98.8	90.7	76.5	58.1	40.6	27.1	17.4	12.6
Negro.....	493	14.98	98.0	84.6	56.2	30.6	25.4	10.8	8.3	7.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
Austria-Hungary.....	216	12.77	94.4	75.0	47.2	24.1	10.2	3.7	1.4	.5
England.....	1,077	17.40	98.9	90.7	75.3	58.9	41.9	25.5	15.4	10.3
France.....	106	20.79	98.1	91.5	84.9	69.8	57.5	36.8	27.4	20.8
Germany.....	2,350	17.13	97.9	85.6	69.4	53.2	37.5	23.7	15.9	10.8
Ireland.....	1,850	17.07	98.4	89.0	73.4	56.1	39.8	25.4	15.4	9.7
Scotland.....	353	17.78	99.2	92.9	81.0	61.2	47.0	30.0	17.6	10.8
Wales.....	611	17.47	98.9	91.2	75.1	61.2	42.4	25.0	15.7	9.7
Foreign-born, by race:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	175	12.75	99.4	54.3	46.3	36.6	25.1	2.9	.6	.0
Croatian.....	2,311	11.46	99.8	60.3	23.9	9.8	3.3	1.7	1.0	.1
English.....	1,658	18.80	99.6	93.2	78.4	60.9	45.1	31.2	20.9	15.0
French.....	94	17.26	100.0	81.9	63.8	53.2	37.2	17.0	10.6	9.6
German.....	2,378	14.55	99.0	76.1	53.6	38.9	23.8	13.1	7.9	4.9
Greek.....	306	11.85	99.7	60.5	33.7	18.6	7.8	.3	.3	.3
Irish.....	1,670	15.85	99.0	84.5	67.4	44.4	29.6	17.1	10.8	8.4
Italian, North.....	749	12.01	99.5	64.2	34.8	19.1	8.7	1.3	.7	.1
Italian, South.....	962	11.83	98.8	68.3	31.1	13.0	6.3	1.1	.9	.2
Lithuanian.....	737	13.06	99.6	86.3	39.2	19.4	9.5	2.8	1.1	.4
Magyar.....	2,566	12.44	98.9	77.3	45.6	12.2	5.2	1.8	.6	.2
Polish.....	3,770	12.21	99.3	71.5	34.5	17.2	6.8	3.0	1.5	.7
Roumanian.....	688	11.24	99.7	64.1	21.4	8.1	1.7	.3	.0	.0
Russian.....	878	12.47	99.9	75.4	40.8	15.6	9.7	2.1	1.0	.8
Scottish.....	471	19.01	99.6	96.2	86.4	69.9	55.2	35.7	21.9	14.4
Servian.....	541	11.66	96.3	60.6	31.4	9.2	3.9	2.4	1.3	.2
Slovak.....	7,633	12.39	99.5	74.3	40.8	15.5	6.2	2.0	1.0	.3
Slovenian.....	521	11.89	97.5	63.1	35.1	16.3	7.3	2.3	.6	.2
Swedish.....	410	19.92	100.0	96.1	83.4	67.3	53.2	35.4	22.4	17.3
Welsh.....	954	22.15	99.8	95.7	86.1	70.5	59.1	47.8	39.7	30.6
Grand total.....	48,447	15.00	99.0	80.4	56.2	36.5	24.0	14.7	9.4	6.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	6,842	17.12	98.2	87.9	71.9	55.2	38.9	24.4	15.4	10.1
Total native-born.....	18,276	17.48	98.5	89.5	74.2	56.2	39.6	25.6	16.4	11.5
Total foreign-born.....	30,171	13.51	99.3	75.0	45.3	24.6	14.5	8.1	5.2	3.5

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

The preceding table contains data from 48,447 male employees 18 years of age or over, of whom 99 per cent earn \$7.50 or over per week; 80.4 per cent \$10 or over; 56.2 per cent \$12.50 or over; 36.5 per cent \$15 or over; 24 per cent \$17.50 or over; and 6.5 per cent \$25 or over each week. Generally the employees native-born of native father and those native-born of foreign father maintain a larger proportion of high wage-earners than those of foreign birth. There are striking exceptions, however, to this rule in particular cases.

With 92.9 per cent earning \$10 or over weekly the native-born males whose fathers were born in Scotland make the best showing among the employees native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary with 75 per cent being lowest of all. Of the foreign-born, 4 races, the Scotch, Swedish, Welsh, and English, all belonging to the older immigration, show over 90 per cent earning \$10 or over weekly. Those showing between 80 and 90 per cent are Lithuanians, Irish, and French, and those having less than 80 but more than 70 per cent are Magyars, Germans, Russians, Slovaks, and Poles. With between 60 and 70 per cent come the South and North Italians, Roumanians, Slovenians, Servians, Greeks, and Croatians, while the Bohemians and Moravians show only 54.3 per cent earning \$10 or over weekly. In general it may be said that there are almost as many persons earning less than \$12.50 per week as are earning that amount or more. Among persons native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in France show 84.9 per cent earning \$12.50 or over per week, while those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary show only 47.2 per cent earning in this classification.

Three races of the older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, the Scotch, Welsh, and Swedes, each with over 80 per cent, show the greatest proportion of persons earning \$12.50 or over each week, while the English fall just below with 78.4 per cent. The races with between 60 and 70 per cent are the Irish and the French, followed by the Germans with over 50 per cent. Each of the remaining races exhibits less than 50 per cent earning \$12.50 or more weekly, the lowest earning capacity being shown by the Roumanians with 21.4 per cent. Among those earning \$15 or over, \$17.50 or over, \$20 or over, \$22.50 or over, and \$25 or over each week, the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe throughout give evidence of greater earning capacity than more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Of the former class, the Welsh show the highest proportion, and the Germans the lowest, while with the latter class the Lithuanians and Bohemians and Moravians make the best showing, and the Croatians and Roumanians the most unfavorable.

Not only among the foreign-born, but also when compared with those who were native-born of native father and those who were native-born of foreign father, the Welsh, with over 30 per cent earning \$25 or over each week show by far the greatest earning ability. Among the foreign-born the Welsh are followed by the Swedes, English, Scotch, French, Irish, and Germans in the order named. Two races, the Bohemian and Moravian and the Roumanian, show none earning \$25 or over each week, and no race among the recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe has as much as 1 per cent whose earning capacity reaches \$25 or over weekly.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 181.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.					
			\$2.50 or over.	\$5 or over.	\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	557	\$8.41	99.8	92.8	51.7	24.4	9.7	3.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary.....	98	7.23	100.0	90.8	32.7	13.3	3.1	1.0
England.....	90	8.01	100.0	84.4	48.9	22.2	5.6	3.3
Germany.....	206	7.50	100.0	86.9	34.5	19.4	4.4	1.5
Ireland.....	117	7.99	99.1	93.2	47.0	17.1	6.8	2.6
Foreign-born, by race, Slovak.....	47	8.07	100.0	93.6	44.7	17.0	10.6	.0
Grand total.....	1,420	8.06	99.9	90.8	46.5	21.5	8.1	3.0
Total native-born of foreign father..	657	7.73	99.8	89.5	41.2	19.3	5.9	2.0
Total native-born.....	1,222	8.04	99.8	90.9	45.9	21.7	7.8	2.8
Total foreign-born.....	198	8.19	100.0	89.9	50.5	20.2	10.1	4.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Of the male employees 14 and under 18 years of age for whom information was secured almost all earn \$2.50 or over per week; 90.8 per cent earn \$5 or over; 46.5 per cent earn \$7.50 or over; 21.5 per cent earn \$10 or over; 8.1 per cent earn \$12.50 or over; and 3 per cent earn \$15 or over. The proportion of individuals earning \$5 or over, \$7.50 or over, and \$10 or over per week, respectively, is largest for the group native-born of native father, second largest for the foreign-born and smallest for the group native-born of foreign father, while the proportion of individuals earning \$12.50 or over and \$15 or over per week, respectively, is largest for the foreign-born, and larger for those who were native-born of native father than for those who were native-born of foreign father.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The table next presented shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, according to race and length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 182.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian:									
Under 5.....	1,387	99.6	53.6	15.9	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
5 to 9.....	683	100.0	68.8	32.4	17.1	6.1	4.0	2.3	.3
10 or over.....	241	100.0	74.7	46.1	23.7	9.5	2.1	.4	.0
English:									
Under 5.....	199	100.0	92.0	68.8	36.7	18.6	9.0	4.0	.5
5 to 9.....	108	100.0	93.5	75.0	52.8	37.0	20.4	10.2	2.8
10 or over.....	1,351	99.5	93.3	80.1	65.1	49.7	35.3	24.3	18.1
German:									
Under 5.....	428	98.8	63.8	34.8	22.0	7.5	2.3	.7	.2
5 to 9.....	355	100.0	81.4	55.5	41.4	21.4	6.8	1.7	.6
10 or over.....	1,595	98.9	78.2	58.2	42.8	28.7	17.4	11.2	7.1
Greek:									
Under 5.....	246	99.6	56.9	29.7	15.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	38	100.0	81.6	52.6	34.2	18.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
10 or over.....	22	100.0	63.6	45.5	31.8	18.2	.0	.0	.0
Irish:									
Under 5.....	138	100.0	86.2	59.4	29.7	20.3	6.5	.7	.7
5 to 9.....	172	99.4	90.1	77.3	44.8	26.7	10.5	7.6	5.8
10 or over.....	1,360	98.9	83.6	67.0	45.9	31.0	19.0	12.2	9.5
Italian, North:									
Under 5.....	287	99.7	50.5	21.6	10.5	5.2	.3	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	296	99.0	69.6	40.5	21.6	8.8	.7	.7	.0
10 or over.....	166	100.0	78.3	47.6	29.5	14.5	4.2	1.8	.6
Italian, South:									
Under 5.....	428	97.4	57.7	20.6	7.2	2.8	.5	.2	.0
5 to 9.....	337	99.7	70.9	37.1	18.1	9.8	1.2	.9	.0
10 or over.....	197	100.0	86.8	43.7	16.8	8.1	2.5	2.5	1.0
Lithuanian:									
Under 5.....	291	99.3	84.5	26.8	10.0	4.8	.7	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	247	99.6	88.3	44.1	20.6	9.7	3.6	1.2	.4
10 or over.....	199	100.0	86.4	51.3	31.7	16.1	5.0	2.5	1.0
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	1,261	98.7	71.5	37.7	7.1	2.9	1.1	.3	.1
5 to 9.....	874	99.3	84.0	52.4	14.0	6.8	2.1	.6	.1
10 or over.....	431	98.6	80.7	54.8	23.7	8.6	3.2	1.4	.5
Polish:									
Under 5.....	1,668	98.7	64.2	21.3	8.8	1.9	.5	.1	.0
5 to 9.....	1,202	99.8	76.5	44.0	23.0	7.0	2.1	.8	.2
10 or over.....	900	99.7	78.2	46.3	25.0	15.4	8.9	4.9	2.6
Roumanian:									
Under 5.....	587	99.7	60.3	16.7	5.5	1.0	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	97	100.0	86.6	47.4	24.7	6.2	1.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian:									
Under 5.....	570	99.8	72.3	32.5	10.0	6.1	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	216	100.0	82.4	56.9	25.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	.9
10 or over.....	92	100.0	78.3	54.3	27.2	19.6	10.9	6.5	5.4
Scotch:									
Under 5.....	83	100.0	95.2	80.7	53.0	44.6	22.9	8.4	2.4
5 to 9.....	46	100.0	95.7	95.7	73.9	58.7	32.6	13.0	4.3
10 or over.....	342	99.4	96.5	86.5	73.4	57.3	39.2	26.3	18.7

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 182.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States—Contd.

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Servian:									
Under 5.....	281	94.0	52.7	23.8	4.3	1.1	.4	.4	0.0
5 to 9.....	200	99.0	68.5	39.0	13.0	6.5	4.0	2.0	.0
10 or over.....	60	98.3	71.7	41.7	20.0	8.3	6.7	3.3	1.7
Slovak:									
Under 5.....	2,905	99.3	62.1	25.7	6.3	1.9	.2	(a)	(a)
5 to 9.....	2,565	99.6	78.9	45.9	17.2	6.0	1.5	.7	.1
10 or over.....	2,163	99.6	85.2	55.2	25.8	12.1	5.2	2.5	.7
Slovenian:									
Under 5.....	230	95.7	53.0	27.0	7.4	1.7	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	189	98.9	71.4	40.7	24.9	13.2	4.2	.5	.0
10 or over.....	102	99.0	70.6	43.1	20.6	8.8	3.9	2.0	1.0
Swedish:									
Under 5.....	39	100.0	94.9	71.8	51.3	38.5	12.8	5.1	.0
5 to 9.....	103	100.0	95.1	85.4	71.8	58.3	43.7	29.1	20.4
10 or over.....	268	100.0	96.6	84.3	67.9	53.4	35.4	22.4	18.7
Welsh:									
Under 5.....	38	100.0	94.7	71.1	39.5	26.3	18.4	15.8	.0
5 to 9.....	36	100.0	100.0	88.9	55.6	38.9	22.2	16.7	.0
10 or over.....	880	99.8	95.6	86.6	72.5	61.4	50.1	41.7	33.2

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The foregoing table shows that the earning capacity of the individual is greatly increased by length of residence, or in other words, earnings increase as the period of residence is extended. It will be observed that in most instances the percentage of each race earning each specified amount is higher for those with a residence of from five to nine years than for those with a residence of under five years, and that individuals who have been in this country ten years or over show a higher percentage of persons earning each specified amount per week than those with a residence of from five to nine years. This is most noticeable in the increase in the percentage of individuals earning \$22.50 or over and \$25 or over per week.

Some exceptions to this general rule will be noted. Croatians exhibit a higher percentage with a residence of from five to nine years earning \$20 or over, \$22.50 or over, and \$25 or over per week than those with a residence of ten years or over. Greeks with a residence of from five to nine years exhibit a higher percentage of persons earning each specified amount per week than individuals of the same race with a residence of ten years or over. Swedes show greater proportions with a residence of from five to nine years earning \$12.50 or over per week and each following specified amount than those with a residence of ten years or over. Several other races exhibit instances where the per cent of individuals with a residence of from five to nine years is higher earning certain specified amounts than is shown for those with a residence of ten years or over. These instances, however, are comparatively few, and most of the races follow the general rule that the per cent of individuals earning each specified amount per week increases with the length of residence.

The table following shows, by race and length of residence in the United States, the per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years

of age or over earning each specified amount per week, the races being arranged under each period of residence:

TABLE 183.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian.....	1,387	99.6	53.6	15.9	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
English.....	199	100.0	92.0	68.8	36.7	18.6	9.0	4.0	.5
German.....	428	98.8	63.8	34.8	22.0	7.5	2.3	.7	.2
Greek.....	246	99.6	56.9	29.7	15.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	138	100.0	86.2	59.4	29.7	20.3	6.5	.7	.7
Italian, North.....	287	99.7	50.5	21.6	10.5	5.2	.3	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	428	97.4	57.7	20.6	7.2	2.8	.5	.2	.0
Lithuanian.....	291	99.3	84.5	26.8	10.0	4.8	.7	.0	.0
Magyar.....	1,261	98.7	71.5	37.7	7.1	2.9	1.1	.3	.1
Polish.....	1,668	98.7	64.2	21.3	8.8	1.9	.5	.1	.0
Roumanian.....	587	99.7	60.3	16.7	5.5	1.0	.2	.0	.0
Russian.....	570	99.8	72.3	32.5	10.0	6.1	.2	.0	.0
Scotch.....	83	100.0	95.2	80.7	53.0	44.6	22.9	8.4	2.4
Servian.....	281	94.0	52.7	23.8	4.3	1.1	.4	.4	.0
Slovak.....	2,905	99.3	62.1	25.7	6.3	1.9	.2	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	230	95.7	53.0	27.0	7.4	1.7	.0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	39	100.0	94.9	71.8	51.3	38.5	12.8	5.1	.0
Welsh.....	38	100.0	94.7	71.1	39.5	26.3	18.4	15.8	.0

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Croatian.....	683	100.0	68.8	32.4	17.1	6.1	4.0	2.3	0.3
English.....	108	100.0	93.5	75.0	52.8	37.0	20.4	10.2	2.8
German.....	355	100.0	81.4	55.5	41.4	21.4	6.8	1.7	.6
Greek.....	38	100.0	81.6	52.6	34.2	18.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Irish.....	172	99.4	90.1	77.3	44.8	26.7	10.5	7.6	5.8
Italian, North.....	296	99.0	69.6	40.5	21.6	8.8	.7	.7	.0
Italian, South.....	337	99.7	70.9	37.1	18.1	9.8	1.2	.9	.0
Lithuanian.....	247	99.6	88.3	44.1	20.6	9.7	3.6	1.2	.4
Magyar.....	874	99.3	84.0	52.4	14.0	6.8	2.1	.6	.1
Polish.....	1,202	99.8	76.5	44.0	23.0	7.0	2.1	.8	.2
Roumanian.....	97	100.0	86.6	47.4	24.7	6.2	1.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	216	100.0	82.4	56.9	25.5	14.8	3.2	1.4	.9
Scotch.....	46	100.0	95.7	95.7	73.9	58.7	32.6	13.0	4.3
Servian.....	200	99.0	68.5	39.0	13.0	6.5	4.0	2.0	.0
Slovak.....	2,565	99.6	78.9	45.9	17.2	6.0	1.5	.7	.1
Slovenian.....	189	98.9	71.4	40.7	24.9	13.2	4.2	.5	.0
Swedish.....	103	100.0	95.1	85.4	71.8	58.3	43.7	29.1	20.4
Welsh.....	36	100.0	100.0	88.9	55.6	38.9	22.2	16.7	.0

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian.....	241	100.0	74.7	46.1	23.7	9.5	2.1	0.4	0.0
English.....	1,351	99.5	93.3	80.1	65.1	49.7	35.3	24.3	18.1
German.....	1,595	98.9	78.2	58.2	42.8	28.7	17.4	11.2	7.1
Greek.....	22	100.0	63.6	45.5	31.8	18.2	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	1,360	98.9	83.6	67.0	45.9	31.0	19.0	12.2	9.5
Italian, North.....	166	100.0	78.3	47.6	29.5	14.5	4.2	1.8	.6
Italian, South.....	197	100.0	86.8	43.7	16.8	8.1	2.5	2.5	1.0
Lithuanian.....	199	100.0	86.4	51.3	31.7	16.1	5.0	2.5	1.0
Magyar.....	431	98.6	80.7	54.8	23.7	8.6	3.2	1.4	.5
Polish.....	900	99.7	78.2	46.3	25.0	15.4	8.9	4.9	2.6
Roumanian.....	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Russian.....	92	100.0	78.3	54.3	27.2	19.6	10.9	6.5	5.4
Scotch.....	342	99.4	96.5	86.5	73.4	57.3	39.2	26.3	18.7
Servian.....	60	98.3	71.7	41.7	20.0	8.3	6.7	3.3	1.7
Slovak.....	2,163	99.6	85.2	55.2	25.8	12.1	5.2	2.5	.7
Slovenian.....	102	99.0	70.6	43.1	20.6	8.8	3.9	2.0	1.0
Swedish.....	268	100.0	96.6	84.3	67.9	53.4	35.4	22.4	18.7
Welsh.....	880	99.8	95.6	86.6	72.5	61.4	50.1	41.7	33.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The first division of the foregoing table shows the earnings of persons who have resided in this country for less than five years. It is worthy of note that in each specified amount of earnings, except \$22.50 or over per week, the Scotch show either the highest proportion or a proportion equal to that shown by any other race. With the exception of the English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh, all of the races studied show a small proportion of persons earning under \$7.50 per week. Among the races named none of the employees studied earn less than that amount. Less than 10 per cent of the English, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh iron and steel workers earn under \$10 per week. On the other hand, fully 40 per cent of the Croatians, Greeks, North and South Italians, Servians, and Slovenians earn weekly less than \$10. The Croatians exhibit the smallest proportion earning \$12.50 or over each week. The percentage for that race is 15.9, leaving 84.1 per cent earning less than the specified amount. Of the Scotch and Swedish employees studied over 50 per cent earn at least \$15 per week. The English, German, Irish, Magyar, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh are the only races having over 1 per cent who earn as much as \$20 or more weekly. The Welsh have the largest proportion who earn \$22.50 or over, and the Scotch is the only race showing over 1 per cent who earn as much as \$25 per week or over.

Of the persons studied who have resided in the United States from five to nine years, none of the Croatians, English, Germans, Greeks, Roumanians, Russians, Scotch, Swedes, and Welsh earn under \$7.50 per week, and the proportion among the other races of employees earning below that amount is exceedingly small. Among those earning \$10 or over each week, the Welsh show the highest proportion and the Servians the smallest. Of those who earn not less than \$22.50 weekly it is seen that the English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, and Welsh are the only races studied that show more than 5 per cent. The smallest proportion next to the Roumanians, who have none, is shown by the Slovenians. The Swedes exhibit the largest proportion, earning not less than \$25 per week, while none of the North and South Italians, Roumanians, Servians, Slovenians, and Welsh are in this class.

Of the iron and steel workers of foreign birth who have been in this country ten years or longer, the Welsh show the greatest proportion who earn \$25 or over each week. The Croatians and Greeks have no persons earning that amount. Of those who earn not less than \$12.50 weekly, it is important to note that the Welsh show the highest, while the Servians exhibit the smallest proportion.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The table following shows husbands of the families studied who were at work and the average amount earned by them during the year preceding the collection of data. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 184.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White	48	43	42	97.7	\$754
Native-born of foreign father by race of father:					
German.....	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
Irish.....	11	11	11	(b)	804
Welsh.....	2	2	2	(b)	(b)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	18	16	(b)	351
Croatian.....	73	72	71	98.6	455
German.....	27	26	26	100.0	448
Hebrew.....	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
Irish.....	31	26	26	100.0	467
Italian, North.....	36	36	35	97.2	408
Italian, South.....	58	57	57	100.0	421
Magyar.....	94	90	89	98.9	362
Polish.....	74	74	73	98.6	420
Roumanian.....	49	49	49	100.0	393
Ruthenian.....	36	36	36	100.0	436
Servian.....	28	28	27	96.4	289
Slovak.....	102	101	97	96.0	416
Welsh.....	11	10	10	(b)	622
Grand total.....	700	681	669	98.2	441
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	14	14	(b)	732
Total native-born.....	62	57	56	98.2	748
Total foreign-born.....	638	624	613	98.2	413

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 681 husbands, in the 700 families selected for study in the above table, 98.2 per cent are at work and earn an average of \$441 per year. The foreign-born husbands report a slightly larger proportion of husbands at work than those native-born of native father, but their average annual earnings are much lower, being \$413 for the former and \$754 for the latter. Of the several foreign-born races, the German, Irish, South Italian, Roumanian, and Ruthenian each show the entire number of husbands to be at work, while each other race has a certain proportion who are idle. The proportion ranging from 4 per cent, as shown by the Slovaks, to 1.1 per cent, as shown by the Magyars. The Welsh show the highest and the Servians the lowest average earnings.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, earnings per year of male heads of families:

TABLE 185.—Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						Per cent earning—					
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1000.
Native-born of native father, White	42	\$754	1	4	11	15	23	29	2.4	9.5	26.2	35.7	54.8	69.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
German	1	(a)					1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	11	804				3	7	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh	2	(a)			1		2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:														
Bohemian and Moravian	16	351	3	3	11	14	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian	71	455	1	7	27	59	69	71	1.4	9.9	38.0	83.1	97.2	100.0
German	26	448	1	5	11	19	26	26	3.8	19.2	42.3	73.1	100.0	100.0
Hebrew	1	(a)						1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	26	467	1	3	11	19	23	25	3.8	11.5	42.3	73.1	88.5	96.2
Italian, North	35	408	1	5	16	29	34	35	2.9	14.3	45.7	82.9	97.1	100.0
Italian, South	57	421		6	28	48	56	57	.0	10.5	49.1	84.2	98.2	100.0
Magyar	89	362	5	22	52	80	88	89	5.6	24.7	58.4	89.9	98.9	100.0
Polish	73	420	3	12	39	56	70	72	4.1	16.4	53.4	80.8	95.9	98.6
Roumanian	49	393	3	13	25	40	48	49	6.1	26.5	51.0	81.6	98.0	100.0
Ruthenian	36	436	1	4	17	28	35	36	2.8	11.1	47.2	77.8	97.2	100.0
Servian	27	289	3	6	20	27	27	27	11.1	22.2	74.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak	97	416	3	14	46	80	95	96	3.1	14.4	47.4	82.5	97.9	99.0
Welsh	10	622	1	2	4	7	8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total	669	441	27	106	319	529	627	651	4.0	15.8	47.7	79.1	93.7	97.3
Total native-born of foreign father	14	732			1	5	10	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born	56	748	1	4	12	20	33	42	1.8	7.1	21.4	35.7	58.9	75.0
Total foreign-born	613	413	26	102	307	509	594	609	4.2	16.6	50.1	83.0	96.9	99.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality, the proportion of male heads of families, for whom information was secured, earning under \$100, under \$200, under \$400, under \$600, under \$800, and under \$1,000 per year, respectively, is considerably larger for persons who are foreign-born than for those who are native-born of native father. Consequently the average yearly earnings reported are largest for persons native-born of native father, and very much smaller for those who are foreign-born. Those who are native-born of foreign father show an average slightly below the native-born of native father.

In the case of the foreign-born, the highest average yearly earnings are reported for the Welsh, and the smallest are reported for the Servians.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the yearly earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied who are working for wages. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 186.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	64	\$677	7	18	28	51	10.9	28.1	43.8	79.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)	.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	5	(a)	1	2	3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	28	647	4	9	13	24	14.3	32.1	46.4	85.7
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	2	(a)	.....	1	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	8	(a)	1	3	8	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	19	394	3	13	16	18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	4	(a)	1	3	4	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	220	350	52	136	199	220	23.6	61.8	90.5	100.0
German.....	37	410	8	19	29	37	21.6	51.4	78.4	100.0
Hebrew.....	3	(a)	.....	1	2	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	43	621	5	15	25	34	11.6	34.9	58.1	79.1
Italian, North.....	45	395	5	23	39	45	11.1	51.1	86.7	100.0
Italian, South.....	98	360	18	59	89	98	18.4	60.2	90.8	100.0
Magyar.....	157	316	59	105	144	157	37.6	66.9	91.7	100.0
Polish.....	194	327	57	134	176	193	29.4	69.1	90.7	99.5
Roumanian.....	100	345	28	62	90	100	28.0	62.0	90.0	100.0
Russian.....	2	(a)	.....	1	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	86	376	15	50	76	86	17.4	58.1	88.4	100.0
Servian.....	60	278	15	51	59	60	25.0	85.0	98.3	100.0
Slovak.....	188	380	31	105	164	187	16.5	55.9	87.2	99.5
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	14	671	3	5	8	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,384	384	313	819	1,180	1,353	22.6	59.2	85.3	97.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	49	553	6	18	30	45	12.2	36.7	61.2	91.8
Total native-born.....	113	623	13	36	58	96	11.5	31.9	51.3	84.9
Total foreign-born.....	1,271	363	300	783	1,122	1,257	23.6	61.6	88.3	98.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The greater proportion, or 59.2 per cent, of the total number of males 18 years of age or over earn annually less than \$400. Of the foreign-born the Irish is the only race of which the greater proportion earn \$400 or more. Relatively low earnings are most general among the Magyars and Servians.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table following shows the percentage of families having a total annual income of each specified amount; also the average annual family income. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 187.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
			Native-born of native father, White.....	48	\$934	8.3	22.9	39.6	64.6	89.6
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	73	784	9.6	32.9	47.9	74.0	91.8
German.....	27	846	7.4	18.5	63.0	74.1	85.2
Irish.....	31	754	16.1	32.3	61.3	77.4	90.3
Italian, North.....	36	488	25.0	55.6	83.3	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	58	513	13.8	51.7	89.7	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	94	540	26.6	52.1	81.9	91.5	96.8
Polish.....	74	543	17.6	54.1	74.3	91.9	100.0
Roumanian.....	49	892	12.2	34.7	51.0	67.3	83.7
Ruthenian.....	36	598	8.3	44.4	75.0	94.4	97.2
Servian.....	28	575	25.0	50.0	75.0	85.7	96.4
Slovak.....	102	509	20.6	51.0	87.3	96.1	100.0
Grand total.....	700	647	16.7	43.4	70.3	86.1	95.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	743	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	62	891	6.5	24.2	43.5	71.0	90.3
Total foreign-born.....	638	624	17.7	45.3	72.9	87.6	95.6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the above table it appears that \$647 is the average yearly income of the 700 families covered by this inquiry. The average for families whose heads are foreign-born is slightly below this amount, and that of families whose heads are native-born of native father considerably above it. Among the foreign-born the Roumanians have the lowest percentage having incomes under \$1,000, the Croatians the lowest of those whose income is below \$750, the Germans the lowest percentage of those below \$500 and below \$300, and the Magyars have the largest proportion of families with annual incomes under \$200.

WIVES AT WORK.

The next table enumerates the wives who were employed outside the home. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 188.—Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	48	48	3	6.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
German.....	1	1		(b)
Irish.....	11	11		(b)
Welsh.....	2	2		(b)
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	18		(b)
Croatian.....	73	73		.0
German.....	27	27	4	14.8
Hebrew.....	1	1		(b)
Irish.....	31	31	1	3.2
Italian, North.....	36	36		.0
Italian, South.....	58	58		.0
Magyar.....	94	94		.0
Polish.....	74	74		.0
Roumanian.....	49	49	1	2.0
Ruthenian.....	36	36		.0
Servian.....	28	28	2	7.1
Slovak.....	102	101		.0
Welsh.....	11	11	1	(b)
Grand total.....	700	699	12	1.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	14		(b)
Total native-born.....	62	62	3	4.8
Total foreign-born.....	638	637	9	1.4

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 699 wives concerning whom information was obtained in this locality, 1.7 per cent are at work. As between the foreign-born wives and those native-born of native father, it will be noted that a very much larger proportion of the latter than the former are at work. Of the foreign-born wives at work the Germans report a very much larger proportion than do the Servians, who in turn report a much larger proportion of wives at work than do the Irish or Roumanians.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the yearly earnings of females 18 years of age or over working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 189.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father, White	10	\$280	2	3	9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian	3	(a)	3	3	3
German	4	(a)	4	4	4
Irish	19	263	6	8	17
Italian, North	1	(a)		1	↓
Welsh	1	(a)			
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian	1	(a)	1	1	1
German	3	(a)	2	3	3
Irish	2	(a)	2	2	2
Roumanian	1	(a)	1	1	1
Servian	2	(a)	1	2	2
Welsh	1	(a)	1	1	1
Grand total	48	230	23	29	44
Total native-born of foreign father	28	235	13	16	25
Total native-born	38	247	15	19	34
Total foreign-born	10	164	8	10	10

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the females 18 years of age or over working for wages, the average yearly earnings were \$230. The women native-born of native father have the maximum average yearly earnings of \$280, and the greater number of this nativity group earn under \$400. Foreign-born women show average earnings of \$164 per year, and all but 2 of this nativity group earn under \$200. The women native-born of foreign father average \$235 annually, and the greater number earn less than \$300.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The tables next presented show the number and percentage of families in which the wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, according to yearly earnings of husband and general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 190.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400. ^c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	43	12	4	27	8	2	1	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German	1			1				
Irish	11		3	8				
Welsh	2	1	1					
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian	18	13	3	2				
Croatian	72	28	32	12	59	26	24	9
German	26	11	8	7	16	8	4	4
Hebrew	1			1				
Irish	26	11	8	7	2	1	1	
Italian, North	36	17	13	6	21	8	10	3
Italian, South	57	28	20	9	42	20	16	6
Magyar	90	53	28	9	49	30	17	2
Polish	74	40	20	14	42	21	11	10
Roumanian	49	25	15	9	45	21	15	9
Ruthenian	36	17	11	8	25	12	6	7
Servian	28	21	7		25	18	7	
Slovak	100	49	34	17	39	24	12	3
Welsh	10	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Grand total	680	330	210	140	376	192	125	59
Total native-born of foreign father	14	1	4	9				
Total native-born	57	13	8	36	8	2	1	5
Total foreign-born	623	317	202	104	368	190	124	54

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of these selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

^b This column includes 11 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^c This column includes 4 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 191.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	16.7	(b)	18.5	18.6
Foreign-born:				
Croatian	92.9	75.0	75.0	81.9
German	72.7	50.0	57.1	61.5
Irish	9.1	12.5	.0	7.7
Italian, North	47.1	76.9	50.0	58.3
Italian, South	71.4	80.0	66.7	73.7
Magyar	56.6	60.7	22.2	54.4
Polish	52.5	55.0	71.4	56.8
Roumanian	84.0	100.0	100.0	91.8
Ruthenian	70.6	54.5	87.5	69.4
Servian	85.7	100.0		89.3
Slovak	49.0	35.3	17.6	39.0
Grand total	58.2	59.5	42.1	55.3
Total native-born of foreign father	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born	15.4	12.5	13.9	14.0
Total foreign-born	59.9	61.4	51.9	59.1

^a This column includes 4 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total figures of these tables show 58.2 per cent of wives working or keeping boarders or lodgers whose husbands' annual earnings are under \$400, while 59.5 per cent of those whose husbands' incomes are above \$400 but less than \$600, and 42.1 per cent of the wives of husbands earning \$600 or over a year, are similarly engaged. A general total of 55.3 per cent of all wives, regardless of husbands' income, are working or keeping boarders or lodgers. In all cases there is a higher percentage of wives in foreign-born families thus employed than in those native-born.

Of the foreign races where the husbands' income is under \$400, the Croatians lead with 92.9 per cent of the wives employed or keeping boarders or lodgers, while the Irish show the smallest proportion, having but 9.1 per cent. Two races, Roumanian and Servian, have each 100 per cent of wives employed or keeping boarders or lodgers where the husband earns between \$400 and \$600 annually. Under the column designating husbands with incomes over \$600, whose wives are working or keeping boarders or lodgers, it is noticed that no Irish are reported, but 100 per cent is shown for the Roumanians.

Regardless of income of husband, more Roumanian wives are employed or keeping boarders or lodgers than are those of any other race, while the Irish have the smallest representation in this respect. More than 80 per cent of Servian and Croatian wives work or keep boarders or lodgers. More than 70 per cent of the South Italian wives are wage-earners or keep boarders or lodgers. The German percentage is 61.5, and with the North Italians, Poles, and Magyars, the figure is between 50 and 60 per cent, while of the Slovaks there are 39 per cent, and the Irish come last, with 7.7 per cent of wives working or keeping boarders or lodgers.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The table next submitted shows the percentage of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 192.—Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White	48	87.5	6.3	25.0	14.6	10.4
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	73	97.3	.0	1.4	82.2	1.4
German	27	96.3	14.8	22.2	48.1	37.0
Irish	31	83.9	3.2	54.8	3.2	9.7
Italian, North	36	97.2	.0	5.6	58.3	16.7
Italian, South	58	98.3	.0	6.9	72.4	8.6
Magyar	94	94.7	.0	11.7	55.3	11.7
Polish	74	98.6	.0	5.4	56.8	14.9
Roumanian	49	100.0	2.0	6.1	89.8	10.2
Ruthenian	36	100.0	.0	2.8	69.4	2.8
Servian	28	96.4	7.1	.0	85.7	3.6
Slovak	102	95.1	.0	9.8	39.2	15.7
Grand total	700	95.6	1.7	12.4	53.3	13.0
Total native-born of foreign father	14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born	62	90.3	4.8	21.0	11.3	8.1
Total foreign-born	638	96.1	1.4	11.6	57.4	13.5

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of the 700 families studied in this locality, 95.6 per cent have an income from earnings of husband, 53.3 per cent have an income from payments of boarders or lodgers, 12.4 per cent from the contributions of children, only 1.7 per cent from the earnings of wife, and 13 per cent have an income from sources not specified.

With the exception of the Roumanians and Ruthenians, a small proportion of the families of each foreign race have no income from the earnings of husband. As regards those having an income from earnings of wife, the Germans show a larger proportion than do the Servians, Irish, or Roumanians. No Servian families have an income from contributions of children, while the Irish, with 54.8 per cent having an income from this source, show the largest proportion. The small proportion of Irish families—3.2 per cent—having an income from payments of boarders or lodgers is in striking contrast with the proportion shown by any other race. The largest proportion of foreign families having an income from this source is shown by the Roumanians, while the smallest proportion, with the exception of the Irish, is shown by the Slovaks. Following the Roumanians are the Servians, the Croatians, the South Italians, and Ruthenians. Thus it will be seen that, with the exception of the Irish, each race shows a larger proportion of families supplementing the earnings of husbands from this than from any other source. From sources not specified, 37 per cent of the German, as compared with 1.4 per cent of the Croatian families, have an income.

The table next presented shows the sources of family income in detail, each specified source being exclusive of all other sources. The presentation is by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 193.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families selected. ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—								
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White.....	48	47.9	4.2	14.6	12.5	2.1	6.3	2.1	0.0	10.4
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	73	17.8	.0	.0	76.7	.0	.0	.0	2.7	2.7
German.....	27	22.2	7.4	3.7	22.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	44.4
Irish.....	31	38.7	3.2	32.3	.0	.0	12.9	.0	.0	12.9
Italian, North.....	36	27.8	.0	2.8	52.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7
Italian, South.....	58	20.7	.0	1.7	63.8	.0	1.7	.0	.0	12.1
Magyar.....	94	31.9	.0	1.1	44.7	.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	18.1
Polish.....	74	29.7	.0	2.7	48.6	.0	.0	.0	1.4	17.6
Roumanian.....	49	8.2	2.0	.0	73.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.3
Ruthenian.....	36	27.8	.0	2.8	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Servian.....	28	10.7	3.6	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	3.6	7.1
Slovak.....	102	46.1	.0	2.0	29.4	.0	.0	.0	2.0	20.6
Grand total.....	700	30.3	1.1	4.4	44.7	.1	1.6	.4	1.0	16.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	62	58.1	3.2	12.9	9.7	1.6	4.8	1.6	.0	8.1
Total foreign-born.....	638	27.6	.9	3.6	48.1	.0	1.3	.3	1.1	17.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 700 families studied in this locality, 44.7 per cent have entire income from husband and boarders or lodgers, 30.3 per cent from husband alone, 4.4 per cent from husband and children.

Among the foreign-born, the proportion of Slovak families having entire income from husband is in excess of that shown by any other race. With the exception of small proportions of Germans, Servians, Irish, and Roumanians, the families of no race have entire income from husband and wife. No Croatian, Roumanian, or Servian, and, as compared with 32.3 per cent of the Irish, only very small proportions of families of the other races have entire income from husband and children. No Irish families have entire income from husband and boarders or lodgers—the largest proportion, or 76.7 per cent, having entire income from this source, being shown by the Croatians, while the smallest proportion, or 22.2 per cent, is shown by the Germans. Following the Croatians are the Servians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, South Italians, North Italians, Poles, Magyars, Slovaks, and Germans, in the order mentioned. From children, 12.9 per cent of the Irish families, as compared with 1.7 per cent of the South Italian, and 1.1 per cent of the Magyar, have entire income. With these exceptions, the families of no other race have entire income from this source.

Only a very small proportion of the Magyar families have entire income from children and boarders or lodgers, and only very small proportions of the Servian, Croatian, Slovak, Polish, and Magyar families have entire income from boarders or lodgers.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The relative importance of the several sources of family income is shown in the following table, which exhibits, by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of total yearly income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources:

TABLE 194.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	48	70.6	0.8	23.1	3.7	1.8
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	73	56.5	.0	.1	43.5	(b) 2.8
German.....	27	51.0	1.9	6.8	37.5	1.3
Irish.....	31	52.0	.6	44.9	1.3	1.3
Italian, North.....	36	81.3	.0	1.1	14.2	3.5
Italian, South.....	58	80.5	.0	4.8	14.2	.5
Magyar.....	94	63.5	.0	8.5	25.4	2.7
Polish.....	74	76.2	.0	1.2	20.4	2.1
Roumanian.....	49	44.0	.2	.8	54.7	.2
Ruthenian.....	36	72.9	.0	3.2	23.3	.6
Servian.....	28	48.4	2.7	.0	46.6	2.3
Slovak.....	102	77.7	.0	4.8	10.6	7.0
Grand total.....	700	65.1	.4	8.6	23.4	2.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total native-born.....	62	75.8	.6	19.0	3.0	1.5
Total foreign-born.....	638	63.6	.3	7.2	26.2	2.7

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

^c Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As regards the source of income of the 700 families studied in this locality, it will be noted that 65.1 per cent is derived from the earnings of husband, 23.4 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers, 8.6 per cent from the contributions of children, 0.4 per cent from earnings of wife, and 2.6 per cent from other sources.

Among the foreign-born it will be noted that, with the exception of the Roumanians and Servians, the largest proportion of the total income of each race is derived from the earnings of husband. Of the five races showing a proportion of the total income from the earnings of husband in excess of that shown in the total for all foreign-born families, the North Italians show the largest proportion, or 81.3, while the Ruthenians show the smallest, or 72.9 per cent. Of those showing a proportion below that indicated in the total, the range is from 63.5 per cent of the Magyars, to 44 per cent of the Roumanians.

With the exception of small proportions shown by the Roumanians, Irish, Germans, and Servians, no race shows a proportion of the total income derived from the earnings of wife. The Irish derive a very large proportion, or 44.9 per cent of their total income, from the contributions of children. As contrasted with this proportion of income shown by the Irish, the proportions shown by the other races are extremely low, the Servians deriving no income from this source. Only 1.3 per cent of the total income of the Irish families is derived from the payments of boarders or lodgers, as compared with 54.7 per cent of the income of the Roumanian families. As regards the proportion of total income derived from other sources, the Slovaks show the largest, or 7 per cent, while the smallest proportion, or 0.2 per cent, derived from this source is shown by the Roumanians.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Regularity of work—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for the employment of immigrants—[Text Tables 195 and 196 and General Table 82].

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

The usual number of hours worked per day and per week in the various departments of the steel plants in the Pittsburg district may be briefly stated as follows: Blast furnaces, twelve hours per day and seven days per week; unskilled or common labor, ten hours per day and six days per week; and all other departments, twelve hours per day and six days per week. Detailed discussion, as well as a presentation of hours of work by occupation, may be found in the material descriptive of working conditions of the representative communities which follow.^a

REGULARITY OF WORK.

The following table shows months worked during the past year by males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over and who were employed away from home. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 195.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White	67	46.3	65.7	83.6	97.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	35	34.3	45.7	74.3	88.6
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian	20	10.0	35.0	65.0	90.0
Croatian	224	33.9	50.0	70.5	91.1
German	38	7.9	44.7	73.7	92.1
Irish	43	23.3	55.8	81.4	93.0
Italian, North	48	37.5	62.5	87.5	97.9
Italian, South	113	45.1	57.5	85.8	91.2
Magyar	162	18.5	37.0	58.6	88.9
Polish	201	23.9	37.8	65.7	93.0
Roumanian	100	21.0	36.0	65.0	87.0
Ruthenian	87	35.6	54.0	81.6	94.3
Servian	63	7.9	23.8	68.3	93.7
Slovak	191	26.2	53.9	76.4	96.3
Grand total	1,457	28.3	47.2	72.8	92.5
Total native-born of foreign father	66	30.3	47.0	80.3	92.4
Total native-born	133	33.3	56.4	82.0	94.7
Total foreign-born	1,324	27.3	46.3	71.9	92.2

^a Chapter IV, Communities A (p. 375) and C (p. 641).

Of 1,457 individuals reporting complete data for the preceding table 28.3 per cent worked twelve months, 47.2 per cent worked nine months or over, 72.8 per cent worked six months or over, and 92.5 per cent worked three months or longer. It is seen that a slightly larger proportion of the native-born males of foreign father, and a considerably larger proportion of the native-born males of native father than of the foreign-born worked both nine months or over and twelve months. The difference in the proportion of native-born males of foreign father and the foreign-born who worked six months or over is greater than in other periods, while there is but a slight difference in the proportion of native-born males of native father and native-born of foreign father in this period. The difference between the proportion of native-born males of native father and native-born of foreign father and foreign-born who worked three months or over is but slight.

Of the foreign-born, the South Italians, with 45.1 per cent, show the largest proportion working twelve months, and the Germans and Servians, with only 7.9 per cent each, the smallest. The North Italians, with 62.5 per cent, have the largest proportion working nine months or longer, followed, in the order named, by the South Italians, Irish, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Croatians, all of which races show 50 per cent or more. Considerably more than 50 per cent of each race reporting worked six months or over, the North Italians, with 87.5 per cent, having the largest proportion and the Magyars, with 58.6 per cent, the smallest. Among those who worked three months or over, the North Italians, with 97.9 per cent, show the largest proportion, and the Roumanians, with 87 per cent, the smallest. All the males of foreign birth, except the Roumanians and Magyars, exhibit 90 per cent or more working three months or longer.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over in the households studied who were working for wages:

TABLE 196.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	52	6	11.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	(a)
English.....	2		(a)
German.....	4		(a)
Irish.....	24	4	16.7
Welsh.....	7		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	4	19.0
Bulgarian.....	2		(a)
Croatian.....	188		.0
German.....	39		.0

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 196.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Hebrew.....	12		(a)
Irish.....	43	9	20.9
Italian, North.....	51		.0
Italian, South.....	115	1	.9
Magyar.....	141	1	.7
Polish.....	177		.0
Roumanian.....	93		.0
Russian.....	1		(a)
Ruthenian.....	84		.0
Servian.....	52		.0
Slovak.....	177		.0
Welsh.....	13		(a)
Grand total.....	1,299	26	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	38	5	13.2
Total native-born.....	90	11	12.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,209	15	1.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon information secured from a total of 1,299 males, it will be seen that only 2 per cent are affiliated with trade unions. Of the native-born males of foreign father, a proportion of 13.2 per cent is shown, as compared with 11.5 per cent of those native-born of native father, and 1.2 per cent of the foreign-born males. The native white males born of native father, those native-born of Irish father, and the foreign-born Bohemians and Moravians and Irish alone showed proportions in excess of 1 per cent of males who belong to unions, the largest proportion, or 20.9 per cent, being shown by the foreign-born Irish, as compared with 19 per cent of the foreign-born Bohemians and Moravians, 16.7 per cent of the native-born Irish, and 11.5 per cent of the native white males of native father.

REASONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

The rapid expansion of the industry and the inability to secure other labor are the principal reasons assigned for the employment of the more recent immigrants in this district by those in authority at the various plants. The contention of many of the older employees and representatives of labor organizations, on the other hand, is that the more recent immigrants can and will work for lower wages; also that in times of labor unrest or "strikes" they have been used as an aid to the settlement. That as a result of strikes, the more recent immigrants are largely employed to fill vacancies caused either by the older employees voluntarily leaving the service or of being dismissed by the companies is not denied; but that they are employed at lower wages is denied; and in support of this denial the officials of these plants point to the fact that, with a few individual exceptions, the more recent immigrants are employed as unskilled, or "common" labor, and for such labor the same daily wage is paid each employee, regardless of race.

Year	Event
1776	Declaration of Independence
1781	Treaty of Paris
1787	Constitution signed
1791	Bill of Rights adopted
1800	Washington becomes first President
1802	Missouri Compromise
1812	War of 1812
1820	Admission of Missouri
1823	Monroe Doctrine
1845	Texas Annexation
1848	Texas Annexation (cont.)
1850	Compromise of 1850
1854	Kansas-Nebraska Act
1860	Lincoln elected President
1861	South secedes
1862	Emancipation Proclamation
1863	Gettysburg
1865	War ends
1868	Reconstruction begins
1870	Reconstruction ends
1876	Compromise of 1876
1890	Wreck of the Great Expectations
1896	Populist Party
1901	Spanish-American War
1903	Trust-busting
1908	Progressive Era
1914	World War I
1918	World War I (cont.)
1919	World War I (cont.)
1920	Prohibition
1929	Stock market crash
1933	New Deal
1939	World War II
1945	World War II (cont.)
1948	World War II (cont.)
1950	Cold War
1954	Desegregation
1960	John F. Kennedy
1963	Civil Rights
1968	Nixon
1970	Vietnam War
1973	Watergate
1976	Jimmy Carter
1980	Reagan
1981	Iranian Hostage Crisis
1982	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1983	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1984	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1985	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1986	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1987	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1988	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1989	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1990	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1991	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1992	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1993	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1994	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
1995	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
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2002	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2003	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2004	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2005	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2006	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2007	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2008	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2009	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2010	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2011	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2012	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2013	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2014	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2015	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2016	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2017	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2018	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2019	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2020	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)
2021	Iranian Hostage Crisis (cont.)

The following table shows the results of the election of 1800. The Federalist Party, led by John Adams, had won the presidency in 1789. However, in 1800, the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson, won the presidency. This was a significant shift in power and marked the beginning of the Jeffersonian era. The election was a close one, with Jefferson and Adams each receiving 73 electoral votes, and Aaron Burr receiving 30. The tie between Jefferson and Burr was broken by the House of Representatives, which chose Jefferson as the president.

The election of 1800 was a pivotal moment in American history. It demonstrated the power of the people and the importance of the electoral college. The Jeffersonian era was characterized by a focus on agriculture and a more limited role for the federal government. Jefferson's policies led to the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the United States. The Jeffersonian era also saw the rise of the Federalist Party, which advocated for a strong central government and a more active role for the federal government in the economy. The election of 1800 was a testament to the resilience of the young nation and the ability of the people to elect their preferred leader.

CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMPLOYERS' PREFERENCES FOR RACES.

Effect of the employment of immigrants upon former employees—Effect of the employment of immigrants upon the use of machinery—Employers' opinions of recent immigrants.

EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS UPON FORMER EMPLOYEES.

As previously stated in this report, whites native-born of native father, together with the foreign-born English, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, were the first employees of the various plants in this district. For some years the representatives of these races performed all labor, both skilled and unskilled, in and around each plant. As the plants expanded to meet the increased demand for their product, additional labor was required, and to meet this requirement, and for other reasons previously mentioned, the more recent immigrants were employed. This process has continued until at present the races above mentioned as unskilled, or "common" laborers, have been almost entirely supplanted by the more recent immigrant races. This displacement has not rested here, for although the progress of the more recent immigrants and their advancement into the more skilled occupations has been slow, it has nevertheless occurred. The extent of this advancement, however, varies not only as between the plants, but also as between the various races employed therein. By way of illustration, the Slovaks in plant No. 2 and the Slovaks and Croatians in plant No. 3 have shown greater progress, and consequently have been advanced over the representatives of the other more recent immigrant races. In these plants, quite a number have been made foremen of labor gangs, and a few have been made "shearmen" and "heaters."

In the coke works of plant No. 6, there are two Italian foremen. This is the only plant investigated in the district in which Italians were found employed other than as "common" laborers. In the mechanical department of plant No. 4, the Poles and Slovaks have advanced from helpers to millwrights and blacksmiths, while in the mills they are employed as levermen, boss bottom makers, assistant rollers, guide setters, and rollers. In plant No. 1, "German," "Austrian," and "Russian" Poles are working at the rolls and as heaters. The Slovaks have not advanced in this plant as have the other races; however, a majority of the engineers on the small locomotives are of this race. The progress of the Magyars at plant No. 5 is in striking contrast to the progress of the Magyars at any other plant. This is due to the fact that the Magyars were employed, in the first instance, in larger numbers at this plant than at any other, and to the further fact that

they have not been so migratory as is usually the case with the more recent immigrant races. Among the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks there are 2 rollers, 6 mechanics, and 4 heaters. In addition to these quite a number of each of these races are employed as assistants to others holding the above-mentioned positions. One native-born Magyar is an electrician, and several are employed as bricklayers, while as assistant yardmasters, two foreign born Magyars are employed. In nearly every instance, the representatives of the more recent immigrant races who have been advanced to the more skilled occupations are those who have long been employed at the plant; therefore, while it is true that a displacement of the native Americans and other English-speaking races, also the Germans, has to some extent occurred, this displacement and corresponding advancement may be more properly considered one of individuals than of races.

That the first generation of the more recent immigrant races will not become serious competitors of the native Americans, and of other English-speaking races, or the Germans, in the skilled occupations, is the opinion rather generally expressed by those in authority at the several plants in this district. This opinion is based upon two facts: (1) The inability of these people to speak English and their apparent indifference toward acquiring a knowledge of that language; and (2) the fact that they do not, upon the whole, remain sufficiently long in any one place to acquire a thorough knowledge of the work in hand. The same men hold an entirely different opinion as to the second generation. They have no hesitancy in stating that if the young men of native American or other English-speaking parents do not follow the same or similar occupations followed by those parents, the second generation of the more recent immigrants will eventually control the skilled positions in every department.

EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS UPON THE USE OF MACHINERY.

The introduction of machinery in certain departments has had the effect of decreasing the number of employees formerly required to turn out a certain product; and, to some extent, has resulted in the payment of lower wages. In this connection, two questions are naturally suggested: (1) Has the introduction of machinery lessened the cost of turning out a certain product? and (2) have a certain number of employees, as a result of new methods, been compelled to seek employment elsewhere? One in authority at one of the oldest plants in this district states that the cost of turning out a certain product has not been lessened by the introduction of machinery; and that although wages in some departments have decreased, the work in these departments is lighter under the new than under the older methods. In reply to the second question, officials recall that after steel supplanted iron and the advantages of using the product became generally known, it was not long before there was a large demand for it in every conceivable form. This demand, they say, necessitated the addition of many new departments, requiring an additional number of men to operate them. The resultant expansion, therefore, has led to the employment of a much larger number of men than has been affected by the introduction of machinery. While fewer men are required to turn out a certain product in some depart-

ments, because of new methods and the introduction of machinery; one department—the mechanical—as a result thereof has largely expanded.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

In a district where so many of the more recent immigrant races are employed and where the representatives of these races in no two plants are employed in equal proportions, opinions as regards their efficiency, progress, adaptability, etc., naturally vary. For this reason, it is considered best to present a brief résumé of the opinions expressed by officials of the several plants. In presenting these opinions, however, it must be remembered that only those races are considered which, because of the large number of representatives employed, have become an important factor in the operation of the plants. In plant No. 1, the "German" and "Austrian" Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, "Russian" Poles, and Magyars are preferred in the order named. The foremen in this plant claim that many of the immigrants now employed do not physically measure up to those of the same races previously employed. Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars is the order of preference in plant No. 2. The officials at this plant note very little difference in the other races employed. The Slovaks are considered the most intelligent, and, in the opinion of those who come in daily contact with them, will advance more rapidly than the others. Many of the Slovaks have purchased houses, which is always interpreted as making for a better citizenship and a permanent force from which to secure laborers. When there is any construction work to be done, Italians are usually employed.

In plant No. 3 only two of the more recent immigrant races are employed in sufficient numbers at present to enable those in authority to form any opinion of their relative merits. They have in the past, however, formed opinions of others, and the following, in so far as their efficiency, progress, and adaptability are concerned, is the order in which they are preferred: Slovaks, Magyars, Croatians, and Italians.

As to the tractability of the Slovaks, Magyars, and Croatians, there is no apparent difference, while, if a distinction as to the industriousness of these same races could be drawn, the Slovaks would be slightly favored. The Italians, on the other hand, are thought less of than any of the more recent immigrants, and are considered treacherous and hard to control. At plant No. 4 a very different opinion from that at plant No. 2 is expressed. In plant No. 4 the order of preference is as follows: Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, Lithuanians, Croatians, and Italians. The Poles are considered more intelligent and industrious. These qualities make for a higher state of efficiency, which in turn results in more rapid progress. They are also easily controlled.

It is claimed that there is very little difference between the Magyars, Lithuanians, and Croatians as to their adaptability, efficiency, or progress. They are all tractable, but none are considered very industrious. The Italians are the least favored, and, like those in the former plant, are considered treacherous and hard to control.

As regards the general efficiency and progress of the more recent immigrants, the officials at plant No. 5 prefer the Magyars, Poles,

and Slovaks, in the order named. As regards the adaptability of these same races, the position of the Poles and Magyars is reversed. As to their tractability there is little, if any, difference; but the Poles are considered more industrious than either the Magyars or Slovaks. Italians and Roumanians are also employed at this plant, but, as compared with the representatives of the other immigrant races, they are considered of little worth. The Roumanians, however, are considered more reliable than the Italians.

At plant No. 6, in every department except the coke works, in which the Italians so largely predominate, the men who have to deal with the more recent immigrants prefer them in the following order: Slovaks, Magyars, Croatians, and Roumanians. In this district this plant alone presents an exception to the general criticism of the Italians. This favorable comment is primarily due to the employment of two Italian foremen, who are intimately acquainted with the Italian population. It is claimed by the superintendent of this department that these foremen have exercised excellent judgment in selecting men from their own race, and that, as a result of this careful selection, far better results have been obtained than formerly.

CHAPTER VI.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 197 to 209 and General Tables 83 to 94].

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

Although the monthly rent payments of the iron and steel workers are important in connection with the question of cost of living, they are chiefly significant in their relation to standards of living for the reason that they afford an insight into living conditions within the households studied. The following table shows the average monthly rent payment per apartment, per room, and per person, according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 197.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father, White.....	27	\$12.33	\$2.31	\$2.75
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	75	12.02	2.94	1.09
German.....	21	9.91	2.24	1.12
Hebrew.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	23	8.09	1.75	1.39
Italian, North.....	27	10.65	2.57	1.52
Italian, South.....	46	10.18	2.35	1.42
Magyar.....	84	9.71	2.75	1.50
Polish.....	65	8.94	2.53	1.28
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	2.92	.96
Ruthenian.....	39	7.96	2.30	.97
Servian.....	29	11.28	2.68	1.13
Slovak.....	90	7.88	2.63	1.54
Welsh.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	593	10.25	2.58	1.29
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	31	12.12	2.28	2.74
Total foreign-born.....	562	10.15	2.61	1.25

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In 593 households reported in the above table, the average monthly rent for apartments is \$10.25 and the average per room \$2.58, each person paying an average of \$1.29. An analysis of the average rent per apartment, room, and person indicates that persons native-born of native father not only live in comparatively high-priced apartments but that the households are small, as evidenced by the high rate of \$2.75 per person. On the other hand, the Slovaks, North Italians, and Magyars among the foreign-born indicate the best living

conditions, the households of these races reporting relatively high rates of rent per person. None of these three races reports an average monthly apartment rent of more than \$10.65, yet the room rents rise to \$2.75 and the personal rent to \$1.54. In the case of the Croats and Servians, although the apartment and room rents are high, the personal rent is comparatively low, an evidence of a high degree of congestion among the households of these races. The Roumanians live in the most congested condition, for although they report the high apartment and room rents \$14.64 and \$2.92, respectively, they also report the minimum personal rent, \$0.96 per month. The Ruthenians also report a monthly personal rent of only \$0.97.

The series of tables next presented sets forth the range in monthly rent payments per apartment, per room, and per person. The first table submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment:

TABLE 198.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—				
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.
Native-born of native father, White.....	27	\$12.33	7.4	18.5	29.6	63.0	66.7
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	75	12.02	.0	9.3	17.3	56.0	80.0
German.....	21	9.91	14.3	47.6	47.6	66.7	71.4
Irish.....	23	8.09	8.7	47.8	65.2	91.3	95.7
Italian, North.....	27	10.65	3.7	7.4	40.7	81.5	81.5
Italian, South.....	46	10.18	.0	37.0	50.0	73.9	82.6
Magyar.....	84	9.71	14.3	31.0	40.5	76.2	88.1
Polish.....	65	8.94	6.2	26.2	50.8	92.3	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	8.0	14.0	20.0	36.0	50.0
Ruthenian.....	39	7.96	10.3	48.7	61.5	87.2	100.0
Servian.....	29	11.28	10.3	17.2	20.7	62.1	79.3
Slovak.....	90	7.88	10.0	53.3	68.9	94.4	98.9
Grand total.....	593	10.25	7.4	29.5	42.8	73.7	84.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	31	12.12	6.5	16.1	29.0	64.5	71.0
Total foreign-born.....	562	10.15	7.5	30.2	43.6	74.2	85.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table the majority of the 593 households covered pay \$10 or over monthly, a small proportion paying \$15 or over, and a still smaller proportion less than \$5. The greater proportion of the households, the heads of which are whites native-born of native father, pay less than \$12.50, but a comparatively large proportion pay \$15 or over. The larger number of the Irish, Polish, Ruthenian, and Slovak, and one-half of the South Italian, households have a monthly rent payment per apartment of less than \$10. One-half of the Roumanian households pay \$15 or over. None of the Polish or Ruthenian households pay as high as \$15, and the majority of the Slovaks pay less than \$7.50 each month for their apartments.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per room:

TABLE 199.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father, White.....	27	\$2.31	11.1	25.9	77.8	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	75	2.94	.0	4.0	46.7	88.0
German.....	21	2.24	4.8	23.8	71.4	100.0
Irish.....	23	1.75	17.4	39.1	95.7	100.0
Italian, North.....	27	2.57	.0	.0	74.1	100.0
Italian, South.....	46	2.35	.0	34.8	76.1	93.5
Magyar.....	84	2.75	1.2	7.1	50.0	90.5
Polish.....	65	2.53	.0	10.8	63.1	93.8
Roumanian.....	50	2.92	.0	6.0	60.0	80.0
Ruthenian.....	39	2.30	.0	20.5	82.1	100.0
Servian.....	29	2.68	.0	17.2	58.6	82.8
Slovak.....	90	2.63	.0	12.2	55.6	92.2
Grand total.....	593	2.58	1.5	13.8	62.7	92.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	31	2.28	9.7	25.8	80.6	100.0
Total foreign-born.....	562	2.61	1.1	13.2	61.7	91.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

For a total of 593 households paying rent the average rent per month per room is \$2.58. Less than 2 per cent of the total number of households pay under \$1 per room per month; 13.8 per cent pay under \$2; 92.1 per cent pay under \$4; and 7.9 per cent pay \$4 or over per room per month. The foreign-born show a smaller proportion in each specified rental than do the native-born. Of the foreign-born races, the Irish pay the smallest average rent per room per month, while the Croatians pay the largest average rent. The German, Irish, and Magyar races are the only ones that show any proportion of households paying under \$1. None of the North Italian households pay a rental of less than \$2 per room per month. The Irish show the largest proportion paying under that specified amount. Slightly more than 95 per cent of the Irish households pay under \$3 per room per month, and the Croatians show the smallest proportion of households paying under that amount. All of the German, Irish, North Italian, and Ruthenian households pay less than \$4 per room per month. The Roumanians show the smallest proportion of households paying under that amount. The Croatians and the Servians show 88 per cent and 82.8 per cent, respectively, paying under \$4.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per person.

TABLE 200.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father, White.....	27	\$2.75	11.1	25.9	51.9	81.5
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	75	1.09	30.7	89.3	97.3	97.3
German.....	21	1.12	23.8	66.7	81.0	100.0
Irish.....	23	1.39	26.1	69.6	87.0	91.3
Italian, North.....	27	1.52	3.7	77.8	96.3	96.3
Italian, South.....	46	1.42	21.7	69.6	91.3	95.7
Magyar.....	84	1.50	8.3	64.3	86.9	95.2
Polish.....	65	1.28	18.5	80.0	96.9	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	.96	52.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	39	.97	46.2	92.3	94.9	97.4
Servian.....	29	1.13	24.1	89.7	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	90	1.54	12.2	64.4	86.7	95.6
Grand total.....	593	1.29	21.8	73.2	90.2	96.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	31	2.74	9.7	25.8	48.4	77.4
Total foreign-born.....	562	1.25	22.4	75.8	92.5	97.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The amount of rent paid per month for each person, as shown by the above table, is under \$4 in 96 per cent of all the households, while 90.2 per cent of all the households pay less than \$3, 73.2 per cent less than \$2, and 21.8 per cent less than \$1 a month for each person. It will be noted that the proportion of households paying each specified rental is considerably higher for those the heads of which were foreign-born than for those the heads of which were native-born of native father, 75.8 per cent of the former as against only 25.9 per cent of the latter having a monthly rent payment under \$2 for each person. Of the foreign-born, the Ruthenian, households have the largest, and the Magyars the smallest proportion of households paying less than \$2 rent for each person. All of the Roumanian and Servian and more than 95 per cent of the Croatian, North Italian, and Polish households pay less than \$3 monthly for each person.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The extent to which boarders and lodgers appear in the households of iron and steel workers is exhibited in the table next presented, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and percentage of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 201.—Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	42	5	11.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	20		.0
Croatian	84	68	81.0
German	35	15	42.9
Hebrew	10		(a)
Irish	38	3	7.9
Italian, North	42	23	54.8
Italian, South	68	48	70.6
Magyar	98	50	51.0
Polish	81	47	58.0
Roumanian	56	50	89.3
Ruthenian	44	30	68.2
Servian	31	28	90.3
Slovak	114	50	43.9
Welsh	12	5	(a)
Grand total	786	422	53.7
Total native-born of foreign father	11		(a)
Total native-born	53	5	9.4
Total foreign-born	733	417	56.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 786 households investigated 53.7 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. This high proportion, however, is due almost entirely to the households of the foreign-born, in which the practice of keeping boarders or lodgers has been adopted in 56.9 per cent of the cases. Among employees native-born of native father boarders or lodgers are found in only 11.9 per cent of the households. Among the Bohemians and Moravians and the Irish the practice is even less common than among the households the heads of which are native-born of native father, boarders or lodgers being found in none of the households of the former race and in only 7.9 per cent of the Irish households. With the exception of the Bohemians and Moravians and the Irish, however, a very general tendency is noticed among the remaining races to keep boarders or lodgers. The proportion of households of which this is true ranges from 90.3 per cent among the Servians, closely followed by 89.3 per cent of the Roumanians, to 42.9 per cent of the Germans. The percentage of Slovak households keeping boarders or lodgers is 43.9 per cent, a proportion only slightly higher than that of the Germans.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of boarders or lodgers in each household. The averages are computed (1) on the total number of households studied and (2) on the number of households having boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 202.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time the schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father, White	42	5	7	0.17	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11				
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian	20				
Croatian	84	68	616	7.33	9.06
German	35	15	159	4.54	10.60
Hebrew	10				
Irish	38	3	11	.29	(a)
Italian, North	42	23	106	2.52	4.61
Italian, South	68	48	181	2.66	3.77
Magyar	98	50	274	2.80	5.48
Polish	81	47	232	2.86	4.94
Roumanian	56	50	672	12.00	13.44
Ruthenian	44	30	190	4.32	6.33
Servian	31	28	230	7.42	8.21
Slovak	114	50	168	1.47	3.36
Welsh	12	5	15	1.25	(a)
Grand total	786	422	2,861	3.64	6.78
Total native-born of foreign father	11				
Total native-born	53	5	7	.13	(a)
Total foreign-born	733	417	2,854	3.89	6.84

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average number of boarders or lodgers for the total number of households investigated is 3.64. Considering only those households keeping boarders or lodgers, the average number per household is 6.78. In the households of the foreign-born, on the contrary, the average number per household is 3.89 on the basis of the total number of households, or 6.84 based only on the households keeping boarders or lodgers. Of the several races, the average number of boarders or lodgers in Roumanian households is 12, based on the total number of households, and for the households keeping boarders or lodgers, 13.44. The households of the Servians, Croatians, Germans, and Ruthenians also average a larger number of boarders or lodgers than that for the total group of foreign-born. It should be noted, too, that the average number of boarders or lodgers per German household is decidedly smaller than the average number per household of that race keeping boarders or lodgers. No boarders or lodgers are found in the Bohemian and Moravian and Hebrew households and only a comparatively small number in the Irish and Welsh households.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The range in size of apartments occupied by the households of iron and steel workers is exhibited by the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 203.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	5.90	0.0	0.0	2.4	14.3	28.6	26.2	28.6
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	3.25	.0	15.0	45.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0
Croatian.....	84	4.18	1.2	7.1	11.9	47.6	20.2	10.7	1.2
German.....	35	4.37	8.6	20.0	2.9	22.9	20.0	8.6	17.1
Irish.....	38	5.11	.0	5.3	5.3	28.9	18.4	31.6	10.5
Italian, North.....	42	4.31	.0	2.4	23.8	38.1	19.0	14.3	2.4
Italian, South.....	68	4.57	.0	.0	16.2	42.6	17.6	19.1	4.4
Magyar.....	98	3.56	4.1	21.4	11.2	48.0	8.2	7.1	.0
Polish.....	81	3.59	2.5	14.8	19.8	50.6	8.6	3.7	.0
Roumanian.....	56	4.95	5.4	3.6	5.4	25.0	26.8	16.1	17.9
Ruthenian.....	44	3.55	9.1	11.4	20.5	38.6	15.9	4.5	.0
Servian.....	31	4.16	9.7	.0	6.5	45.2	25.8	12.9	.0
Slovak.....	114	3.20	3.5	28.1	26.3	31.6	7.9	2.6	.0
Grand total.....	786	4.16	3.1	11.6	14.6	36.9	16.2	12.0	5.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	53	5.79	.0	.0	1.9	13.2	35.8	24.5	24.5
Total foreign-born.....	733	4.04	3.3	12.4	15.6	38.6	14.7	11.1	4.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Throughout the whole scale of apartments specified by the preceding table it appears that the native-born races occupy larger apartments than do those of foreign birth. None of the households the heads of which were native-born live in apartments of less than three rooms, while more than 15 per cent of the foreign-born are so housed. Over 24 per cent of the native-born are occupying apartments of seven rooms or more, as against less than 5 per cent for the households the heads of which were foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, no Bohemian and Moravian, Irish, South Italian, nor North Italian households occupy one-room apartments. Less than 5 per cent of the Croatian, Polish, Slovak, and Magyar households, and between 5 and 10 per cent of the Servian, Ruthenian, German, and Roumanian households live in one room each. More Slovaks occupy two-room apartments than any other race. With 45 per cent of their households living in three-room apartments, the Bohemians and Moravians not only have much the highest percentage among the races, but more of their own numbers live in this size of apartment than in any other. Greater numbers of households of all races, excepting the Bohemian and Moravian, Irish and Roumanian, occupy

apartments of four rooms than of any other size. Over 50 per cent of the Poles are so housed, while the percentage is only slightly less for Magyars, Croatians, and Servians. The South Italian and Bohemian and Moravian households have 40 per cent or over each in apartments of four rooms, and are closely followed by the Ruthenians, North Italians, and Slovaks, whose percentages are under that figure. Those races with less than 30 per cent of their households in four-room apartments include the Irish, Roumanian, and German.

At the head of the list of those occupying five-room apartments are the Rumanians with 26.8 per cent, which is a greater proportion for that race than is found in any other column.

Thirty-one and six-tenths of the Irish live in six-room apartments. No other race has as high as 20 per cent living in such apartments. The Germans and the Roumanians have over 17 per cent of their households living in apartments of seven rooms or more. The Irish have 10.5 per cent and the South and North Italians and Croatians have less than 5 per cent each so housed, while the remaining races have no apartments of this size.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households of each specified number of persons:

TABLE 204.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Percent of households of each specified number of persons.								
			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	4.69	9.5	26.2	19.0	16.7	7.1	4.8	14.3	2.4	0.0
Foreign-born:											
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	5.85	10.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
Croatian.....	84	10.73	4.8	1.2	.0	8.3	11.9	2.4	8.3	3.6	59.5
German.....	35	7.74	28.6	8.6	14.3	8.6	5.7	.0	2.9	8.6	22.9
Irish.....	38	6.21	10.5	2.6	10.5	18.4	15.8	15.8	7.9	5.3	13.2
Italian, North.....	42	7.21	4.8	4.8	4.8	11.9	21.4	11.9	11.9	9.5	19.0
Italian, South.....	68	7.18	1.5	4.4	17.6	7.4	14.7	10.3	10.3	13.2	20.6
Magyar.....	98	6.58	7.1	19.4	9.2	10.2	9.2	9.2	7.1	9.2	19.4
Polish.....	81	6.73	4.9	8.6	11.1	12.3	18.5	14.8	3.7	7.4	18.5
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	3.6	5.4	1.8	.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.1	76.8
Ruthenian.....	44	8.30	4.5	9.1	9.1	4.5	6.8	6.8	9.1	20.5	29.5
Servian.....	31	10.26	6.5	3.2	.0	3.2	6.5	.0	22.6	3.2	54.8
Slovak.....	114	5.46	8.8	16.7	19.3	12.3	12.3	5.3	12.3	7.9	5.3
Grand total.....	786	7.67	7.0	10.3	10.1	10.4	12.1	7.6	9.0	8.0	25.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	53	4.83	7.0	26.4	15.1	18.9	9.4	5.7	15.1	1.9	.0
Total foreign-born.....	733	7.87	7.0	9.1	9.7	9.8	12.3	7.8	8.6	8.5	27.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the foregoing table it is seen that from 10.1 per cent to 12.1 per cent of the households are composed of 3, 4, 5, or 6 persons each, 25.4

per cent of 10 persons or over, and small proportions of 2, 7, 8, and 9 persons each. Of the households, the heads of which were foreign-born from 9.1 per cent to 12.3 per cent are composed of 3, 4, 5, or 6 persons each, 27.3 per cent of 10 or more persons, and smaller proportions are composed of 2, 7, 8, and 9 persons each. Of the several races, from 50 per cent to 83.9 per cent of the Ruthenians, Servians, Croatians, and Roumanians report households of 9 or more persons each, in the order given. The last-named race shows that 76.8 per cent of its households are composed of 10 or more persons. Three races, the Bohemians and Moravians, Slovaks, and Polish, have a majority of households of 3, 4, 5, and 6 persons. The greater number of the Irish and North Italian households consist of from 4 to 8 persons. Of the South Italians, 69.1 per cent of the households consist of 6 or more persons. In the case of the Magyars, 19.4 per cent are of 3 persons and the same proportion of 10 or more persons.

CONGESTION.

The table next submitted shows, according to general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 205.—Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.							Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.	
Native-born of native father, White.....			(a)	(a)	4.42	5.36	4.42	4.69
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.36
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....		(a)	(a)	(a)				5.85
Croatian.....	(a)	(a)	5.80	10.90	13.88	(a)	(a)	10.73
German.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.74
Hebrew.....				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.90
Irish.....		(a)	(a)	5.45	(a)	6.50	(a)	6.21
Italian, North.....		(a)	6.20	7.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.21
Italian, South.....			5.64	6.90	7.92	8.38	(a)	7.18
Magyar.....	(a)	3.76	5.55	7.43	(a)	(a)		6.58
Polish.....	(a)	4.08	5.13	8.10	(a)	(a)		6.73
Roumanian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	12.64	15.93	(a)	21.90	14.84
Ruthenian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.94	(a)	(a)		8.30
Servian.....	(a)		(a)	9.36	(a)	(a)		10.26
Slovak.....	(a)	4.06	4.70	6.72	(a)	(a)		5.46
Welsh.....				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.83
Grand total.....	2.79	4.08	5.72	8.04	9.47	9.33	11.51	7.67
Total native-born of foreign father.....				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.36
Total native-born.....			(a)	(a)	4.53	5.54	4.69	4.83
Total foreign-born.....	2.79	4.08	5.74	8.13	10.34	9.94	14.28	7.87

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the total of the above table it will be seen that there is an average of 7.67 persons in each apartment, regardless of the number of rooms. The households of foreign-born heads show an average of 7.87 persons; the native-born of foreign father an average of 5.36 persons; and the native-born of native father an average of 4.69 persons

in each apartment. Of the foreign-born the Roumanians, followed by the Croatians and Servians, have the highest average number of persons in each apartment, and the Slovaks show the lowest average number of persons in each apartment.

As regards the number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms it will be seen from the grand total that, generally speaking, the number of persons increases gradually with the number of rooms, apartments of 1 room showing an average of 2.79 persons and apartments of 7 or more rooms showing an average of 11.51 persons. The same statement made regarding the grand total applies to the foreign-born, who show an average of 2.79 persons in apartments of 1 room and an average of 14.28 persons in apartments of 7 or more rooms, while the native-born of native father show an average number of 4.42, 5.36, and 4.42 in apartments of 5 rooms, 6 rooms, and 7 or more rooms, respectively.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room in the households studied:

TABLE 206.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	4.69	0.79	1.93
Native-born of foreign father by race of father, Irish....	11	5.36	1.00	2.19
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	5.85	1.80	3.55
Croatian.....	84	10.73	2.57	3.77
German.....	35	7.74	1.77	2.82
Hebrew.....	10	5.90	.95	1.69
Irish.....	38	6.21	1.22	2.59
Italian, North.....	42	7.21	1.67	3.22
Italian, South.....	68	7.18	1.57	2.82
Magyar.....	93	6.58	1.85	2.88
Polish.....	81	6.73	1.87	2.93
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	3.00	3.94
Ruthenian.....	44	8.30	2.34	3.29
Servian.....	31	10.26	2.47	3.28
Slovak.....	114	5.46	1.70	2.85
Welsh.....	12	5.83	.91	1.89
Grand total.....	786	7.67	1.84	3.05
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	1.00	2.19
Total native-born.....	53	4.83	.83	1.93
Total foreign-born.....	733	7.87	1.95	3.13

The total number of households investigated have an average of 7.67 persons per apartment, 1.84 per room, and 3.05 per sleeping room. The households whose heads were native-born of native father have a slightly smaller average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than have the households whose heads were native-born of foreign father. The latter, however, approach more closely the standards of the native-born of native father than they do the decidedly higher averages of the households of the foreign-born.

The greatest degree of crowding seems to be among the Roumanian households, which average 14.84 persons per apartment, 3 per room,

and 3.94 per sleeping room. In a lesser degree crowding is general among the households of the Croatians, Servians, and Ruthenians. No race among the foreign-born equals the low average number of persons per apartment and per room of the households the heads of which were native-born of native father. The Welsh and Hebrews, however, closely approach the native-born in the average number of persons per room. These two races also have a lower average number of persons per sleeping room than have the native-born of native father. The Slovak households have the smallest average number of persons per apartment among the foreign-born. The Bohemians and Moravians tend to crowd in sleeping rooms, although their average numbers per apartment and per room are relatively low.

In the table next presented the range in the number of persons per room is shown according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 207.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	0.79	17	.....	.....	.....	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	1.00	8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	1.80	18	9	1	1	90.0	45.0	5.0	5.0
Croatian.....	84	2.57	80	66	32	7	95.2	78.6	38.1	8.3
German.....	35	1.77	27	13	6	1	77.1	37.1	17.1	2.9
Hebrew.....	10	.95	4	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	38	1.22	26	3	.....	.....	68.4	7.9	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	42	1.67	37	18	3	1	88.1	42.9	7.1	2.4
Italian, South.....	68	1.57	60	23	2	.....	88.2	33.8	2.9	.0
Magyar.....	98	1.85	87	49	10	4	88.8	50.0	10.2	4.1
Polish.....	81	1.87	79	38	9	.....	97.5	46.9	11.1	.0
Roumanian.....	56	3.00	56	51	29	14	100.0	91.1	51.8	25.0
Ruthenian.....	44	2.34	41	33	16	2	93.2	75.0	36.4	4.5
Servian.....	31	2.47	31	26	7	3	100.0	83.9	22.6	9.7
Slovak.....	114	1.70	109	49	11	3	95.6	43.0	9.6	2.6
Welsh.....	12	.91	7	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	786	1.84	687	378	126	36	87.4	48.1	16.0	4.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	1.00	8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	53	.83	25	.....	.....	.....	47.2	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	733	1.95	662	378	126	36	90.3	51.6	17.2	4.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of households studied 87.4 per cent have 1 or more persons per room, 48.1 per cent have 2 or more persons per room, 16 per cent have at least 3 persons to a room, and 4.6 per cent have 4 or more. There is a very wide variation, however, between the number of the persons per room in the households of persons native-born of native father and those of the foreign-born. Of the latter only 9.7 per cent of the households have less than 1 person per room. Of the households of persons native-born of native father, 59.5 per cent have less than 1 person per room. Moreover, there is no instance among households native-born of native father where there

are found 2 or more persons per room. On the other hand, the proportion of foreign-born households of which this is true is 51.6 per cent.

Of the Roumanian households 25 per cent have 4 or more persons per room, and no household has less than 1. The Croatians, Ruthenians, and Servians, also, have relatively large proportions of households with 3 or more or 4 or more persons per room. The smallest degree of crowding in the foreign households, for which information is given, is among the Irish. No household of that race has 3 or more persons per room and only 7.9 per cent have 2 or more. With the exception of the Irish, the South Italians show the smallest proportion of households with 2 or more persons per room. In the German households the number of persons per room varies considerably. Of the total number, 22.9 per cent have less than 1 person per room and yet 17.1 per cent have 3 or more. The average number of persons per room, however, for all the German households is relatively low.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the range in the number of persons per sleeping room:

TABLE 208.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	42	1.93	22	6	1	.....	52.4	14.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	2.19	8	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	3.55	20	12	6	6	3	100.0	60.0	30.0	30.0	15.0
Croatian.....	84	3.77	82	63	40	15	6	97.6	75.0	47.6	17.9	7.1
German.....	35	2.82	29	11	4	2	1	82.9	31.4	11.4	5.7	2.9
Hebrew.....	10	1.69	4	2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	38	2.59	28	20	8	5	.....	73.7	52.6	21.1	13.2	.0
Italian, North.....	42	3.22	39	28	16	7	5	92.9	66.7	38.1	16.7	11.9
Italian, South.....	68	2.82	60	36	15	4	3	88.2	52.9	22.1	5.9	4.4
Magyar.....	98	2.88	83	58	24	10	1	84.7	59.2	24.5	10.2	1.0
Polish.....	81	2.93	73	44	16	7	2	90.1	54.3	19.8	8.6	2.5
Roumanian.....	56	3.94	52	49	26	16	2	92.9	87.5	46.4	28.6	3.6
Ruthenian.....	44	3.29	40	31	19	3	2	90.9	70.5	43.2	6.8	4.5
Servian.....	31	3.28	30	17	9	3	1	96.8	54.8	29.0	9.7	3.2
Slovak.....	114	2.85	100	63	36	16	9	87.7	55.3	31.6	14.0	7.9
Welsh.....	12	1.89	7	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	786	3.05	677	442	220	94	35	86.1	56.2	28.0	12.0	4.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	2.19	8	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	53	1.98	30	7	1	.....	.....	56.6	13.2	1.9	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	733	3.13	647	435	219	94	35	88.3	59.3	29.9	12.8	4.8

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the 733 foreign households shown in the preceding table there is an average of 3.13 persons for each sleeping room as compared with an average of 1.93 persons per sleeping room in the 42 households, the heads of which are native-born of native father. Of the latter, but 2.4 per cent of the households report 4 or more persons to a sleeping room, and no household reports as high as 5 persons. As opposed to these proportions, 29.9 per cent of the foreign households report 4 or more persons to a sleeping room, and 4.8 per cent with 6 or more

persons to a sleeping room. Of the households with heads native-born of native father, 85.7 per cent report less than 3 persons to a sleeping room, as contrasted with 40.7 per cent of the foreign-born reporting similar conditions. Of the households reporting less than 2 persons to a sleeping room the native-born of native father report 47.6 per cent, while the foreign-born report but 11.7 per cent.

Of the foreign-born, but one race, the Bohemians and Moravians, report no households with less than 2 persons to a sleeping room, and but one race, the Irish, have no households with 6 or more persons to a sleeping room. Less than 10 per cent of the Polish, Ruthenian, Roumanian, North Italian, Servian, and Croatian households show less than 2 persons to a sleeping room.

A study of the proportions of each race reporting 3 or more persons to a sleeping room shows but one, the German, reporting a majority, or 68.6 per cent, sleeping less than 3 to a room. From 31.6 to 47.6 per cent of the Slovaks, North Italians, Ruthenians, Roumanians, and Croatians have 4 or more persons to a sleeping room.

Of those sleeping 6 or more to a room, the Irish, as already noted, report none. Of the Bohemians and Moravians, 15 per cent, and 11.9 per cent of the North Italians, report 6 or more persons to a sleeping room. Only small proportions of the Magyar, Polish, German, Roumanian, South Italian, and Ruthenian households, however, have 6 or more persons in each sleeping room.

The effect of crowding within the household upon living and sleeping arrangements is exhibited by the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 209.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms; by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White	42	5.90	2.43	-----	-----	8	0.0	0.0	19.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11	5.36	2.45	-----	-----	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian	20	3.25	1.65	-----	9	10	.0	45.0	50.0
Croatian	84	4.18	2.85	5	56	16	6.0	66.7	19.0
German	35	4.37	2.74	4	13	11	11.4	37.1	31.4
Hebrew	10	6.20	3.50	-----	-----	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	38	5.11	2.39	-----	3	13	.0	7.9	34.2
Italian, North	42	4.31	2.24	-----	15	13	.0	35.7	31.0
Italian, South	68	4.57	2.54	-----	27	20	.0	39.7	29.4
Magyar	98	3.56	2.29	8	64	16	8.2	65.3	16.3
Polish	81	3.59	2.30	6	52	16	7.4	64.2	19.8
Roumanian	56	4.95	3.77	6	36	13	10.7	64.3	23.2
Ruthenian	44	3.55	2.52	8	30	4	18.2	68.2	9.1
Servian	31	4.16	3.13	4	22	5	12.9	71.0	16.1
Slovak	114	3.20	1.91	7	74	27	6.1	64.9	23.7
Welsh	12	6.42	3.08	-----	-----	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total	786	4.16	2.51	48	401	180	6.1	51.0	22.9
Total native-born of foreign father	11	5.36	2.45	-----	-----	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born	53	5.79	2.43	-----	-----	10	.0	.0	18.9
Total foreign-born	733	4.04	2.52	48	401	170	6.5	54.7	23.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The 786 households of the preceding table show an average of 4.16 rooms of all kinds to each household, and an average of 2.51 sleeping rooms to each. In the number of rooms of all kinds, the households of the foreign-born have an average just slightly below the average for all nativity groups. The average for the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father is noticeably higher than that of the foreign-born, and only slightly below the average number for those households the heads of which were native-born of native father. Of sleeping rooms, each nativity group has very nearly the same average number, the proportion of households with foreign-born heads being slightly larger than those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father or native-born of native father. Among the races of the foreign-born, the Welsh have the highest average number of rooms per household and the Slovaks the smallest. The Roumanians have the highest average number of sleeping rooms with the Hebrews next, and Bohemians and Moravians the smallest average number.

The Ruthenians have the highest percentage of households which use all their rooms for sleeping purposes, and the Servians come next, followed by the Germans, Roumanians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Croatians. The remaining races have no households which use all rooms for sleeping purposes.

Of all foreign-born races, the Irish show the smallest proportion of households sleeping in all except 1 room.

Of the households using all except 2 rooms for sleeping purposes, the Bohemians and Moravians have the highest, and the Ruthenians the smallest, proportion.

CHAPTER VII.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Charity—Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 210 to 222 and General Tables 95 to 104].

CHARITY.

The extent to which immigrants become public charges is exhibited by the table next submitted, which shows by general nativity and race of head of family in Pittsburg, Pa., the persons involved in cases assisted by a local charity organization.

TABLE 210.—Persons involved in cases assisted by the Associated Charities in Pittsburg, Pa., by general nativity and race of head of case.

General nativity and race of head of case.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race of head of case.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	1,322	33.7	Greek.....	5	0.1
Negro.....	152	3.9	Hebrew.....	49	1.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Irish.....	465	11.8
Dutch.....	9	.2	Italian, North.....	11	.3
English.....	42	1.1	Italian, South.....	146	3.7
German.....	45	1.1	Lithuanian.....	25	.6
Hebrew.....	23	.6	Magyar.....	34	.9
Irish.....	243	6.2	Polish.....	317	8.1
Scotch.....	10	.3	Roumanian.....	8	.2
Welsh.....	27	.7	Russian.....	41	1.0
Total.....	399	10.2	Ruthenian.....	27	.7
Total native-born.....	1,873	47.7	Scotch.....	50	1.3
Foreign-born:			Scotch-Irish.....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	.5	Servian.....	5	.1
Canadian (other than French).....	10	.3	Slovak.....	135	3.4
Croatian.....	12	.3	Swedish.....	13	.3
Dutch.....	2	.1	Syrian.....	15	.4
English.....	230	5.9	Turkish.....	1	(a)
Finnish.....	3	.1	Welsh.....	84	2.1
French.....	8	.2	Austrian (race not specified).....	6	.2
German.....	116	8.0	Total foreign-born.....	2,040	52.0
			Race not specified.....	13	.3
			Grand total.....	3,926	100.0

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 3,926 persons involved in the cases assisted, 52 per cent are members of foreign households, 33.7 per cent are members of households where the heads are white, native-born of native father, 10.2 per cent native-born of foreign father, 3.9 per cent native-born negroes, and 0.3 per cent of unspecified race. Of the foreign-born races, the Irish, followed by the Poles and Germans, show the largest and, with the exception of certain races which report less than 1 per cent, the Russian the smallest proportion of the total number of persons having received charitable assistance. Those whose fathers are Irish show the largest and those whose fathers are Dutch the smallest proportion of those native-born of foreign father.

LITERACY.

In addition to the purely industrial phases of immigration, there are certain characteristics of the recent supply of immigrant labor as compared with that of past years which are of the greatest importance, not only from an industrial standpoint but also from the point of view of Americanization and assimilation. Among these salient qualities, the degree of literacy prevailing among the immigrant employees is of the greatest import industrially and otherwise. In the following table the percentage of male iron and steel workers who read and the percentage who read and write is shown by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 211.—Per cent of male employees who read, and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	12,011	99.7	99.6
Negro.....	512	91.6	88.9
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	322	97.8	97.5
Canada.....	73	100.0	100.0
England.....	1,205	99.5	99.3
France.....	126	100.0	100.0
Germany.....	2,660	99.7	99.7
Ireland.....	2,031	99.6	99.6
Italy.....	54	96.3	96.3
Russia.....	78	96.2	94.9
Scotland.....	380	100.0	100.0
Sweden.....	100	100.0	100.0
Switzerland.....	41	100.0	100.0
Wales.....	669	99.0	99.0
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	176	79.5	79.0
Bulgarian.....	69	84.1	82.6
Canadian (other than French).....	80	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	2,432	68.5	65.6
Dutch.....	46	95.7	93.5
English.....	1,738	98.6	98.5
Finnish.....	157	99.4	99.4
French.....	111	94.6	94.6
German.....	2,557	98.2	97.4
Greek.....	326	76.7	76.4
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	57	63.2	63.2
Irish.....	1,734	93.7	91.8
Italian, North.....	858	75.2	74.1
Italian, South.....	1,159	73.2	71.6
Lithuanian.....	751	77.8	72.8
Magyar.....	2,865	91.6	90.5
Polish.....	3,928	77.4	73.7
Roumanian.....	866	87.9	86.6
Russian.....	900	69.2	66.6
Ruthenian.....	46	63.0	63.0
Scotch.....	489	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	589	64.5	63.0
Slovak.....	8,072	84.3	81.8
Slovenian.....	559	81.8	78.2
Swedish.....	424	99.5	99.1
Welsh.....	1,000	98.9	98.4
Grand total.....	52,712	90.4	89.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7,769	99.5	99.4
Total native-born.....	20,292	99.4	99.3
Total foreign-born.....	32,420	84.7	82.7

A large number of the races studied in the foregoing table have a slightly smaller proportion of persons who read and write than of persons who read, the grand total showing that of the entire number studied 90.4 per cent can read and 89.1 per cent read and write. Comparing the employees native-born of foreign father with the foreign-born, the former show the largest proportion in each classification. Of the employees native-born of foreign father, 99.5 per cent can read and 99.4 per cent can read and write. As compared with this showing, only 84.7 per cent of the foreign-born iron and steel workers can read and 82.7 per cent can read and write. Of the employees native-born of foreign father for whom information is reported by country of birth of father, all of those whose fathers were born in Canada, France, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, can both read and write, and all of the native-born persons whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, England, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Wales show a proportion in excess of 95 per cent with ability to read and write. Foreign-born Canadians other than French, and Scotch, report all of their numbers able to read and write. The Finnish and Swedish races each have a proportion of slightly more than 99 per cent who can both read and write. These four races make the best showing among foreign-born race groups. The Dutch, English, French, German, Irish, Magyars, and Welsh each report more than 90 per cent of the employees studied able to both read and write. The Ruthenians, of whom only 63 per cent can read or write, make the most unfavorable showing.

The table next submitted shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the literacy of persons in the households studied who were 10 years of age or over:

TABLE 212.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	95	76	171	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	55	64	119	100.0	98.4	99.2	100.0	98.4	99.2
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	22	45	95.7	100.0	97.8	95.7	95.5	95.6
Croatian.....	238	84	322	45.0	48.8	46.0	44.1	48.8	45.3
German.....	39	35	74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.6
Irish.....	41	33	74	87.8	93.9	90.5	82.9	93.9	87.8
Italian, North.....	58	49	107	69.0	44.9	57.9	67.2	44.9	57.0
Italian, South.....	142	86	228	54.2	38.4	48.2	54.2	38.4	48.2
Magyar.....	173	116	289	87.9	77.6	83.7	87.9	77.6	83.7
Polish.....	208	87	295	55.8	56.3	55.9	53.8	51.7	53.2
Roumanian.....	106	58	164	81.1	75.9	79.3	81.1	74.1	78.7
Ruthenian.....	95	45	140	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.9
Servian.....	70	28	98	74.3	53.6	68.4	74.3	53.6	68.4
Slovak.....	221	127	348	83.3	73.2	79.6	82.4	68.5	77.3
Grand total.....	1,688	1,041	2,729	72.2	72.2	72.2	71.5	70.7	71.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	142	165	307	99.3	96.4	97.7	98.6	95.2	96.7
Total native-born.....	237	241	478	99.6	97.5	98.5	99.2	96.3	97.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,451	800	2,251	67.7	64.6	66.6	67.0	63.0	65.6

The preceding table shows that of a total of 2,729 individuals reporting complete data, 72.2 per cent were able to read and 71.2 per cent could both read and write. Among the 1,688 males and 1,041 females the same proportions of both can read but a slightly larger proportion of males than of females can both read and write. A very much larger proportion of persons native-born of foreign father than of foreign-born can both read and write, and a somewhat larger proportion of persons native-born of native father than of those who were native-born of foreign father can both read and write. Of the foreign-born reporting, none except the Germans show all those reporting as being able to read, and only the Germans, Bohemians and Moravians, and Irish have a proportion of 90 per cent or more who can read. Only the Germans and Bohemians and Moravians show 90 per cent or over who can both read and write. The Ruthenians, with 37.9 per cent, exhibit the smallest proportion who can read and write. Less than 50 per cent of Croatians, South Italians, and Ruthenians can read or read and write.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons, in the households studied, who are 10 years of age or over and who are able to read and read and write:

TABLE 213.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	45	(a)	100.0	97.2	(a)	100.0	94.4
Croatian.....	322	45.3	43.4	62.5	44.8	42.5	62.5
German.....	74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
Irish.....	74	(a)	.....	90.3	(a)	.....	87.5
Italian, North.....	107	43.6	68.4	63.3	43.6	65.8	63.3
Italian, South.....	228	47.2	51.6	46.3	47.2	51.6	46.3
Magyar.....	259	82.2	82.1	89.8	82.2	82.1	89.8
Polish.....	295	46.4	62.1	82.5	44.0	58.6	80.0
Roumanian.....	164	80.6	70.0	.....	80.6	65.0	.....
Ruthenian.....	140	28.6	44.4	65.0	28.6	44.4	65.0
Servian.....	98	73.9	55.6	(a)	73.9	55.6	(a)
Slovak.....	348	80.3	80.0	77.9	78.9	79.1	72.1
Total.....	2,251	62.0	65.2	80.3	61.4	64.1	78.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table, 62 per cent of the persons who had been less than five years in the United States, 65.2 per cent of the group here five to nine years, and 80.3 per cent of those here ten years or over report ability to read, and a slightly smaller proportion in each group reports ability to read and write.

But two of the races studied, the Germans and the Bohemians and Moravians, report complete literacy in any period of residence. The former report all of their number as able to read and all who have been less than ten years in the United States as able to read and write. All the Bohemians and Moravians in the United States from five to nine years report ability to both read and write. Of the Bohemians and Moravians ten years or longer in the United States, 2.8 per cent report total illiteracy and a slightly larger proportion of both the Germans and the Bohemians and Moravians as well report inability to write.

Of the races with a residence less than five years the Servians, Slovaks, Roumanians, and Magyars show a high rate of literacy, ranging from 73.9 per cent in the case of the first named race to 82.2 per cent of the last, who can read. A small proportion of the Slovaks who can read can not write. The majority of the Ruthenians, North Italians, Croatians, Poles, and South Italians can neither read nor write, the proportions ranging in the order given from 71.4 per cent to 52.8 per cent. A small proportion of the Croatians and Poles who can read can not write, but in the case of the other races, those who can read can also write.

In the case of the Croatians, Slovaks, and Magyars with a residence of from five to nine years in the United States, a very slight proportional decrease in literacy as compared with those of the shorter residence period is noted. In the case of the Servians and Roumanians, however, the decrease is very marked, the proportion dropping in the case of the former from 73.9 per cent who were literate among those less than five years in the United States to 55.6 per cent of those here from five to nine years. In the case of the Ruthenians, South Italians, Poles, and North Italians, however, there is a correspondingly proportionate increase among those five to nine years in the United States.

Of those races with a residence of ten years or over in the United States, the Italians, North and South, and the Slovaks show a decrease in literacy as compared with those in the five to nine year period. The Croatians, Ruthenians, Poles, and Magyars, on the other hand, show very greatly increased proportions of those able to read or both read and write.

An indication of the progress made by younger, as compared with older, immigrants in acquiring the ability to read and write is afforded by the following table, which shows, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who are ten years of age or over and who are able to read and the percentage of those who are able to read and write:

TABLE 214.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read, and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	45	100.0	96.8	100.0	93.5
Croatian.....	322	100.0	44.6	100.0	43.9
German.....	74	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4
Irish.....	74	100.0	87.7	100.0	84.2
Italian, North.....	107	81.8	55.2	81.8	54.2
Italian, South.....	228	64.7	45.4	64.7	45.4
Magyar.....	289	68.0	85.2	68.0	85.2
Polish.....	295	75.0	54.2	75.0	51.3
Roumanian.....	164	(a)	78.9	(a)	78.3
Ruthenian.....	140	.0	39.3	.0	39.3
Servian.....	98	(a)	67.7	(a)	67.7
Slovak.....	348	86.2	79.0	86.2	76.5
Total.....	2,251	82.2	65.1	82.2	63.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of those persons who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States 82.2 per cent can read; of those who were 14 years or over only 65.1 per cent can read. The proportion which both read and write is the same as the proportion that can read for those in the younger group. For the group 14 years of age or over, however, the proportion able to read and write is slightly less than the proportion who can only read.

Among those under 14 years of age when they came to the United States, the Bohemians and Moravians, the Croats, the Germans, and the Irish can both read and write in every instance. With the exception of the Croats, these races show also a relatively high degree of literacy in the group who were 14 years or older at the time of arrival in this country. The Croats, however, among those who were 14 or over at the time of coming rank second from the bottom of the scale, both in ability to read and to read and write. The Ruthenians appear to be the least literate for the foreign-born persons under discussion. None of those who were under 14 years of age and only 39.3 per cent of those 14 or over at time of their arrival in the United States can read. The South Italians are also relatively backward in the ability to read and write as compared with other races. Of those who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States only 64.7 per cent can read and read and write, and of those who were at least 14 years of age at the time of their arrival only 45.4 per cent are literate.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition.

TABLE 215.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	10,614	29.6	68.1	2.3
Negro.....	488	26.0	67.0	7.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	127	70.9	29.1	.0
Canada.....	64	28.1	70.3	1.6
England.....	998	36.5	61.6	1.9
France.....	110	22.7	76.4	.9
Germany.....	2,223	32.5	64.8	2.7
Ireland.....	1,746	41.5	55.0	3.6
Scotland.....	319	39.8	57.7	2.5
Sweden.....	57	73.7	26.3	.0
Wales.....	571	35.7	62.2	2.1
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	164	37.8	59.8	2.4
Bulgarian.....	70	31.4	67.1	1.4
Canadian (other than French).....	78	26.9	71.8	1.3
Croatian.....	2,317	43.1	55.7	1.2
Dutch.....	44	20.5	75.0	4.5
English.....	1,688	19.5	76.2	4.2
Finnish.....	153	37.3	60.1	2.6
French.....	106	23.6	73.6	2.8
German.....	2,498	16.9	79.1	4.0
Greek.....	306	56.2	43.5	.3
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	55	41.8	58.2	.0
Irish.....	1,721	23.7	70.4	5.9
Italian North.....	803	39.5	59.3	1.2

TABLE 215.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Italian, South.....	1,065	40.4	58.9	0.8
Lithuanian.....	738	50.0	48.6	1.4
Magyar.....	2,729	24.4	74.2	1.5
Polish.....	3,840	39.2	60.0	.9
Roumanian.....	796	49.4	49.4	1.3
Russian.....	875	36.1	63.0	.9
Ruthenian.....	46	39.1	58.7	2.2
Scotch.....	477	23.3	72.5	4.2
Servian.....	561	45.3	53.3	1.4
Slovak.....	7,710	22.5	76.5	1.0
Slovenian.....	532	30.3	69.4	.4
Swedish.....	420	28.8	68.3	2.9
Welsh.....	971	17.3	77.4	5.3
Grand total.....	48,605	30.6	67.2	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	6,325	37.5	59.8	2.6
Total native-born.....	17,427	32.4	65.1	2.6
Total foreign-born.....	31,178	29.7	68.4	1.9

Of the males 20 years of age or over for whom information was secured, 67.2 per cent are married and only 2.2 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married employees is slightly larger for foreign-born employees than for whites, native-born of native father or negroes native-born of native father, and is smallest for persons native-born of foreign father. A much larger proportion of the negroes native-born of native father than of the individuals of any other group are widowed. Of the foreign-born, the Germans, followed by the Welsh, Slovaks, and English, in the order mentioned, have the largest, and the Greeks the smallest, proportion of married employees.

The following table shows, by age groups and general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees in each conjugal condition:

TABLE 216.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.								
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—				
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		
Native-born of native father:																		
White.....	4,870	52.2	47.2	0.6	4,153	12.8	84.7	2.6	1,591	4.0	88.9	7.1	10,614	29.6	68.1	2.3		
Negro.....	132	48.5	48.5	3.0	285	17.9	76.5	5.6	71	16.9	63.4	19.7	488	26.0	67.0	7.0		
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																		
Austria-Hungary....	121	74.4	25.6	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	127	70.9	29.1	.0		
England.....	510	57.8	41.8	.4	347	16.1	81.0	2.9	141	9.2	85.8	5.0	998	36.5	61.6	1.9		
France.....	39	53.8	46.2	.0	51	7.8	90.2	2.0	20	0	100.0	.0	110	22.7	76.4	.6		
Germany.....	915	61.7	37.7	.5	888	15.5	82.0	2.5	420	4.8	87.6	7.6	2,223	32.5	64.8	2.7		
Ireland.....	682	72.9	26.5	.6	752	25.8	71.0	3.2	312	10.6	78.5	10.9	1,746	41.5	55.0	3.6		
Scotland.....	159	66.0	34.0	.0	122	15.6	81.1	3.3	38	7.9	81.6	10.5	319	39.8	57.7	2.5		
Wales.....	274	60.6	38.7	.7	235	14.0	84.3	1.7	62	8.1	82.3	9.7	571	35.7	62.2	2.1		

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 216.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	90	58.9	38.9	2.2	64	14.1	84.4	1.6	10	0.0	90.0	10.0	164	37.8	59.8	2.4
Croatian.....	1,435	63.6	36.2	.2	796	10.6	86.9	2.5	86	3.5	90.7	5.8	2,317	43.1	55.7	1.2
English.....	383	55.4	43.3	1.3	796	12.4	84.9	2.6	509	3.5	87.4	9.0	1,688	19.5	76.2	4.3
Finnish.....	91	52.7	47.3	.0	58	15.5	77.6	6.9	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	153	37.3	60.1	2.6
French.....	37	51.4	48.6	.0	39	10.3	87.2	2.6	30	6.7	86.7	6.7	106	23.6	73.6	2.8
German.....	608	49.3	50.2	.5	995	10.1	87.5	2.4	895	2.6	89.4	8.0	2,498	16.9	79.1	4.0
Greek.....	180	82.8	17.2	.0	105	21.0	78.1	1.0	21	4.8	95.2	.0	306	56.2	43.5	.3
Irish.....	310	71.6	27.7	.6	785	18.5	78.1	3.4	626	6.5	81.9	11.5	1,721	23.7	77.0	4.5
Italian, North.....	432	63.4	36.1	.5	317	12.9	85.8	1.3	54	3.7	88.9	7.4	803	39.5	59.3	1.2
Italian, South.....	602	63.8	36.0	.2	397	10.1	88.7	1.3	66	9.1	87.9	3.0	1,065	40.4	58.9	.8
Lithuanian.....	385	71.4	28.3	.3	305	30.2	68.2	1.6	48	4.2	87.5	8.3	738	50.0	48.6	1.4
Magyar.....	1,257	48.5	51.0	.5	1,282	4.1	94.2	1.7	190	1.6	92.1	6.3	2,729	24.4	74.2	1.5
Polish.....	2,047	64.4	43.5	.4	1,475	12.0	86.4	1.6	318	2.5	95.3	2.2	3,840	39.2	60.0	.9
Roumanian.....	499	73.3	26.3	.4	257	10.1	87.5	2.3	40	2.5	92.5	5.0	796	49.4	49.4	1.3
Russian.....	521	53.9	45.3	.8	327	10.4	88.7	.9	27	3.7	92.6	3.7	875	36.1	63.0	.9
Scotch.....	123	62.6	37.4	.0	199	13.6	81.9	4.5	155	4.5	88.4	7.1	477	23.3	77.5	4.2
Servian.....	365	64.1	35.1	.8	173	11.6	87.3	1.2	23	.0	87.0	13.0	561	45.3	53.3	1.4
Slovak.....	3,803	42.0	57.7	.3	3,370	3.7	95.2	1.2	537	2.2	93.3	4.5	7,710	22.5	76.5	1.0
Slovenian.....	263	52.1	47.9	.0	228	9.6	89.9	.4	41	4.9	92.7	2.4	532	30.3	69.4	.4
Swedish.....	131	58.8	41.2	.0	208	17.3	79.8	2.9	81	9.9	82.7	7.4	420	28.8	68.3	2.9
Welsh.....	188	54.8	43.6	1.6	465	11.8	84.3	3.9	318	3.1	87.4	9.4	971	17.3	77.4	5.3
Grand total.....	21,949	56.1	43.5	.4	19,803	11.5	86.3	2.2	6,853	4.4	88.0	7.6	48,605	30.6	67.2	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,859	64.6	34.9	.5	2,458	18.5	78.8	2.8	1,008	7.4	84.3	8.2	6,325	37.5	59.8	2.6
Total native-born.....	7,861	56.7	42.8	.6	6,896	15.0	82.2	2.8	2,670	5.6	86.5	7.9	17,427	32.4	65.1	2.6
Total foreign-born.....	14,088	55.7	43.9	.4	12,907	9.7	88.4	1.9	4,183	3.7	88.9	7.4	31,178	29.7	68.4	1.9

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 48,605 male employees 20 years of age or over studied in the above table, 30.6 per cent are single and 2.2 per cent widowed. The foreign-born employees, as well as those who were native-born of foreign father and those whites who were native-born of native father, show a larger proportion of those who are from 20 to 29 years of age than any other specified age, who are single, and a larger proportion of those who are 45 years of age or over than those of any other specified age, who are married, as well as widowed. The native-born negroes differ only in that they show a larger proportion of those who are from 30 to 44 than any other specified age, who are married.

The table next presented shows, for the households studied, the percentage of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 217.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]
MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	23	56.5	43.5	0.0	25	12.0	88.0	0.0	12	0.0	100.0	0.0	60	26.7	73.3	0.0
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	123	53.7	44.7	1.6	86	8.1	88.4	3.5	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	218	33.5	63.8	2.8
Italian, North.....	23	26.1	73.9	.0	23	.0	100.0	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	54	11.1	88.9	.0
Italian, South.....	61	49.2	50.9	.0	55	7.3	90.9	1.8	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	123	27.6	71.5	.8
Magyar.....	67	44.8	55.2	.0	77	9.1	87.0	3.9	13	.0	84.6	15.4	157	23.6	73.2	3.2
Polish.....	96	64.6	35.4	.0	80	11.3	88.8	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	192	37.0	62.5	.5
Roumanian.....	44	43.2	56.8	.0	44	.0	95.5	4.5	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	96	19.8	78.1	2.1
Ruthenian.....	48	52.1	47.9	.0	33	.0	100.0	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	87	28.7	71.3	.0
Servian.....	35	42.9	57.1	.0	29	13.8	86.2	.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	29.7	70.3	.0
Slovak.....	77	40.3	59.7	.0	92	4.3	95.7	.0	21	9.5	81.0	9.5	190	19.5	79.5	1.1
Grand total.....	659	51.4	48.3	.3	610	8.2	90.2	1.6	152	2.0	93.4	4.6	1,421	27.6	71.1	1.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	22	95.5	4.5	.0	20	35.0	60.0	5.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	45	64.4	33.3	2.2
Total native-born.....	45	75.6	24.4	.0	45	22.2	75.6	2.2	15	6.7	93.3	.0	105	42.9	56.2	1.0
Total foreign-born.....	614	49.7	50.0	.3	565	7.1	91.3	1.6	137	1.5	93.4	5.1	1,316	26.4	72.3	1.4

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.....	19	31.6	68.4	0.0	21	9.5	81.0	9.5	12	0.0	83.3	16.7	52	15.4	76.9	7.7
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	48	.0	97.9	2.1	28	.0	96.4	3.6	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	78	.0	97.4	2.6
Italian, North.....	28	.0	100.0	.0	13	.0	100.0	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	45	.0	97.8	2.2
Italian, South.....	32	.0	100.0	.0	35	.0	97.1	2.9	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	69	.0	98.6	1.4
Magyar.....	49	.0	100.0	.0	37	.0	97.3	2.7	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	.0	96.8	3.2
Polish.....	57	.0	100.0	.0	18	.0	100.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	80	.0	98.8	1.3
Roumanian.....	34	2.9	97.1	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	1.9	96.2	1.9
Ruthenian.....	28	.0	100.0	.0	12	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	.0	100.0	.0
Servian.....	18	5.6	94.4	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3.8	92.3	3.8
Slovak.....	58	.0	100.0	.0	45	.0	97.8	2.2	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	112	.0	98.2	1.8
Grand total.....	427	7.3	92.5	.2	297	1.0	95.6	3.4	87	2.3	81.6	16.1	811	4.4	92.5	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	30	70.0	30.0	.0	15	.0	93.3	6.7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	53	41.5	56.6	1.9
Total native-born.....	49	55.1	44.9	.0	36	5.6	86.1	8.3	20	5.0	85.0	10.0	105	28.6	66.7	4.8
Total foreign-born.....	378	1.1	98.7	.3	261	.4	96.9	2.7	67	1.5	80.6	17.9	706	.8	96.3	2.8

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.....	42	45.2	54.8	0.0	46	10.9	84.8	4.3	24	0.0	91.7	8.3	112	21.4	75.0	3.6
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	171	38.6	59.6	1.8	114	6.1	90.4	3.5	11	.0	90.9	9.1	296	24.7	72.6	2.7
Italian, North.....	51	11.8	88.2	.0	36	.0	100.0	.0	12	.0	91.7	8.3	99	6.1	92.9	1.0
Italian, South.....	93	32.3	67.7	.0	90	4.4	93.3	2.2	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	192	17.7	81.3	1.0
Magyar.....	116	25.9	74.1	.0	114	6.1	90.4	3.5	22	.0	81.8	18.2	252	14.7	82.1	3.2
Polish.....	153	40.5	59.5	.0	98	9.2	90.8	.0	21	.0	90.5	9.5	272	26.1	73.2	.7
Roumanian.....	78	25.6	74.4	.0	60	.0	95.0	5.0	10	.0	100.0	.0	148	13.5	84.5	2.0
Ruthenian.....	76	32.9	67.1	.0	45	.0	100.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	128	19.5	80.5	.0
Servian.....	53	30.2	69.8	.0	37	10.8	86.5	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	22.2	76.7	1.1
Slovak.....	135	23.0	77.0	.0	137	2.9	96.4	.7	30	6.7	83.3	10.0	302	12.3	86.4	1.3
Grand total.....	1,086	34.1	65.7	.3	907	5.8	92.0	2.2	239	2.1	89.1	8.8	2,232	19.2	78.9	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	52	80.8	19.2	.0	35	20.0	74.3	5.7	11	18.2	81.8	.0	98	52.0	45.9	2.0
Total native-born.....	94	64.9	35.1	.0	81	14.8	80.2	4.9	35	5.7	88.6	5.7	210	35.7	61.4	2.9
Total foreign-born.....	992	31.1	68.5	.3	826	5.0	93.1	1.9	204	1.5	89.2	9.3	2,022	17.5	80.7	1.9

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 2,232 persons 20 years of age or over, the preceding table shows that 78.9 per cent are married, 19.2 per cent single, and 2 per cent widowed. The foreign-born report a larger proportion than the group of persons native-born of native father, who in turn show a larger proportion than the native-born of foreign father who are married. Each race shows a decidedly larger proportion married than single and less than 5 per cent widowed.

A comparison of males and females shows the percentage of married females to be much higher than of males in each instance, except in the group of persons 45 years of age or over. Females also show the highest percentage of widowed.

In addition to the large proportion of single men among the immigrant iron and steel workers, a large proportion of the married males of foreign birth do not bring their wives with them to the United States. This fact is significant in its bearing upon the transitory character of the immigrant labor supply, as well as upon housing and living conditions, for the reason that the married employees without their wives adopt the same group system of living as the single men. The following table shows, by race, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the percentage who report wife abroad:

TABLE 218.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The totals, however, are for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	97	66.0	34.0
Bulgarian.....	47	8.5	91.5
Canadian (other than French).....	54	100.0	.0
Croatian.....	1,261	39.0	61.0
English.....	1,249	98.2	1.8
Finnish.....	90	96.7	3.3
French.....	77	97.4	2.6
German.....	1,950	91.6	8.4
Greek.....	132	30.3	69.7
Irish.....	1,196	98.7	1.3
Italian, North.....	467	58.2	41.8
Italian, South.....	617	58.3	41.7
Lithuanian.....	358	83.2	16.8
Magyar.....	1,980	55.3	44.7
Polish.....	2,268	74.2	25.8
Roumanian.....	356	23.9	76.1
Russian.....	549	44.8	55.2
Scotch.....	338	96.2	3.8
Servian.....	292	41.1	58.9
Slovak.....	5,832	63.2	36.8
Slovenian.....	369	55.3	44.7
Swedish.....	280	98.2	1.8
Welsh.....	734	98.6	1.4
Total.....	20,944	69.9	30.1

Of the total number of husbands of foreign birth, 30.1 per cent report wife abroad. The Canadians (other than French) all report wives in the United States. Likewise the races of older immigration, the Irish, Welsh, English, Swedes, French, Scotch, German, and in addition, the Finns, report very large proportions of wives in this country. The Bulgarians, on the contrary, report 91.5 per cent of wives abroad, a proportion not closely approached by any other race. The Roumanians, Greeks, Croatians, Servians, and Russians also report the greater proportion of their wives abroad.

The tendency on the part of foreign-born married males who have been in the United States for a period of years to send for their wives and families is shown by the following table, which exhibits, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad:

TABLE 219.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	659	404	189	1,261	80.6	46.8	24.7	61.0
English.....	110	74	1,065	1,249	16.4	4.1	.2	1.8
German.....	245	289	1,416	1,950	4.4	16.3	1.3	8.4
Greek.....	87	24	21	132	87.4	45.8	23.8	69.7
Irish.....	27	82	1,087	1,196	25.9	2.4	.6	1.3
Italian, North.....	128	188	151	467	71.9	40.4	17.9	41.8
Italian, South.....	175	267	175	617	66.3	39.0	21.1	41.7
Lithuanian.....	74	129	155	358	45.9	11.6	7.1	16.8
Magyar.....	810	759	411	1,980	67.2	35.2	18.0	44.7
Polish.....	669	821	778	2,268	55.5	22.0	4.2	25.8
Roumanian.....	294	58	4	356	83.7	41.4	(a)	76.1
Russian.....	310	167	72	549	81.0	26.3	11.1	55.2
Scotch.....	46	26	266	338	17.4	7.7	1.1	3.8
Servian.....	143	101	48	292	81.1	43.6	25.0	58.9
Slovak.....	1,572	2,158	2,102	5,832	66.1	33.9	17.9	36.8
Slovenian.....	131	148	90	369	77.1	31.8	18.9	44.7
Swedish.....	15	55	210	280	6.7	1.8	1.4	1.8
Welsh.....	20	19	695	734	25.0	5.3	.6	1.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table clearly indicates a tendency upon the part of husbands who originally came to the United States without their wives and families to send for them after the expiration of a term of years. The races that most commonly have wife abroad, the Roumanians, Greeks, Croatians, Servians, and Russians, report a relatively large proportion at every period of residence of the husband in this country, but this proportion decreases as the years in the United States increase.

VISITS ABROAD.

The table next presented is important in its bearing upon the migratory habits exhibited by the several races. It shows, by years in the United States and race, the visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees:

TABLE 220.—*Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States.				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	70	74	24	168	0.0	14.9	8.3	7.7
Croatian.....	1,145	629	226	2,000	11.4	18.4	28.8	15.6
English.....	202	106	1,280	1,588	8.4	31.1	25.2	23.5
Finnish.....	58	65	26	149	3.4	12.3	11.5	8.7
French.....	17	23	64	104	17.6	13.0	21.9	19.2
German.....	344	332	1,535	2,211	11.9	18.4	10.2	11.7
Greek.....	251	35	26	312	7.2	37.1	46.2	13.8
Irish.....	132	166	1,325	1,623	6.8	14.5	15.8	15.0
Italian, North.....	268	297	159	724	20.5	30.0	40.3	28.7
Italian, South.....	489	390	212	1,091	14.7	34.9	41.5	27.1
Lithuanian.....	281	251	199	731	3.2	9.6	9.5	7.1
Magyar.....	1,307	912	451	2,670	13.5	25.2	28.6	20.0
Polish.....	1,601	1,190	882	3,673	5.9	10.8	7.8	7.9
Roumanian.....	602	95	5	702	13.0	32.6	60.0	16.0
Russian.....	556	217	90	863	8.3	17.5	12.2	11.0
Scotch.....	78	47	324	449	15.4	34.0	31.2	28.7
Servian.....	301	216	59	576	10.0	15.3	27.1	13.7
Slovak.....	2,887	2,608	2,230	7,725	12.9	25.0	29.0	21.6
Slovenian.....	235	193	107	535	14.5	21.2	25.2	19.1
Swedish.....	35	96	262	393	5.7	25.0	24.8	23.2
Welsh.....	38	35	357	930	2.6	8.6	26.6	24.9
Total.....	11,175	8,118	10,563	29,856	10.9	21.4	21.8	17.6

The table shows that of the 29,856 foreign-born male employees in the locality, for whom information was obtained, only 17.6 per cent have made one or more visits abroad. Of these races, the Scotch and North Italians, each with 28.7 per cent who have made 1 or more visits abroad, show the largest proportion and the Lithuanians, the smallest, or 7.1 per cent.

Of those who have been in the United States under five years, 10.9 per cent, as compared with 21.4 per cent of those with a residence of from five to nine years and 21.8 per cent of those with a residence of ten years or over, report 1 or more visits abroad. No Bohemians and Moravians, and less than 10 per cent of the Welsh, Lithuanians, Finns, Swedes, Poles, Irish, Greeks, Russians, and English with a residence of less than five years in the United States, have made 1 or more visits abroad. The largest proportion, or 20.5 per cent, in this period of residence is shown by the North Italians.

As regards those who have been in the United States from five to nine years the Greeks, with 37.1 per cent reporting 1 or more visits abroad, show the largest proportion, and the Welsh, with 8.6 per cent, the smallest. Following the Greeks are the South Italians, Scotch, Roumanians, English, and North Italians, in the order named. Of

those who have been in the United States ten years or over, the Roumanians, 60 per cent of whom report 1 or more visits abroad, show a considerably larger proportion than that shown by any other race, while the smallest proportion, or 7.8 per cent, is shown by the Poles. Following the Roumanians are the Greeks, with 46.2 per cent.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The two tables next presented classify the ages of the iron and steel workers and the members of their households. The first table submitted shows, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of persons in the households studied who were in each age group:

TABLE 221.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

(This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White...	97	17.5	13.4	2.1	12.4	18.6	24.7	11.3
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	58	17.2	29.3	3.4	10.3	5.2	19.0	15.5
Croatian.....	307	15.3	6.8	.3	5.5	40.7	28.7	2.6
German.....	65	7.7	9.2	9.2	4.6	27.7	23.1	18.5
Irish.....	114	9.6	21.9	4.3	10.5	19.3	16.7	17.5
Italian, North.....	111	31.5	16.2	1.8	1.8	20.7	20.7	7.2
Italian, South.....	210	25.7	8.6	1.4	5.7	29.0	26.2	3.3
Magyar.....	253	18.6	11.5	.8	6.3	26.9	30.8	5.1
Polish.....	275	19.6	5.5	1.1	3.3	35.3	29.1	6.2
Roumanian.....	122	12.3	1.6	.0	8.2	36.9	35.2	5.7
Ruthenian.....	127	18.9	7.1	1.6	3.9	37.8	26.0	4.7
Servian.....	83	8.4	2.4	.0	8.4	45.8	34.9	.0
Slovak.....	318	18.2	11.6	2.2	8.8	23.6	28.6	6.9
Grand total.....	2,233	17.6	10.4	1.7	6.7	29.5	27.3	6.8
Total native-born of foreign father....	31	9.7	38.7	3.2	9.7	3.2	29.0	6.5
Total native-born.....	128	15.6	19.5	2.3	11.7	14.8	25.8	10.2
Total foreign-born.....	2,105	17.7	9.8	1.7	6.4	30.4	27.4	6.6

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White...	95	14.7	20.0	4.2	7.4	16.8	25.3	11.5
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	59	13.6	32.2	8.5	11.9	3.4	18.6	11.9
Croatian.....	129	23.3	9.3	2.3	3.1	38.8	22.5	.8
German.....	53	17.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	32.0	26.4	17.0
Irish.....	121	11.6	19.8	9.1	14.0	16.5	16.5	12.4
Italian, North.....	96	34.4	11.5	2.1	6.3	28.1	13.5	4.2
Italian, South.....	152	24.3	21.7	4.6	2.6	22.4	23.0	1.3
Magyar.....	186	23.1	16.7	3.2	7.0	25.8	19.4	4.8
Polish.....	155	35.5	10.3	.6	2.6	37.4	11.0	2.6
Roumanian.....	79	20.3	8.9	1.3	3.8	43.0	20.3	2.5
Ruthenian.....	96	34.4	17.7	.0	3.1	31.3	12.5	1.0
Servian.....	49	26.5	10.2	.0	.0	44.9	18.4	.0
Slovak.....	223	28.3	15.7	2.7	3.1	25.6	20.2	4.5
Grand total.....	1,588	24.4	16.0	3.3	5.3	26.9	18.7	5.5
Total native-born of foreign father....	28	21.4	32.1	7.1	.0	10.7	25.0	3.6
Total native-born.....	123	16.3	22.8	4.9	5.7	15.4	25.2	9.8
Total foreign-born.....	1,465	25.1	15.4	3.1	5.3	27.8	18.2	5.1

TABLE 221.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	TOTAL.						
		Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White...	192	16.1	16.7	3.1	9.9	17.7	25.0	11.5
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	117	15.4	30.8	6.0	11.1	4.3	18.8	13.7
Croatian.....	436	17.7	7.6	.9	4.8	40.1	26.8	2.1
German.....	118	11.9	6.8	5.9	3.4	29.7	24.6	17.8
Irish.....	235	10.6	20.9	6.8	12.3	17.9	16.6	13.9
Italian, North.....	207	32.9	14.0	1.9	3.9	24.2	17.4	5.8
Italian, South.....	362	25.1	14.1	2.8	4.4	26.2	24.9	2.5
Magyar.....	439	20.5	13.7	1.8	6.6	26.4	26.0	5.0
Polish.....	430	25.3	7.2	.9	3.0	36.0	22.6	4.9
Roumanian.....	201	15.4	4.5	.5	6.5	39.3	29.4	4.5
Ruthenian.....	223	25.6	11.7	.9	3.6	35.0	20.2	3.1
Servian.....	132	15.2	5.3	.0	5.3	45.5	28.8	.0
Slovak.....	541	22.4	13.3	2.4	6.5	24.4	25.1	5.9
Grand total.....	3,821	20.4	12.7	2.4	6.1	28.4	23.7	6.3
Total native-born of foreign father....	59	15.3	35.6	5.1	5.1	6.8	27.1	5.1
Total native-born.....	251	15.9	21.1	3.6	8.8	15.1	25.5	10.0
Total foreign-born.....	3,570	20.7	12.1	2.3	5.9	29.4	23.6	6.0

Of the 3,821 persons reporting complete information in the foregoing table, 28.4 per cent are from 20 to 29 years of age and 20.4 per cent are under 6 years of age. Of the males reporting information the largest proportion are between the ages of 20 and 29. The next largest proportion is shown by those who are from 30 to 44 years of age. The foreign-born North Italian males have a larger proportion under 6 years of age than any other race. The proportion of second rank is shown by the South Italians and the smallest proportion of persons who are below 6 years of age is exhibited by the Germans. The Bohemian and Moravian and Irish are the only races which show a proportion in excess of 10 per cent of persons 16 to 19 years of age. Of the foreign-born, none of the Servian males reporting are 45 years of age or over, the Germans, of whom 18.5 per cent are in that group, showing the largest proportion.

Of the females, 26.9 per cent are between the ages of 20 and 29 years. The second largest proportion is for those under 6 years of age. Of the foreign-born females a larger proportion of Poles than of any other race are below the age of 6 years. The smallest proportion shown for any race in this age group is by the Irish. No race shows a proportion as large as 10 per cent of females who are 14 and 15 years of age. None of the Servians and less than 1 per cent of the Croatians are 45 years of age or over. The Germans have the largest proportion, followed by the Irish and the Bohemians and Moravians in this age group.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees within each specified age group.

TABLE 222.—Per cent of male employees within each group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White	12, 115	12.3	21.0	19.3	15.6	18.7	8.7	4.4
Negro	513	4.9	8.2	17.5	19.7	35.9	9.6	4.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	326	60.7	31.3	6.1	.6	.9	.3	.0
Canada	73	12.3	16.4	27.4	13.7	23.3	5.5	1.4
England	1, 217	17.9	23.7	18.2	12.3	16.3	8.5	3.1
France	127	13.4	13.4	17.3	18.9	21.3	14.2	1.6
Germany	2, 683	16.8	18.7	15.5	13.6	19.6	12.3	3.3
Ireland	2, 045	14.4	18.4	15.0	15.2	21.7	11.5	3.8
Italy	54	55.6	35.2	7.4	1.9	.0	.0	.0
Russia	78	57.7	25.6	10.3	3.8	1.3	1.3	.0
Scotland	384	16.9	24.2	17.2	4.0	19.0	7.6	2.3
Sweden	100	43.0	37.0	14.0	3.8	2.0	.0	.0
Switzerland	42	16.7	9.5	26.2	19.0	16.7	9.5	2.4
Wales	674	15.3	20.9	19.7	14.8	20.0	7.0	2.2
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bohemian and Moravian	177	7.3	24.9	26.0	18.6	17.5	4.5	1.1
Bulgarian	71	1.4	29.6	28.2	14.1	22.5	4.2	.0
Canadian (other than French)	80	1.3	15.0	16.3	12.5	27.5	20.0	7.5
Croatian	2, 459	5.6	34.2	24.3	15.7	16.6	3.3	.2
Dutch	47	6.4	10.6	21.3	17.0	29.8	8.5	6.4
English	1, 749	3.3	8.5	13.4	15.4	30.2	18.5	10.6
Finnish	158	2.5	22.8	35.4	19.6	17.1	1.9	.6
French	111	4.5	18.0	15.3	16.2	18.9	17.1	9.9
German	2, 565	2.4	9.6	14.2	13.4	25.5	21.1	13.8
Greek	326	5.8	30.7	24.5	17.8	14.7	6.1	.3
Hebrew (other than Russian)	57	3.5	31.6	24.6	14.0	21.1	3.5	1.8
Irish	1, 737	.8	5.5	12.4	12.7	32.5	22.7	13.4
Italian, North	874	7.3	27.3	22.7	19.1	17.4	5.0	1.1
Italian, South	1, 163	8.2	27.6	24.4	15.9	18.2	4.8	.9
Lithuanian	751	1.7	21.7	29.6	18.8	21.8	5.6	.8
Magyar	2, 877	5.1	20.3	23.4	20.2	24.4	5.6	1.0
Polish	3, 974	3.1	24.6	27.2	17.4	19.8	6.8	1.2
Roumanian	888	10.2	28.8	27.4	14.6	14.4	4.3	.2
Russian	911	3.7	29.2	28.2	20.5	15.4	2.7	.2
Ruthenian	48	4.2	29.2	29.2	16.7	18.8	2.1	.0
Scotch	493	3.2	8.5	16.4	12.6	27.8	20.7	10.8
Serbian	594	5.2	32.0	29.6	15.3	14.0	3.7	.2
Slovak	8, 127	5.0	25.1	23.7	18.5	23.0	6.0	.6
Slovenian	504	5.5	22.0	24.6	19.3	21.3	6.7	.5
Swedish	425	.9	11.8	19.3	16.5	32.5	14.8	4.2
Welsh	1, 005	3.4	8.8	10.0	14.7	31.5	20.5	11.1
Grand total	53, 130	8.4	20.9	20.6	16.1	21.2	9.2	3.7
Total native-born of foreign father	7, 833	19.1	20.7	15.9	13.1	18.3	9.9	3.0
Total native-born	20, 461	14.7	20.5	17.9	14.8	19.0	9.2	3.9
Total foreign-born	32, 669	4.4	21.0	22.2	17.0	22.6	9.3	3.5

In the above table, of 53,130 males studied, 21.2 per cent were from 35 to 44 years of age, and slightly smaller proportions were from 20 to 24 years and from 25 to 29 years of age. Of the total, 16.1 per cent were from 30 to 34 years of age. Of the foreign-born employees, 22.6 per cent were from 35 to 44 years of age, and about the same proportion were from 25 to 29 and from 20 to 24 years of age. Small proportions are found in each of the other specified groups, the largest being the 17 per cent reported for those 30 to 34 years of age.

In the case of males 20 to 24 years of age there is a considerable variation in regard to the proportions of several foreign-born races. From 34.2 per cent of the Croatians the percentages drop to 5.5 of the Irish. The proportion of the white employees native-born of

native father in this group is exactly the same as that of the foreign-born, but only 8.2 per cent of the native-born negroes of native father were from 20 to 24 years of age. There is but relatively little variation from the proportion of 22.2 per cent of the foreign-born 25 to 29 years of age in the case of the individual foreign races. The employees native-born of native father, both whites and negroes, present comparatively low proportions, the former reporting 19.3 per cent and the latter 17.5. In studying the age group 45 to 54 years a very marked difference is noted between the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe and those of past immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. Every one of the latter group of races reports over 14 per cent. As compared with these high proportions, all the other races fall below the total foreign average of 9.3 per cent, the minimum proportion of 1.9 per cent being reported by the Finns. The white employees native-born of native father show a proportion slightly lower than that of all the foreign-born.

Very small proportions of the various foreign-born races report males 55 years of age or over, the highest proportions being presented by the same races of early immigration mentioned in the above paragraph. The highest proportion reported by any race of recent immigration is the 1.8 per cent of the Hebrews other than Russian. None of the Bulgarians or Ruthenians are in this age group. The group native-born of native father, both white and negro, report proportions slightly greater than the per cent averaged by all the foreign-born.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—School attendance—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 223 to 235 and General Tables 105 to 113].

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The acquisition of homes may be obviously considered as an index of permanent settlement in the United States on the part of the representatives of the several immigrant races. The tendencies in this direction are shown in the following table, which sets forth, by general nativity and race of head of family, the number and per cent of families owning homes:

TABLE 223.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	48	15	31.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English	1		(a)
German	1		(a)
Irish	12	7	(a)
Welsh	2		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	20	15	75.0
Croatian	84	8	9.5
German	35	11	31.4
Hebrew	10		(a)
Irish	36	14	38.9
Italian, North	44	14	31.8
Italian, South	73	16	21.9
Magyar	99	10	10.1
Polish	81	11	13.6
Roumanian	56	2	3.6
Ruthenian	44	4	9.1
Servian	30	2	6.7
Slovak	119	21	17.6
Welsh	11	7	(a)
Grand total	806	158	19.6
Total native-born of foreign father	16	7	(a)
Total native-born	64	22	34.4
Total foreign-born	742	136	18.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of families from whom information was secured in this locality, 19.6 per cent own homes.

Of the native-born, 34.4 per cent own homes, as compared with only 18.3 per cent of the foreign-born.

The Bohemians and Moravians among the foreign-born races show the largest proportion, or 75 per cent, owning their homes. No race approaches very closely this percentage, the next largest, or 38.9 per

cent, being reported by the Irish. Following the Irish are the North Italians, Germans, and South Italians, who report 31.8, 31.4, and 21.9 per cent, respectively. Only three other foreign races, the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars, show proportions in excess of 10 per cent owning homes, while the proportions of the other foreign races range from 9.5 per cent of the Croatians to 3.6 per cent of the Roumanians. It will be noted that the proportion of native whites owning homes is but slightly lower than that of the foreign-born Germans.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The table next presented is a result of a study of the public schools of the city of Pittsburg.

TABLE 224.—Number and per cent of total pupils in public schools in Pittsburg, Pa., by general nativity and race of father of pupil.

General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	21,770	48.0	Irish.....	2,749	6.1
Negro.....	2,792	6.2	Italian, North.....	853	1.9
Indian.....	7	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,428	3.1
Total native-born.....	24,569	54.1	Lithuanian.....	60	.1
Foreign-born:			Magyar.....	181	.4
Bohemian.....	52	.1	Norwegian.....	32	.1
Canadian, Other.....	178	.4	Polish.....	628	1.4
Canadian, French.....	12	(a)	Roumanian.....	29	.1
Croatian.....	94	.2	Russian.....	149	.3
Danish.....	27	.1	Scotch.....	690	1.5
Dutch.....	28	.1	Scotch-Irish.....	45	.1
English.....	2,095	4.6	Servian.....	48	.1
Finnish.....	10	(a)	Slovak.....	334	.7
French.....	131	.3	Slovenian.....	15	(a)
German.....	4,258	9.4	Swedish.....	365	.8
Greek.....	67	.1	Syrian.....	83	.2
Hebrew, German.....	516	1.1	Welsh.....	467	1.0
Hebrew, Polish.....	506	1.1	Other foreign.....	94	.2
Hebrew, Roumanian.....	474	1.0	Total foreign-born.....	20,809	45.9
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,626	8.0	Grand total.....	45,378	100.0
Hebrew, other foreign.....	485	1.1			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

In this locality information as to nativity and race of father was secured for 45,378 pupils. Of these, 45.9 per cent are of foreign parentage, 48 per cent are the children of native whites, and 6.2 per cent the children of native negroes.¹ Among the foreign-born the principal races represented in the public schools are, in the order mentioned, the Germans, Russian Hebrews, Irish, English, and South Italians.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table following shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age, in the households studied, at home, at school, and at work.

TABLE 225.—Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	71	5.6	93.0	1.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	36	8.3	88.9	2.8
Croatian.....	25	28.0	64.0	8.0
Irish.....	60	6.7	86.7	6.7
Italian, North.....	24	12.5	87.5	.0
Italian, South.....	25	32.0	68.0	.0
Magyar.....	41	9.8	85.4	4.9
Polish.....	21	28.6	71.4	.0
Slovak.....	51	21.6	76.5	2.0
Foreign-born:				
Italian, South.....	35	17.1	77.1	5.7
Magyar.....	26	26.9	73.1	.0
Slovak.....	34	11.8	76.5	11.8
Grand total.....	577	16.5	80.1	3.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	331	15.7	80.4	3.9
Total native-born.....	402	13.9	82.6	3.5
Total foreign-born.....	175	22.3	74.3	3.4

As regards the occupation of 577 children in this district, concerning whom information was obtained, it will be noted that 80.1 per cent are at school, 16.5 per cent are at home, while the remaining proportion are at work. As between the employees native-born of foreign father and the foreign-born, the former exhibit a larger proportion at school and a smaller proportion at home than do the latter, the proportions at work being very nearly the same. Comparing those native-born of native father with those native-born of foreign father, it will be seen that a smaller percentage of the former than of the latter are at home and at work, while a larger proportion are at school. Among the foreign-born races a slightly larger proportion of the South Italian than of Slovak or Magyar children are at school, while of those at home the proportion of Magyar children is considerably in excess of the proportion of the South Italian or Slovak children. On the other hand, the Magyars have no children at work, as compared with 11.8 per cent of the Slovaks, and 5.7 per cent of the South Italians.

Comparing the proportions of children native-born of foreign father, at home, at school, and at work, it will be noted that the South Italians with 32 per cent of their children at home report the largest proportion, followed by the Poles, Croatians, and Slovaks, in the order named. Of those at school, the Bohemians and Moravians report the largest proportion, or 88.9 per cent. Closely following the Bohemians and Moravians are the North Italians, Irish, and Magyars, in the order named, each reporting over 85 per cent. The proportions of the other races range from 76.5 per cent of the Slovaks to 64 per cent of the Croatians. None of the North Italian, South Italian, or Polish children are at work, as compared with 8 per cent of the Croatian children. Following the Croatians are the Irish, who report a larger proportion of children at work than do the Magyars, Bohemians and Moravians, or Slovaks.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child, the number and percent of children 6 and under 16 years of age in the households studied at home, at school, and at work:

TABLE 226.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born, White.....	United States.....	71	4	66	1	5.6	93.0	1.4
Foreign-born:								
Italian, South.....	United States.....	25	8	17	.....	32.0	68.0	.0
	Abroad.....	35	6	27	2	17.1	77.1	5.7
Magyar.....	United States.....	41	4	35	2	9.8	85.4	4.9
	Abroad.....	26	7	19	.....	26.9	73.1	.0
Slovak.....	United States.....	51	11	39	1	21.6	76.5	2.0
	Abroad.....	34	4	26	4	11.8	76.5	11.8

The children native-born of South Italian fathers comprise the smallest proportion of children at school and the largest proportion at home. None of this class, however, are at work. On the other hand, of the foreign-born children of South Italian fathers, 5.7 are at work. The largest proportion of children at work of any of the specified classes are foreign-born children of Slovak fathers. It would seem, on the whole, that smaller proportions of children at school result in larger proportions at home rather than in relatively greater numbers at work.

CITIZENSHIP.

The table next presented shows, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming.

TABLE 227.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully nat-uralized.	Having first papers only.	Fully nat-uralized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	56	13	5	23.2	8.9
Bosnian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	6	3	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	4	4		(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	13	8	2	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	466	23	34	4.9	7.3
Dalmatian.....	2	1		(a)	(a)
Danish.....	10	6	2	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	19	8	3	(a)	(a)
English.....	539	380	67	70.5	12.4
Finnish.....	40	15	6	37.5	15.0
French.....	40	24	8	60.0	20.0
German.....	1,014	657	124	64.8	12.2
Greek.....	38	4	9	10.5	23.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	1	1		(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	2		1	(a)	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Irish.....	551	403	59	73.1	10.7
Italian, North.....	261	56	27	21.5	10.3
Italian, South.....	339	79	35	23.3	10.3
Lithuanian.....	294	44	28	15.0	9.5
Magyar.....	852	83	91	9.7	10.7
Negro.....	1	1		(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	6	4	1	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	232	12	8	5.2	3.4
Portuguese.....	1			(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	68	2	6	2.9	8.8
Russian.....	186	24	12	12.9	6.5
Ruthenian.....	11			(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	149	108	21	72.5	14.1
Scotch-Irish.....	6	4	1	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	119	4	7	3.4	5.9
Slovak.....	2,414	238	193	9.9	8.0
Slovenian.....	183	14	11	7.7	6.0
Spanish.....	1			(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	176	100	51	56.8	29.0
Syrian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	439	306	60	69.7	13.7
Austrian (race not specified).....	64	12	12	18.8	18.8
Belgian (race not specified).....	4	4		(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	4	3	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	8,615	2,648	886	30.7	10.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

That only 41 per cent of the 8,615 foreign-born male employees for whom information was obtained in this locality have manifested any interest in American citizenship is apparent from the above table, 30.7 per cent having become fully naturalized, while an additional 10.3 per cent have secured first papers.

Among the various races it will be noted that, as contrasted with the older, the proportions of the more recent immigrant races having manifested an interest in American citizenship are very low. As regards the older immigrant races, it will be noted that the Irish, with 73.1 per cent fully naturalized, show a slightly larger proportion than do the Scotch, English, Welsh, Germans, French, or Swedes, the last named reporting 56.8 per cent. The Swedes, however, in addition to the proportion fully naturalized, show 29 per cent as having

secured first papers. This proportion, it will be noted, is slightly in excess of that shown by the French and considerably in excess of that shown by the Scotch, Welsh, English, Germans, or Irish, the last named reporting 10.7 per cent. Of the more recent immigrant races, on the other hand, the Finns, with 37.5 per cent, show the largest proportion fully naturalized followed by the South Italians, Bohemians and Moravians, North Italians, and Austrians (race not specified), in the order named. As regards the proportions of the more recent immigrants having first papers only, the Greeks, with 23.7 per cent, show the largest proportion, and the lowest, or 3.4 per cent, is shown by the Poles.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States.

TABLE 228.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	356	2.8	6.2	110	11.8	10.9	466	4.9	7.3
English.....	82	11.0	31.7	457	81.2	9.0	539	70.5	12.4
German.....	267	7.9	26.2	747	85.1	7.2	1,014	64.8	12.2
Irish.....	104	26.0	26.9	447	84.1	6.9	551	73.1	10.7
Italian, North.....	176	11.9	11.4	85	41.2	8.2	261	21.5	10.3
Italian, South.....	235	10.2	10.6	104	52.9	9.6	339	23.3	10.3
Lithuanian.....	174	.6	6.3	120	35.8	14.2	294	15.0	9.5
Magyar.....	591	2.7	10.7	261	25.7	10.7	852	9.7	10.7
Polish.....	181	2.8	1.1	51	13.7	11.8	232	5.2	3.4
Russian.....	140	4.3	5.0	46	39.1	10.9	186	12.9	6.5
Scotch.....	33	24.2	36.4	116	86.2	7.8	149	72.5	14.1
Servian.....	94	1.1	4.3	25	12.0	12.0	119	3.4	5.9
Slovak.....	1,390	1.9	5.9	1,024	20.7	10.8	2,414	9.9	8.0
Slovenian.....	123	1.6	7.3	60	20.0	3.3	183	7.7	6.0
Swedish.....	48	8.3	70.8	128	75.0	13.3	176	56.8	29.0
Welsh.....	23	13.0	43.5	416	72.8	12.0	439	69.7	13.7
Total.....	4,274	4.9	10.9	4,341	56.2	9.7	8,615	30.7	10.3

As showing to what extent the foreign-born male employees in acquiring citizenship have been influenced by length of residence it will be seen that of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years only 4.9 per cent are fully naturalized and 10.9 per cent have first papers only, as compared with 56.2 fully naturalized and 9.7 per cent having first papers of those who have been in the United States ten years or over.

Concerning those who have been in the United States from five to nine years it will be seen that the Irish show the largest proportion fully naturalized. While the Swedes in this residence group show a very small proportion, or 8.3 per cent, fully naturalized, they show a

very large proportion, or 70.8 per cent, having first papers only. The next largest proportion, or 43.5 per cent, having first papers only, is shown by the Welsh. The Poles, it will be seen, have manifested less interest in American citizenship than any other race in this period of residence.

As regards those who have been in the United States ten years or over the proportions of the older immigrant races fully naturalized range from 86.2 per cent of the Scotch to 72.8 per cent of the Welsh, while of the more recent immigrant races the proportions range from 52.9 per cent of the South Italians to 11.8 per cent of the Croatians. As regards those in this period of residence having first papers only the Lithuanians, with 14.2 per cent, show the largest proportion, and the Slovenians with 3.3 per cent show the smallest proportion.

The table next presented shows the present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual:

TABLE 229.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian	9	7	1	(a)	(a)
Croatian	67	2	4	3.0	6.0
German	13	4	.....	(a)	(a)
Hebrew	4	2	1	(a)	(a)
Irish	13	9	1	(a)	(a)
Italian, North	22	9	.....	40.9	.0
Italian, South	48	9	2	18.8	4.2
Magyar	52	4	6	7.7	11.5
Polish	51	6	4	11.8	7.8
Roumanian	13	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian	25	3	4	12.0	16.0
Servian	10	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Slovak	73	12	6	16.4	8.2
Welsh	4	3	1	(a)	(a)
Total	404	70	32	17.3	7.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality information was obtained from 404 foreign-born males in the households studied. Of that number 17.3 per cent only are fully naturalized, while an additional 7.9 per cent have, by securing first papers, manifested a desire to become citizens of the United States.

Among the foreign-born reported in sufficient numbers to admit of comparison it will be seen that a much larger proportion of North Italians than of any other race are fully naturalized. Following the North Italians are the South Italians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Poles, Magyars, and Croatians, in the order named.

As regards these same races, the representatives of which have secured first papers only, the Ruthenians report the largest proportion, followed by the Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, Croatians, and South Italians, in the order named.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

Ability to speak English may be considered as a favorable indication of tendencies toward assimilation or of the ability to understand and adopt American customs and standards.

The following table shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons in the households studied who are 6 years of age or over and who are able to speak English:

TABLE 230.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	27	50	100.0	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	24	23	47	100.0	78.3	89.4
Slovak.....	32	26	58	90.6	92.3	91.4
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	23	47	75.0	52.2	63.8
Croatian.....	241	87	328	20.7	21.8	21.0
German.....	40	35	75	70.0	42.9	57.3
Italian, North.....	58	52	110	63.8	30.8	48.2
Italian, South.....	147	95	242	44.2	29.5	38.4
Magyar.....	178	122	300	32.6	27.0	30.3
Polish.....	210	91	301	19.0	27.5	21.6
Roumanian.....	108	63	171	40.7	20.6	33.3
Ruthenian.....	97	50	147	23.7	14.0	20.4
Servian.....	70	30	100	21.4	16.7	20.0
Slovak.....	229	135	364	42.8	20.7	34.6
Grand total.....	1,589	962	2,551	40.4	37.4	39.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	163	157	320	92.0	89.2	90.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,426	805	2,231	34.5	27.3	31.9

Of 1,589 males reported in the above table, 40.4 per cent speak English and a slightly smaller proportion of the females, or 37.4 per cent, are able to use the language. The proportion of foreign-born speaking English is very low, being only 31.9 per cent of a total of 2,231 persons of both sexes. Of the native-born of foreign father, 10.8 per cent of the females report inability to speak English, and a slightly lower proportion of the males.

A study of the foreign-born by race shows almost equally low proportions of Servians, Ruthenians, Croatians, and Poles, ranging from 20 per cent, in the case of the first named race, to 21.6 per cent of the last, reporting ability to speak English. Somewhat higher proportions of English-speaking individuals are reported by the Magyars, Roumanians, Slovaks, and South Italians, ranging in the order given, from 30.3 per cent to 38.4 per cent. Of the races studied,

but two, the Bohemians and Moravians and the Germans, report a majority of English-speaking persons. The North Italians show 63.8 per cent of males speaking the language, but only 48.2 per cent of the total number of males and females, the proportion of females with ability to speak English being considerably less than the males, owing to the isolation in foreign colonies and homes of the former sex.

An analysis of the various races by sex shows that, with the exception of the Poles and Croats, a larger proportion of the males than of the females speak English. A comparison of the percentages of the males of each race shows that a majority of the North Italian, German, and Bohemian and Moravian males speak English, the percentages ranging in the order given from 63.8 per cent to 75 per cent. The minimum proportion among the males is reported by the Poles, only 19 per cent of whom can speak English. The Bohemian and Moravian women, of whom 52.2 per cent can speak English, alone of all other races show a majority of the females able to speak English, while the minimum proportion of 14 per cent able to speak English is reported by the Ruthenians.

As representative of the tendencies exhibited in this direction the following table, showing the ability to speak English of 27,298 iron and steel workers of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking races, is first submitted. It shows the number and percentage of each race who are able to use the language.

TABLE 231.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	68.9	Magyar.....	2,844	47.5
Bulgarian.....	70	22.9	Polish.....	3,920	41.1
Croatian.....	2,442	44.5	Roumanian.....	856	31.9
Dutch.....	47	70.2	Russian.....	884	25.9
Finnish.....	158	49.4	Ruthenian.....	47	25.5
French.....	109	81.7	Servian.....	591	43.8
German.....	2,541	86.5	Slovak.....	8,060	54.2
Greek.....	326	31.6	Slovenian.....	562	52.7
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	57	75.4	Swedish.....	423	96.2
Italian, North.....	864	56.3			
Italian, South.....	1,154	55.1	Total.....	27,298	52.5
Lithuanian.....	746	52.0			

Upon information secured from 27,298 employees in this locality it is seen that 52.5 per cent speak English. The Bulgarian is the only race showing less than 25 per cent, while the other races range from 96.2 per cent of the Swedes to 25.5 per cent of the Ruthenians.

The table next presented shows, by age at time of arrival in the United States and by race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who are 6 years of age or over and who are able to speak English:

TABLE 232.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	81.3	54.8
Croatian.....	328	85.7	18.2
German.....	75	90.9	51.6
Italian, North.....	110	92.9	41.7
Italian, South.....	242	75.0	29.4
Magyar.....	300	72.2	24.6
Polish.....	301	73.1	16.7
Roumanian.....	171	50.0	32.3
Ruthenian.....	147	50.0	17.8
Servian.....	100	(a)	16.7
Slovak.....	364	71.1	29.5
Total.....	2,231	76.2	26.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign-born persons 76.2 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States speak English at present, and of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming only 26.3 per cent now speak English. Of those who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival in this country, over 90 per cent of the Germans and North Italians and 50 per cent each of the Roumanians and Ruthenians speak English. Of those who were 14 years of age or over when they came to this country the Bohemians and Moravians show the largest proportion, or 54.8 per cent, at present able to speak English. The next largest is shown by the Germans. With the exception of the North Italians, of whom 41.7 per cent speak English, no other race shows a proportion as high as 40 per cent. In general it may be stated that this table shows in a marked way the greater adaptability and progressiveness of younger as compared with the older immigrants.

The table next presented shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who are 6 years of age or over and who are able to speak English.

TABLE 233.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	(a)	85.7	66.7
Croatian.....	328	10.8	26.6	79.2
German.....	75	32.4	62.5	95.5
Italian, North.....	110	10.0	55.0	90.0
Italian, South.....	242	24.6	40.3	80.5
Magyar.....	300	10.3	40.0	69.5
Polish.....	301	6.4	23.6	82.5
Roumanian.....	171	29.8	60.0	.....
Ruthenian.....	147	5.6	32.4	65.0
Servian.....	100	14.1	33.3	(a)
Slovak.....	364	12.7	43.0	62.8
Total.....	2,231	15.5	39.0	74.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The persons who have been in the United States for ten or more years show the largest proportion, or 74.5 per cent, who can speak English. Of those whose residence in this country has been less than five years the proportion who speak English is 15.5 per cent and of those who have been here from five to nine years the proportion is 39 per cent. Of the persons who have been in the United States under five years the Germans have the largest proportion, or 32.4, with English-speaking ability. The next largest proportion, or 29.8 per cent, is shown by the Roumanians. With the exception of the South Italians, of whom 24.6 per cent speak English, no other race shows a proportion as high as 20 per cent able to speak English among those who have been in the United States under five years. The percentage shown for the Ruthenians is only 5.6. For the persons who have lived in this country from five to nine years the proportion shown by the Bohemians and Moravians, 85.7 per cent, able to speak English, is the largest. The Germans come next in order, followed by the Roumanians. The North Italians, with 55 per cent, are third, and no other race shows a proportion equal to 50 per cent. Of the persons who have lived in the United States for ten or more years the Germans and North Italians each show a proportion of 90 per cent or more who speak English, and the South Italians and Poles between 80 and 90 per cent. The Croatians rank next to the Poles, with the Magyars, Bohemians and Moravians, Ruthenians, and Slovaks following in the order named.

The relative tendencies exhibited by the various race groups in acquiring the use of English as influenced by age at time of arrival in this country are shown by the following table, which shows, by age at time of coming to the United States, and race, the percentage of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who now speak English:

TABLE 234.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	100.0	67.3	68.9
Croatian.....	2,442	91.3	44.0	44.5
Finnish.....	158	100.0	47.4	49.4
French.....	109	100.0	75.6	81.7
German.....	2,541	99.6	83.1	86.5
Greek.....	326	60.0	31.2	31.6
Italian, North.....	864	95.1	53.3	56.3
Italian, South.....	1,154	91.5	53.2	55.1
Lithuanian.....	746	70.6	51.6	52.0
Magyar.....	2,844	89.6	46.3	47.5
Polish.....	3,920	87.8	39.2	41.1
Roumanian.....	856	(a)	31.8	31.9
Russian.....	884	100.0	24.7	25.9
Servian.....	591	71.4	43.5	43.8
Slovak.....	8,060	92.4	52.9	54.1
Slovenian.....	562	100.0	51.7	52.7
Swedish.....	423	100.0	95.8	96.2
Total.....	27,298	94.8	50.4	52.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign-born male employees 52.5 per cent speak English. Among those who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States 94.8 per cent now speak English, as contrasted with only 50.4 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at the time of their arrival.

Each race for which data are given has the largest proportion speaking English among those who were under 14 when they came to this country. Ability to speak English is universal among the Bohemians and Moravians, Finnish, French, Russians, Slovenians, and Swedes who were under 14 at the time of coming to this country.

Progress in the acquisition of the English language after stated periods of residence in this country is shown in the table next submitted, which presents, by years in the United States and race, the percentage of foreign-born male employees who speak English.

TABLE 235.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States, and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	177	52.0	79.2	88.0	68.9
Croatian.....	2,442	29.7	61.6	83.5	44.5
Finnish.....	158	16.1	61.4	96.2	49.4
French.....	109	17.6	79.2	98.5	81.7
German.....	2,541	49.0	83.6	97.4	86.5
Greek.....	326	20.3	71.1	85.2	31.6
Italian, North.....	864	31.5	67.0	82.2	56.3
Italian, South.....	1,154	33.3	66.2	86.1	55.1
Lithuanian.....	746	38.2	52.8	71.1	52.0
Magyar.....	2,844	28.6	60.1	79.2	47.5
Polish.....	3,920	19.3	44.9	77.3	41.1
Roumanian.....	856	26.9	63.8	100.0	31.9
Russian.....	884	12.6	44.7	67.0	25.9
Servian.....	591	30.0	57.7	65.5	43.8
Slovak.....	8,060	31.8	59.5	77.7	54.2
Slovenian.....	562	31.9	62.1	82.0	52.7
Swedish.....	423	83.3	93.2	99.3	96.2
Total.....	27,298	28.8	59.7	84.3	52.5

Of a total of 27,298 foreign-born males reporting complete data in the above table, 52.5 per cent speak English. Progress in acquiring the language on the part of all races according to period of residence is evident.

Each race shows that a larger proportion of those who have been in the United States ten years or over than of those with a residence period of from five to nine years, or of those having a period of residence under five years, are able to speak English. The Swedish show the largest and the Russian the smallest proportion of those with a period of residence under five years, as well as from five to nine years, while the Roumanian has the largest and the Servian the smallest proportion of those with a period of residence of ten years or over who can speak the English language.

COMMUNITY A.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Industrial significance of the community—Inducements and obstacles to immigration—Methods of securing immigrant labor—Reasons for the immigration of the several races to the United States and to the community—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 236 to 240 and General Tables 114 to 116].

INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMMUNITY.

Community A is primarily a manufacturing center. Its chief industry is the manufacture of steel, in which three concerns are engaged. The largest of these, which may be designated as Company 1, has three plants, called for the purposes of this study *a*, *b*, and *c*. In normal times this company has a pay roll of over \$1,000,000 a month and employs about 18,000 men. It also operates bituminous coal mines having an annual output of 1,600,000 tons of bituminous coal, and ore fields in Michigan and Minnesota having an annual output of 1,237,724 tons. A second local steel establishment which may be designated as Company 2 is comparatively small and is a branch of a company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its annual capacity is 7,500 tons of open-hearth steel castings, 4,680 tons of iron castings, and 24,600 tons of switches, frogs, etc. Of nearly the same capacity is another plant engaged in the manufacture of steam radiators which is designated as Company 3. Company 1 exerts a strong influence over the affairs of the city, politically, socially, and industrially. It owns the largest department store, the largest hotel and café, supervises the public library, owns a large and flourishing American residential suburb, which is situated on a mountain that rises directly from the city; owns and operates the railroad which carries all of the passenger and freight traffic between the city proper and this suburb; and owns the ground and a majority of the houses in two residential districts for its employees and considerable land on which houses owned by its employees have been built.

In addition to the steel industries proper there is considerable bituminous coal mining done in and about the community. These mines, however, are nearly all operated by the steel companies, and their products are used almost entirely in the plant by which they are owned and are not marketed to any great extent. Other minor manufactories are two breweries and a brick-manufacturing establishment. Besides these there is a flour mill, a city gas plant, a passenger railway company, and many small establishments of a private character which contribute entirely to the needs of the community.

Community A is located in the southwestern portion of Pennsylvania. The city proper lies in a valley between ranges of hills which rise to a height of from 500 to 700 feet above two rivers. Its elevation is 1,147.8 feet above mean sea level. One river has a drainage area of about 188 square miles and flows through the northern portion of the city; the other, with a drainage area of about 430 square miles flows along the southern and western portions of the city. The two streams unite in the northwestern part of the city to form another river which is a tributary of the Allegheny. Two railroads afford communication with distant points, and the country around furnishes products that are consumed entirely by the residents of the city. Trolley lines connect Community A with several small towns, which are mining centers and residential sections for Americans and for a few of the more Americanized immigrants.

The accompanying map furnishes a graphic presentation of the community. It will be noted that the location of the principal industrial establishments and the several immigrant colonies is indicated on the map.

For convenience in describing the several racial colonies Community A has been divided into 18 sections, and an inspection of the map will show that some colonies are composed entirely of natives, while others are composed of natives and both first and second generations of the races of old and more recent immigration. The industrial establishments lie in each instance in close proximity to localities inhabited by immigrants while the purely native colonies are found at a distance from the industrial plants.

Native colonies are designated on the map by the numbers 6, 7, 15, 16, and 18. In section 6 will be found, in addition to the natives, practically the whole of the Welsh population. Section 7 is the oldest portion of the city and contains the chief business interests of the community. The natives living in sections 15, 16, and 18 are principally of the class of skilled mechanics employed in the steel works.

In sections 13 and 14 the majority of the residents are persons of native birth, but of foreign parentage. All of the races of older immigration will be found among these people. Sections 11 and 12 are composed of both natives and immigrants. The natives in these two sections are in most cases employed in the mills in the higher occupations.

The remaining sections are populated entirely by immigrants who have entered the community during the last fifteen years. In sections 1, 9, and 17 the inhabitants are of mixed races and nationalities from the south and east of Europe. Macedonians and Croatians live in section 2, where industrial establishment No. 4 is located. Section 3, the most important immigrant locality in the community, supports a very large immigrant population composed of all races to be found in the district with the exception of Welsh and Italians. Industrial establishment No. 5 is located in this section. Section 4 is settled by Poles, Croatians, Slovaks, Magyars, and Germans and lies just north of the blast furnaces of plant *a* of industrial establishment No. 1. On the other side of this plant is section 5, a colony of South Italians. Section 8 is a colony of North and South Italians and is situated to the south of plant *b* of industrial establishment No. 1. The Slovaks

have a colony of their own in section 10, across the river to the north of plant *c* of industrial establishment No. 1. Industrial establishments Nos. 2 and 3 are located to the west of sections 17 and 18 in the southern end of the community.

INDUCEMENTS AND OBSTACLES TO IMMIGRATION.

The inducements offered to immigrants and other settlers may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Employment in the steel industries, particularly with the largest concern, steel company No. 1, chiefly in the unskilled occupations.

(b) Employment in fire-brick work, in the two breweries, and other small manufacturing establishments.

(c) Employment on railroad, trolley, and street-construction work, and in other occupations connected with these industries.

(d) Employment in the mines connected with the steel and brick industries and in a few small independent mines.

(e) Opportunities for operating steamship agencies, mercantile establishments, immigrant banks, street trades of various kinds, barber shops, restaurants, boarding and lodging houses, shoemaker and shoe-repair shops, etc., in the foreign sections of the city.

(f) Opportunities for operating fruit stands and other street trades in the American sections of the city.

(g) Employment for women as cooks, housemaids, and laundresses in American and assimilated immigrant families and as chambermaids, waitresses, etc., in hotels.

(h) The total absence of unions in all of the industries and trades with the exception of the breweries may be stated as an inducement for new labor.

The obstacles at present existing which are experienced by immigrants may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) The demand for skilled labor in the steel industries and the other establishments employing skilled labor is smaller than the supply. This operates as an obstacle to the new settler and the immigrant in their efforts to advance in the scale of occupations. That this is a real obstacle is seen in the fact that when the supply of American skilled laborers is short laborers with the capacity of skilled work have been found among immigrants, who, when advanced to skilled occupations, have been able to maintain their new positions. Another evidence is seen in the attitude taken by the employers in general toward immigrants, which is treated in another section of this report.

(b) In this connection may also be mentioned what has the effect of an obstacle, namely, the tendency on the part of the southeastern European immigrants to take on the more vicious habits of the Americans, which, in most instances, are an exaggeration of certain tendencies already inherent in the immigrants themselves. A good example of this, so far as it affects their efficiency, is seen in the tendency on the part of the Croatians to use intoxicants to excess. Before immigration they had the habit of drinking beer and to some extent wine and whisky. After immigration this tendency seems to have been greatly magnified, until weekly drunken sprees are considered a mark of their race. The employers state that these sprees incapacitate them for work on Mondays, and when the labor supply is sufficient

to warrant it such laborers are promptly dismissed. Although they immediately appear at other plants or establishments, under different names, ages, and addresses, and obtain work, their shifting from one place to another destroys to some extent their chances of learning how to do the more skilled forms of work. Thus, on the part of the immigrants, the tendency to take up injurious American habits should be considered as a distinct obstacle to obtaining and retaining employment, as well as to advancing in the scale of occupations.

(c) Their ignorance of the English language, while not regarded in all instances by the employers as a disqualification for advancement, operates nevertheless as an obstacle as a general rule.

METHODS OF SECURING IMMIGRANT LABOR.

The two largest industries, of which the steel plant is one, during the period of great industrial activity in 1906 and 1907, sought and obtained the cooperation of certain of the local priests in securing immigrant labor. The Polish priest was the most active in this respect, his reason for cooperation being that he desired as much as possible to build up his parish and that the augmenting of the membership by inducing the immigration of members of his own faith and race brought this result. Other methods than this of inducing immigration were, however, explicitly denied by all employers. The only manner in which the desire for more laborers had been signified was the posting of notices upon the gates of the plants, and this, it was claimed, with the exception already noted, was sufficient to command all the available workmen at any time. In all cases, it was stated, there was usually a larger number of immigrant applicants for work than there were vacancies.

According to the statements of the employers in the smaller plants, practically all of the immigrants employed came from the immediate vicinity, and only a very few from other parts of the United States or from Europe. This was accounted for by the fact that nearly if not quite all of the immigrant labor supply in this locality is attracted by the large steel plant. In this plant, according to the opinion of the employers, 50 per cent of the immigrant employees have come direct from their native countries and nearly as many from other parts of the United States. It seems a warrantable assumption, in the absence of other evidence, that these immigrants were secured through the activity of their friends, relatives, and priests, and through newspapers and private methods. Whatever the actual conditions may be, it is unlikely that the activity of labor agents has a very great effect upon the number of immigrants employed. It is a kind of effort which, if it really exists to any extent, merely affects some individuals within a race, but not their total representation. The supply of immigrant labor since the depression of 1907 has been almost sufficient to meet the demands of all the employers.

REASONS FOR THE IMMIGRATION OF THE SEVERAL RACES TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE COMMUNITY.

The answers to the inquiries as to the reasons for coming to the United States in preference to other countries have been identical with almost no exception. In practically every instance the immi-

grants have stated that they decided to come to the United States because they had heard through letters from their friends and relatives, through testimony of returned countrymen, and through the press that an abundance of employment was offered in the United States at a much higher wage than they could earn in any of the European countries. The inquiries have revealed that in the communities in the foreign countries where the immigrants lived before coming, the United States has been known as a country of opportunities for earning money, and for economic and political independence, and consequently there has grown up a feeling that it is a country for the dissatisfied and ambitious.

With reference to the reasons for coming to Community A, the answers to the questions asked have failed to reveal more than occasional instances where immigrants have been brought through the efforts of labor agents. Considerable care was exercised in making these inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been any such influence, but, as a general rule, the reasons given for coming to this particular locality have been: (1) The knowledge obtained through the newspapers and through immigrants of the various races that employment was offered to immigrants. (2) The information furnished in letters from friends already there and of relatives who had preceded them. (3) Information furnished by the priests of the community. With regard to the influence of the priests, it should be noted that not only is influence of this nature exerted for the purpose of increasing the number in their parishes, but that the large steel company located in the community has in some instances worked in cooperation with them in order to obtain a larger labor supply. It has been definitely ascertained that this company cooperates with the Polish priests in securing laborers, and there seems to be little doubt that the same cooperation has existed with other priests.

Although no definite information could be obtained, officials of this same company, as well as immigrant residents, have stated that foremen have acted as labor agents in the past. No evidence has been secured to show that such practices now exist. The company maintains that they have discouraged such activities on the part of their foremen or other employees by discharging all of those who have been detected, and claims that as a result the practice has been discontinued. Although no direct evidence could be obtained, it is stated by certain of the older immigrant residents and by some of the city officials that the steamship agents have acted as labor agents in the past and that they are still doing so.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In addition to the other data collected in the community, a detailed study was made of the local industrial employees and of a number of selected households, the heads of which were employed in the iron and steel establishments of the community. The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and per cent of households studied.

TABLE 236.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White	11	3.7	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Foreign-born:			Ruthenian	12	4.0
Croatian	24	8.1	Servian	10	3.4
German	12	4.0	Slovak	62	20.8
Hebrew	10	3.4	Welsh	12	4.0
Irish	14	4.7	Grand total	298	100.0
Italian, North	10	3.4	Total native-born	11	3.7
Italian, South	38	12.8	Total foreign-born	287	96.3
Magyar	41	13.8			
Polish	42	14.1			

From the above table it will be noted that only a very small proportion, or 3.7 per cent, of all households studied in this locality are those whose heads were white persons native-born of native father. These households were selected for purposes of comparison with households the heads of which were foreign-born.

Among households the heads of which were foreign-born the number of Slovak, Polish, Magyar, and South Italian households combined constitute 61.5 per cent of all households studied, the Slovak households constituting a slightly larger proportion of the total than do the Polish, Magyar, or South Italian households. The number of the households of each race selected for study was based on the relative numerical importance of the employment of each race in the local iron and steel manufacturing establishments.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 237.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White	11	51	2.5	51	2.9
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	24	262	13.0	219	12.6
German	12	61	3.0	56	3.2
Hebrew	10	59	2.9	59	3.4
Irish	14	100	5.0	100	5.7
Italian, North	10	57	2.8	56	3.2
Italian, South	38	255	12.6	208	11.9
Magyar	41	241	11.9	217	12.5
Polish	42	306	15.2	266	15.3
Ruthenian	12	111	5.5	77	4.4
Servian	10	109	5.4	46	2.6
Slovak	62	335	16.6	316	18.2
Welsh	12	70	3.5	70	4.0
Grand total	298	2,017	100.0	1,741	100.0
Total native-born	11	51	2.5	51	2.9
Total foreign-born	287	1,966	97.5	1,690	97.1

The table next presented exhibits the sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, in the households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 238.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father, White	24	27	51	47.1	52.9
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	178	41	219	81.3	18.7
German	32	24	56	57.1	42.9
Hebrew	23	36	59	39.0	61.0
Irish	50	50	100	50.0	50.0
Italian, North	32	24	56	57.1	42.9
Italian, South	118	90	208	56.7	43.3
Magyar	131	86	217	60.4	39.6
Polish	190	76	266	71.4	28.6
Ruthenian	50	27	77	64.9	35.1
Servian	29	17	46	63.0	37.0
Slovak	196	120	316	62.0	38.0
Welsh	39	31	70	55.7	44.3
Grand total	1,092	649	1,741	62.7	37.3
Total native-born	24	27	51	47.1	52.9
Total foreign-born	1,068	622	1,690	63.2	36.8

The table submitted below shows persons for whom detailed information was secured in the households studied, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 239.—*Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	34	38	72	3.1	5.9	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Croatian	23	14	37	2.1	2.2	2.1
English	2	2	4	.2	.0	.1
German	20	13	33	1.8	2.0	1.9
Hebrew	7	15	22	.6	2.3	1.3
Irish	33	33	66	3.0	5.1	3.8
Italian, North	15	10	25	1.4	1.5	1.4
Italian, South	26	30	56	2.4	4.6	3.2
Magyar	24	30	54	2.2	4.6	3.1
Polish	29	30	59	2.7	4.6	3.4
Ruthenian	12	12	24	1.1	1.8	1.4
Servian	5	4	9	.5	.6	.5
Slovak	47	52	99	4.3	8.0	5.7
Welsh	16	16	32	1.5	2.5	1.8
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	153	26	179	14.0	4.0	10.3
German	11	9	20	1.0	1.4	1.1
Hebrew	16	21	37	1.5	3.2	2.1
Irish	14	12	26	1.3	1.8	1.5
Italian, North	17	17	34	1.6	2.6	2.0
Italian, South	92	57	149	8.4	8.8	8.6
Magyar	102	56	158	9.3	8.6	9.1
Polish	162	46	208	14.8	7.1	11.9
Roumanian	2	2	4	.2	.0	.1

TABLE 239.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born—Continued.						
Russian.....	1	.....	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ruthenian.....	38	15	53	3.5	2.3	3.0
Servian.....	24	13	37	2.2	2.0	2.1
Slovak.....	152	69	221	13.9	10.6	12.7
Slovenian.....	1	.....	1	.1	.0	.1
Welsh.....	14	11	25	1.3	1.7	1.4
Grand total.....	1,092	649	1,741	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	259	259	518	23.7	39.9	29.8
Total native-born.....	293	297	590	26.8	45.8	33.9
Total foreign-born.....	799	352	1,151	73.2	54.2	66.1

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 240.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	2,700	31.8	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	(a)
Negro.....	5	.1	Herzegovinian.....	2	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	112	1.3
Austria-Hungary.....	68	.8	Italian, North.....	115	1.4
Canada.....	4	(a)	Italian, South.....	237	2.8
England.....	151	1.8	Lithuanian.....	1	(a)
Finland.....	1	(a)	Macedonian.....	5	.1
France.....	11	.1	Magyar.....	459	5.4
Germany.....	686	8.1	Montenegrin.....	2	(a)
Greece.....	2	(a)	Portuguese.....	483	5.7
Ireland.....	280	3.3	Roumanian.....	1	(a)
Italy.....	4	(a)	Russian.....	112	1.3
Norway.....	4	(a)	Ruthenian.....	10	.1
Russia.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	13	.2
Scotland.....	18	.2	Servian.....	88	1.0
Sweden.....	4	(a)	Slovak.....	1,490	17.5
Switzerland.....	6	.1	Slovenian.....	206	2.4
Wales.....	68	.8	Swedish.....	14	.2
Foreign-born, by race:			Syrian.....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)	Turkish.....	7	.1
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Welsh.....	45	.5
Bulgarian.....	18	.2	Austrian (race not specified).....	92	1.1
Canadian (other than French).....	5	.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	8	.1
Croatian.....	262	3.1			
Dalmatian.....	2	(a)	Grand total.....	8,496	100.0
Danish.....	7	.1			
Dutch.....	4	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,305	15.4
English.....	120	1.4	Total native-born.....	4,010	47.2
Finnish.....	1	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	4,486	52.8
French.....	5	.1			
German.....	507	6.0			
Greek.....	45	.5			

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

Industrial history of the community—History of immigration to the community—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial composition of the present population—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 241 to 244 and General Tables 117 and 118].

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY.

Previous to 1842 Community A was a small locality of about 2,000 population having no particular industry. The first movement toward the establishment of the iron and steel industries was made immediately after the panic of 1837. The scarcity of money and the inability to obtain commodities necessary for ordinary consumption led to the belief that if the production of some staple commodity could be established such effects as they had suffered in 1837 would not again be possible. Search for some marketable commodity caused the possibility of producing iron to be seriously considered. In 1840 ore was found on the outskirts of the town, and an iron furnace was finished in 1842. Soon after this other ore was discovered, and several other furnaces were built. No coal being mined in the locality at this time, charcoal was used instead of coke for purposes of reducing iron ore. The interest in iron production in this locality led to the organization of the ——— Iron Company in 1852, the forerunner of the present large steel concern which has been called "Company 1." In the following year the first rolling mill was begun. Several coke furnaces were soon afterwards built, and charcoal was entirely supplanted by the use of coke. In the organization of this iron company nearly all of the small furnaces were consolidated. In 1857 Kelley made his first experiments with the converter, and it was used for the first time in 1858. In 1867 its first order for steel rails was filled by plant *a*.

In 1878 a steel company was transferred from New Jersey and was organized in partnership with the iron company which had been organized here in 1852. Three years later it became a department of this company and is now plant *b* of Company 1. In 1898 further extensions of the plant and of the ownership of various ore properties took place. In 1901 another company was formed by the principal stockholders in the old company, and was taken into the latter organization during the same year. In 1906 plant *c*, whose establishment was the object for which the new company of 1901 was formed, began operations in a suburb. Another steel company was removed to Community A in 1882, and in 1888 its plant was completed. In 1894 the rolling mill was removed, but the switch department was left in Community A, and forms at present the works of the steel company

which has been designated as Company 2. This company is at present operated as a department of an Ohio tube company.

In 1868 the brick works, already referred to, were established. Some fifteen years later a brewery was started in one section, then a large Irish and German immigrant settlement, and now the chief foreign section of Community A. About ten years later another brewery was established, and since then several small establishments have been started in the city.

The industrial development of the town has gone hand in hand with the growth of its principal industry.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

The Welsh, who were the first immigrants to come to this locality, came as early as 1830 to engage in farming and mining. For the next twenty years they arrived in small numbers. In 1852, with the establishment of the iron company, many experienced iron and mine workers entered. They were the dominant race in the employ of this company until 1858, when they went out on strike. Large numbers left as a consequence of the failure of the strike, and in their stead Americans and foreign-born Germans and Irish were employed. Then small numbers of English, Scotch, and Swedes came. These latter races, together with the Welsh who remained, constituted the sole employees until 1883. Then came a few Poles and Slovaks, who entered the unskilled occupations. With the development of the plant, and the consequent increase in demand for labor, which could not be met by the races previously employed, there began a steady, but slow, inflow of Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars, which continued until about 1898. After this date the number of southeastern European immigrants was largely increased, not only of Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars, but also of Croatians and South Italians in considerable number, and to a less extent of Syrians, Ruthenians, Bohemians, and Moravians. Within the last two or three years the Macedonians have been coming in appreciable numbers.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

An insight into the racial movements to the community may be had from an examination of the period of residence in the United States of the iron and steel workers and the members of their households for whom detailed information was received. The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees of the local iron and steel establishments who had been in the United States each specified number of years.

TABLE 241.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Croatian.....	261	63.6	31.0	0.8	2.3	2.3
English.....	120	7.5	5.0	5.0	11.7	70.8
German.....	505	12.9	11.7	2.8	12.9	59.8
Greek.....	45	48.9	15.6	13.3	17.8	4.4
Irish.....	110	10.9	5.5	4.5	10.9	68.2
Italian, North.....	115	41.7	40.9	10.4	6.1	.9
Italian, South.....	237	52.7	35.0	6.3	4.2	1.7
Magyar.....	453	47.2	33.3	7.3	8.2	4.0
Polish.....	481	62.8	29.7	3.5	2.3	1.7
Russian.....	112	65.2	25.9	3.6	4.5	.9
Servian.....	88	63.6	30.7	2.3	1.1	2.3
Slovak.....	1,485	48.8	29.8	8.1	5.9	7.5
Slovenian.....	206	55.3	30.1	3.9	6.8	3.9
Welsh.....	44	6.8	2.3	4.5	13.6	72.7
Total.....	4,466	45.4	26.2	5.8	6.9	15.7

Of the 4,466 employees studied in this community, 45.4 per cent have been in the United States under five years, while 26.2 per cent have been here from five to nine years. From twenty to ten years ago immigration to this community was on the decrease, with the result that only 5.8 per cent have been here from ten to fourteen years and 6.9 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years. Only 15.7 per cent of all employees studied have been in this country for twenty years or more. The Croatians, Poles, Russians, and Servians show the largest proportions among persons who have resided in the United States under five years, and the Welsh, English, Irish, and German the smallest proportions. Of those who have been here from five to nine years, the North Italians have the largest proportion, followed by the South Italians, Magyars, and Croatians in the order named. Only 5 per cent of the English have been in this country from five to nine years and but 2.3 per cent of the Welsh. The North Italians and Greeks are the only races that show more than 10 per cent of their number who have been in the United States from ten to fourteen years.

The longest period of residence is shown by the Welsh, of whom 72.7 per cent have been in the United States for twenty or more years. The English, with 70.8 per cent, are second, followed by the Irish and Germans. All other races studied show less than 10 per cent of their number who have been in the United States for twenty or more years.

The table following shows the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years. The presentation is by race of individual.

TABLE 242.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Croatian.....	179	58.7	95.5	99.4
German.....	20	5.0	10.0	10.0
Hebrew.....	37	35.1	75.7	97.3
Irish.....	26	15.4	15.4	30.8
Italian, North.....	34	29.4	94.1	97.1
Italian, South.....	149	57.7	83.2	99.3
Magyar.....	158	60.1	81.6	94.9
Polish.....	208	65.9	94.2	100.0
Ruthenian.....	53	54.7	86.8	100.0
Servian.....	37	43.2	97.3	100.0
Slovak.....	221	45.7	77.4	94.6
Welsh.....	25	.0	8.0	40.0
Total.....	1,151	52.2	82.1	93.5

Of the total number reporting complete data 93.5 per cent have been in the United States under twenty years, 82.1 per cent less than ten years, and 52.2 under five years. The entire number of Poles, Ruthenians, and Servians, and practically all the Croatians and South Italians furnishing information have been in the community less than twenty years, while only a small percentage of the Hebrews, North Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks have a longer period of residence. On the other hand, the Germans, Welsh, and Irish have small percentages with a residence under twenty years, indicating the earlier beginning of their immigration.

The Poles are the latest comers, having 65.9 per cent who have been in this country under five years, and are followed by the Magyars, Croatians, South Italians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Servians, Hebrews, and North Italians.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE PRESENT POPULATION.

The total population of Community A, as given by the Twelfth Census (1900), was 35,936, of which 28,618 were natives, and 7,318 were foreign-born. The foreign population in 1900, by countries from which the largest number of immigrants came, was as follows: ^a

Austria.....	923
England.....	570
Germany.....	1,663
Hungary.....	2,017
Ireland.....	581
Italy.....	381
Poland (all countries).....	334
Russia.....	78
Scotland.....	75
Wales.....	446
Other countries.....	250
Total.....	7,318

^a This enumeration did not include neighboring boroughs.

The following table will indicate the foreign-born population of the community in 1907 and 1908. These statistics are of necessity only approximate, and are estimates based on information from all available sources. It is believed, however, that they are approximately correct. The figures for 1908 as compared with 1907 will show roughly the effect of the industrial depression of the autumn of 1907 and the spring of 1908.

TABLE 243.—*Estimated foreign-born population of Community A, by section and race, 1907 and 1908.*

Race.	Foreign section. ^a		Separate borough.		Other sections.		Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Croatian.....	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,000	100 ³	50	3,900	2,050
English.....					600	600	600	600
German.....	1,600	1,600	100	100	200	200	1,900	1,900
Hebrew, Hungarian (Magyar, Slovak).....	1,100	100			10	10	1,110	110
Hebrew, Russian.....					200	150	200	150
Irish.....	1,700	1,700	10	10	50	50	1,760	1,760
Italian (not specified).....					3,000	1,200	3,000	1,200
Macedonian.....	300	300					300	300
Magyar.....	2,500	1,500	50	25	100	50	2,650	1,575
Polish.....	2,400	1,200	500	200	100	50	3,000	1,450
Scotch.....					50	50	50	50
Servian.....	600	400					600	400
Slovak.....	4,500	2,800	2,500	1,200	500	200	7,500	4,200
Swiss (not specified).....					50	50	50	50
Syrian.....	100	100	100	100	20	20	220	220
Welsh.....					500	500	500	500
Total.....	16,600	10,700	5,260	2,635	5,480	3,180	27,340	16,515

^a See footnote on page 437.

The estimated total population of Community A for 1907 was 57,213, of whom the above table shows that 27,340 were foreign-born. In 1908 the foreign-born population was 16,515, and the native-born population 30,485, making a total population of 47,000. This falling off in the foreign-born races was practically confined to the recent immigrant races. It was greatest among the Italians, more than half of those in the community in 1907 having gone by 1908. The Syrians were not driven out by the business depression. All of the old immigrant races, being well established, did not move to other parts. As regards the composition of the foreign-born population it is found that more than one-quarter are Slovaks and about one-eighth are Croatians. Of the races of older immigration, the German and Irish make the best showing.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The table next presented shows the racial composition of the operating forces of the iron and steel plants in the community. It will be noted that foreign-born persons of 35 races appear among the iron and steel workers. Among those of recent immigration, the Slovak shows the largest proportion of employees.

TABLE 244.—Male employees for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race.

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	2,700	31.8	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	(a)
Negro.....	5	.1	Herzegovinian.....	2	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	112	1.3
Austria-Hungary.....	68	.8	Italian, North.....	115	1.4
Canada.....	4	(a)	Italian, South.....	237	2.8
England.....	151	1.8	Lithuanian.....	1	(a)
Finland.....	1	(a)	Macedonian.....	5	.1
France.....	11	.1	Magyar.....	459	5.4
Germany.....	686	8.1	Montenegrin.....	2	(a)
Greece.....	2	(a)	Polish.....	483	5.7
Ireland.....	280	3.3	Portuguese.....	2	(a)
Italy.....	4	(a)	Roumanian.....	1	(a)
Norway.....	1	(a)	Russian.....	112	1.3
Russia.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	10	.1
Scotland.....	18	.2	Scotch.....	13	.2
Sweden.....	4	(a)	Servian.....	88	1.0
Switzerland.....	6	.1	Slovak.....	1,490	17.5
Wales.....	68	.8	Slovenian.....	206	2.4
Foreign-born, by race:			Swedish.....	14	.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)	Syrian.....	1	(a)
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Turkish.....	7	.1
Bulgarian.....	18	.2	Welsh.....	45	.5
Canadian (other than French).....	5	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	92	1.1
Croatian.....	262	3.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	8	.1
Dalmatian.....	2	(a)	Grand total.....	8,496	100.0
Danish.....	7	.1	Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,305	15.4
Dutch.....	4	(a)	Total native-born.....	4,010	47.2
English.....	120	1.4	Total foreign-born.....	4,486	52.8
Finnish.....	1	(a)			
Finnish.....	1	(a)			
French.....	5	.1			
German.....	507	6.0			
Greek.....	45	.5			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied—Occupations entered by immigrants—Rates of pay—Weekly earnings—Range of earnings of steel company No. 1 for the pay period June 1-15, 1907—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of different sources of family income—[Text Tables 245 to 280 and General Tables 119 to 131].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

For purposes of comparison, it will be instructive, before taking up the present economic status of the foreign-born iron and steel workers of the community, to consider their industrial condition before emigration from their native lands. In this connection the following tables show the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States. The presentation is by race of individual.

TABLE 245.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	26	18	4	4	.....	69.2	15.4	15.4	0.0
Italian, South.....	36	32	.....	4	.....	88.8	.0	11.1	.0
Magyar.....	33	25	5	3	.....	75.8	15.2	9.1	.0
Polish.....	37	26	7	3	1	70.3	18.9	8.1	2.7
Slovak.....	59	43	12	4	.....	72.9	20.3	6.8	.0
Total.....	251	182	40	27	2	72.5	15.9	10.8	.8

TABLE 246.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	26	69.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	36	88.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1	11.1	.0	11.1	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	33	75.8	3.0	9.1	.0	3.0	.0	15.2	6.1	3.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	37	70.3	2.7	16.2	.0	.0	.0	18.9	8.1	.0	8.1	2.7	.0	2.7
Slovak.....	59	72.9	.0	18.6	1.7	.0	.0	20.3	6.8	.0	6.8	.0	.0	.0
Total.....	251	72.5	.8	12.7	.8	.8	.8	15.9	10.0	.8	10.8	.8	.0	.8

The larger proportion, or 72.5 per cent, of the females reported in the above tables were without occupation abroad, and of these probably the greater number were housewives. The South Italians show the largest proportion, or 88.8 per cent, without occupation abroad, while the smallest proportion in this class, or 69.2 per cent, is shown by the Croatians. In only one occupation, in which the females were employed for wages before coming to the United States, does the proportion equal 1 per cent, this being domestic service, in which 12.7 per cent of the females were engaged. This is also true of those who worked without wages, 10 per cent of the total number reporting being farm laborers and only 0.8 per cent in other occupations. It is of interest to note that no South Italians worked for wages. The only occupation in which the Croatian women were employed for wages is that of domestic service. In this last-mentioned occupation it will be seen that the Slovaks show the largest proportion, followed closely by the Poles, the proportions being 18.6 and 16.2 per cent. The Magyar is the only race which shows a proportion in hand trades. Of those who worked without wages, the Magyar alone shows a proportion employed in an occupation other than farm laborers, while the only race reporting a proportion working for profit before coming to the United States is the Polish, 2.7 per cent of the females of this race having been farmers.

The tables next presented show the industrial condition, before coming to the United States, of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at the time of arrival in this country. The exhibit is by race of individual.

TABLE 247.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	147	1	54	73	19	0.7	36.7	49.7	12.9
Italian, South.....	59	2	36	21	.....	3.4	61.0	35.6	.0
Magyar.....	82	2	60	14	6	2.4	73.2	17.1	7.3
Polish.....	148	1	96	50	1	.7	64.9	33.8	.7
Ruthenian.....	38	.....	17	7	14	.0	44.7	18.4	36.8
Servian.....	23	.....	2	18	3	.0	8.7	78.3	13.0
Slovak.....	121	2	83	28	8	1.7	68.6	23.1	6.6
Total.....	669	9	388	219	53	1.3	58.0	32.7	7.9

TABLE 248.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	147	0.7	31.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	4.1	36.7	49.7	0.0	49.7	12.2	0.7	12.9
Italian, South.....	59	3.4	35.6	3.4	.0	8.5	13.6	61.0	23.7	11.9	35.6	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	82	2.4	53.7	1.2	2.4	12.2	3.7	73.2	17.1	.0	17.1	7.3	.0	7.3
Polish.....	148	.7	54.1	5.4	.0	.7	4.7	64.9	33.8	.0	33.8	.7	.0	.7
Ruthenian.....	38	.0	28.9	.0	.0	.0	15.8	44.7	18.4	.0	18.4	36.8	.0	36.8
Servian.....	23	.0	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.7	78.3	.0	78.3	13.0	.0	13.0
Slovak.....	121	1.7	37.2	4.1	.0	9.9	17.4	68.6	23.1	.0	23.1	5.8	.8	6.6
Total.....	669	1.3	38.9	2.8	.6	6.1	9.6	58.0	31.5	1.2	32.7	7.3	.6	7.9

Of the 669 males in this locality from whom information was secured, the largest proportion, or 58 per cent, worked for wages before coming to the United States. Of the remainder, 7.9 per cent worked for profit, and 32.7 per cent without wages, while 1.3 per cent were without any occupation. By far the largest proportion were on farms prior to coming to the United States, 38.9 per cent working for wages, 31.5 per cent working without wages, and 7.3 per cent working for profit.

A comparison of the several races working for wages shows that the Magyars had a larger proportion than any other race thus employed abroad, while the smallest proportion, 8.7 per cent, is shown by the Servians. A slightly larger proportion of Poles than of Magyars, or 54.1 per cent as compared with 53.7 per cent, were employed as farm laborers for wages, these proportions being larger than the proportion shown by any other race. The proportions of

the other races range from 37.2 per cent of the Slovaks to 8.7 per cent of the Servians. With the exception of the Magyars, who report 2.4 per cent, no other race shows even the smallest proportion as having worked in the steel and iron industry prior to their arrival in this country. The Magyars also show the largest proportion in hand trades, while none of the Ruthenians and Servians were so employed; on the other hand, the Slovaks exhibit the largest percentage in occupations abroad other than those mentioned in the table.

Excepting the South Italians, 11.9 per cent of whom were employed without wages in occupations other than as farm laborers, not one race has a single representative who was employed without wages outside of farm occupations. Less than 1 per cent each of the Slovaks and Croatians worked for profit in occupations other than farming, while each of the other races, with the exception of the South Italians, who report no proportion working for profit, show proportions thus employed as farmers.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

In addition to the household study data were also secured directly from the local iron and steel workers and are embodied in the following table which shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States. The presentation is by race.

TABLE 249.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						
		Manu- facturing of iron and steel.	Other manu- facturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Other occupa- tions.
Croatian.....	256	2.7	1.2	86.3	3.9	2.7	0.8	2.3
German.....	352	10.2	9.4	40.6	11.1	18.2	4.0	6.5
Italian, North.....	106	1.9	2.8	62.3	8.5	11.3	4.7	8.5
Italian, South.....	221	2.7	.0	59.3	17.2	10.4	1.4	9.1
Magyar.....	424	7.8	2.1	61.8	15.8	6.8	2.1	3.5
Polish.....	454	3.3	3.3	71.8	11.5	6.2	.4	3.5
Russian.....	108	2.8	3.7	77.8	12.0	.9	.0	2.8
Servian.....	86	1.2	1.2	77.9	19.8	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	1,404	3.3	4.6	67.9	12.6	8.3	.4	2.8
Slovenian.....	194	3.6	4.1	70.6	13.4	4.6	1.5	2.1
Total.....	3,946	5.1	4.0	64.4	12.5	8.2	1.4	4.4

The greater proportion, or 64.4 per cent of the total number of employees, as can be readily seen from the table, had been engaged in farming or farm labor before coming to the United States. Of the total 12.5 per cent were also employed abroad as general laborers. The proportions in other specified occupations are inconsiderable, the smallest being 1.4 per cent in trade. The greater proportion of each race, excepting the German, were farmers or farm laborers in their

native countries. After this occupation general labor was the most common occupation of the specified races, excepting the Germans and North Italians, who had a greater proportion engaged in the hand trades. The Germans and Magyars are the only races showing over 5 per cent who were employed in the manufacturing of iron and steel products abroad. All the other races exhibit very low percentages, ranging from 3.6 per cent of the Slovenians to 1.2 per cent of the Servians, who had any training before emigration for the work in which they are now engaged in the United States.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented sets forth the general industrial status at present of the women of the households studied in the community. The table shows the general occupation of female members of the households who were 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 250.—*General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

(This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	23	4.3	8.7	0.0	87.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	42	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Magyar.....	42	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	42	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	63	.0	1.6	.0	98.4	.0
Grand total.....	352	3.4	2.6	2.3	90.9	.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	43	16.3	14.0	11.6	52.5	4.7
Total native-born.....	60	13.3	10.0	11.7	61.7	3.3
Total foreign-born.....	292	1.4	1.0	.3	96.9	.3

Of the 292 foreign-born women, almost all, or 96.9 per cent, are at home. Only small percentages of the foreign-born females are employed, and less than 1 per cent are in school, contrasting sharply in this latter respect with the native-born of foreign father, 4.7 per cent of whom are in school. The second generation are also engaged in occupations outside their homes to a much greater extent than are the foreign-born, a greater proportion being employed in domestic service than in the other classes of occupations enumerated. Of the foreign-born, all the South Italians, Magyars, and Poles are at home, and almost all the Slovaks. The Croatian is the only race having any considerable proportion of its women engaged in occupations outside their homes.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the general occupation of males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 251.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

(This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel manufacturing.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	21	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	153	71.9	26.8	1.3	.0
Italian, South.....	83	55.4	42.2	2.4	.0
Magyar.....	93	81.7	17.2	1.1	.0
Polish.....	155	75.5	23.9	.6	.0
Ruthenian.....	38	71.1	28.9	.0	.0
Servian.....	24	95.8	4.2	.0	.0
Slovak.....	140	79.3	20.0	.7	.0
Grand total.....	820	73.8	24.9	1.3	.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	41	75.6	22.0	2.4	.0
Total native-born.....	62	82.3	16.1	1.6	.0
Total foreign-born.....	758	73.1	25.6	1.3	.0

The above table shows that of the total of 820 individuals, 73.8 per cent are employed in iron and steel manufacturing establishments of the community. No member of any race or nativity group is in school and very small proportions are at home. Of the foreign-born males the Servians have the highest percentage employed in iron and steel manufacturing, followed by the Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, Croatians, Ruthenians, and South Italians. The South Italians are largely engaged in the railroad and other general construction work in the community, and are also, together with the Slovaks, Poles, and Ruthenians, extensively employed in the local bituminous mines.

OCCUPATIONS ENTERED BY IMMIGRANTS.

While statements that would cover the first occupations entered into by recent immigrants would be impossible, the following distinct tendencies are apparent from the answers to inquiries made, and from interviews with immigrants and their employers. Generally the southern and eastern European races have supplanted to a very large extent the earlier immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe in the unskilled occupations, while the latter have been advanced into the skilled occupations in proportion to the scarcity of labor which has resulted from the expansion of the local industries. There has been very little displacement of the old immigrants in the skilled

occupations. The southern and eastern European races have gone into the skilled occupations only in cases where there were not enough Americans, English, Welsh, Germans, Irish, and Swedes to supply the demand for that sort of labor. It is further stated that, generally speaking, among the southeastern European races there has been very little displacement. There is no general tendency apparent except in the case of the Croatians and the Italians, who have to some extent taken the places of the Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars who have been advanced. The Slovaks engaged at first almost altogether in the unskilled occupations in the steel plants and mines. Some few engaged in miscellaneous occupations, such as the brick works, railroad construction, etc. The Poles have always been more identified with the mines than with the steel works, although many of the first immigrants who came to this locality entered the unskilled occupations in the latter. At present, the larger number of new Polish immigrants enter unskilled occupations in the steel plants because the Croatians are competing with them seriously in the mines.

The larger portion of the newly arrived Magyars become laborers in the steel plants. There is a sprinkling of them in all occupations, including the mines, but the tendency appears to be toward the unskilled occupations in the steel establishments. None have entered skilled occupations immediately after arrival in the United States so far as the investigation in this locality has shown. A few instances of Magyar professional men and tradesmen have been found where they have been able to pursue their profession or trade as soon as they arrive; this, however, is very rare. The present tendency of many of the newly arrived immigrants of the Croatian and Servian races is to enter the mines. So far as the demand for labor has allowed them a few have taken the places of other races in all the various occupations in the brick manufacturing plant. Since they first began coming in considerable numbers, however, many have gone directly into the unskilled occupations afforded in the steel plant. The Italians evidence a strong tendency to do the rough labor of all kinds on the railroads, highways, streets, and the steel company railroad. A considerable number have secured their first employment as unskilled and general laborers in the steel plant and other industries. No instance of a newly arrived Italian immigrant being financially able to enter street trades or mercantile businesses of any kind has been found in this locality. The Syrians exhibit a strong tendency to engage in business as soon as possible. In some instances they have succeeded immediately after their arrival, although the greater portion of them are employed for varying periods of time as unskilled laborers in the steel works. In proportion to their numbers, however, more Syrians are engaged in street trades and small mercantile enterprises than any other race except the Russian Hebrews. The Russian Hebrews engage in peddling, in addition to the other street trades, and a few are to be found in unskilled occupations in the steel industry. The Macedonians engage first in unskilled labor in the brick yards and to some extent in the steel works. Some have been able to practice trades they have learned in their native land and to engage in street vending. They also exhibit a tendency to operate small restaurants and tobacco shops.

The table next submitted shows the employees of industrial concern No. 1, according to race and departments:

TABLE 252.—Number of employees in each specified department, by race—industrial concern No. 1, 1907.

Race.	Blast furnace.	Bessemer mills.	Billet mill.	Steel foundry.	Rolling and plate mills.	Open hearth.	Coal mines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
American	159	267	32	89	877	172	144	3,517	5,257
Bohemian					2	1	2	33	38
Croatian	248	2	2	4	21	20	376	718	1,391
English	16	33	2	10	66	35	56	168	386
French					3	2		26	31
German	41	119	11	19	468	58	22	949	1,687
Irish	37	84	40	6	204	66	44	360	841
Italian	25	4		1	40	14	29	851	964
Magyar	109	110	11	12	104	31	46	308	731
Polish	178	41	9	5	222	75	430	411	1,371
Scotch	1	1		2	4	1	2	16	27
Slovak	261	88	12	12	302	51	337	1,371	2,434
Swedish		3		2	9	4	2	39	59
Welsh	17	15	5	7	71	30	66	229	440
Total	1,092	767	124	169	2,393	560	1,556	8,996	15,657

The following table shows the proportion of skilled laborers of each race in the various departments of industrial concern No. 1. In this table skilled laborers are arbitrarily considered to be those who are receiving more than \$1.45 per day (14½ cents per hour) and unskilled laborers those receiving \$1.45 or less per day. The classification is made upon the basis of the wage-scale of the steel company, which provides for a maximum payment of \$1.45 for a day of ten hours to unskilled or common laborers.

TABLE 253.—Per cent of skilled laborers of each race in each specified department—industrial concern No. 1, 1907.

[Compiled from Pennsylvania Census, 1907.]

Race.	Blast furnace.	Bessemer mills.	Billet mill.	Steel foundry.	Rolling and plate mills.	Open hearth.	Coal mines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
American	75.5	80.1	87.5	89.9	89.5	90.1	90.3	90.0	89.0
Bohemian					100.0	100.0	100.0	6.1	18.4
Croatian	19.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.0	4.9	6.0
English	100.0	81.8	100.0	90.0	89.4	88.6	89.3	90.5	89.6
French					100.0	100.0		96.2	96.8
German	75.6	79.8	90.9	89.5	90.4	89.7	90.9	92.9	90.7
Irish	75.7	76.2	95.0	83.3	90.2	90.9	90.9	90.0	88.3
Italian	20.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
Magyar	20.2	20.0	9.1	.0	9.6	9.7	10.9	10.7	13.1
Polish	20.0	19.5	11.1	.0	5.4	9.3	4.9	10.0	9.2
Scotch	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak	19.9	25.0	8.3	.0	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.0	11.5
Swedish		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	93.2
Welsh	100.0	80.0	80.0	85.7	88.7	90.0	90.9	90.0	89.8
Total	34.4	61.0	68.6	72.8	61.6	62.3	23.5	56.2	53.7

The data on which the last table is based were furnished by the chief of time force, the superintendents, and the foremen in the various departments of steel company No. 1 and are based on the figures given in a report for the year 1907 to the Pennsylvania state

government. They are of necessity only approximate, but it is believed that they are substantially correct. The Swedes are almost all mechanics, and learned their trade before coming to the United States. They are considered to be among the best employees of the company. The billet mill is the best-paying mill in the plant. There the Irish receive the best wages in the various occupations, and are thought to have the "best show" there, as there have always been three Irish foremen since the establishment of the mill. In the steel foundry the molders are chiefly Americans, Germans, Irish, Welsh, and English. A large number of the English and Welsh were molders before they came to the United States, and a lesser number of the Germans employed in this mill had the same training in their native land. Without exception the Irish have learned this occupation after immigration. The open-hearth department affords chiefly unskilled occupations for the employees, such as cleaning up, wheeling, unloading stock, etc. The miscellaneous department includes the machine shops, the iron foundry brick and stone masons, and the large and small railroads inside of and connecting the plants. In this general department the English are chiefly machinists, the Irish are brick masons, a few Croats are carpenters, the skilled Magyars are nearly all machinists who have learned their trade in their native land, the Swedish are mechanics, and the Italians are almost altogether engaged on the railroads in construction work as unskilled labor. There are ten Italian foremen. In general, it is stated that the Italians have supplanted the Irish in the occupations on the railroad belonging to this company, the latter having worked there almost exclusively until 1883 and 1884.

The Americans employed in the mines of this concern are practically all skilled, doing the work on the hoisting and other machines. Before the coming of the southern and eastern European races the English and the Welsh, and to some extent the Irish and the Germans, supplied all the labor used in the mines. They still hold the best places, being foremen, engineers of the compressed-air locomotives, fire bosses, etc. The southern and eastern European races furnish at present all of the loaders and nearly all of the pickers, scrapers, and machine miners, as well as the machine setters.

As affording an additional insight into the industrial status of the iron and steel employees of foreign birth, the following table is also submitted, which exhibits the occupations of the foreign-born employees of steel company No. 2:

TABLE 254.—Occupation of foreign-born employees of steel company No. 2, by race.

Occupation.	Canadian (not specified).	Croatian.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian (not specified).	Magyar.	Polish.	Russian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Swedish.	Welsh.	Austrian (race not specified).	Total.
Bender.....														1		1
Blacksmith.....		2										1				3
Blacksmith helper.....			1			1										2
Chipper.....					1				3							4
Core maker.....					2											2
Crane fireman.....											1					1
Crane operator.....			1													1
Draftsman.....					2										1	3
Driller.....		1	1		1	1		1								5
Electrician.....			1													1
Fireman.....					1									1		2
Fitter.....			1		4			3								8
Foreman.....			1													1
Furnace helper.....												1				1
Grinder.....		3	1	1	4							1				10
Janitor.....											1					1
Laborer, common.....		3	1		15	1	22	6	35	8		21	1			113
Laborer, special.....		2	1	1	5		2	2	6			3				22
Machine hand.....		2	2		4				6			3				10
Machinist.....	1														2	3
Molder.....			3		3			2								8
Molder apprentice.....								1								1
Pattern maker.....															1	1
Stacker.....					1											1
Welder.....					1											1
Total.....	1	13	14	2	44	3	24	14	45	8	2	27	1	4	4	206

The following table shows the entire operating force of the local radiator-manufacturing company, according to race and occupation:

TABLE 255.—Occupation of employees of radiator company, by race.

Occupation.	American, White.	Croatian.	German.	Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Servian.	Slovak.	Total.
Assembler.....	5							1	6
Borer.....	5								5
Carpenter.....	2								2
Cleaner.....	2					1			4
Core maker.....	7							1	7
Engineer.....	1								1
Laborer.....	5		2			2		8	22
Machinist.....	2								2
Melter.....	3			1					5
Molder.....	24	9	1			10		1	46
Tester.....	8								8
Total....	64	9	3	1	14	8	1	9	109

The tables next presented are designed to show the general industrial status of the immigrant in the community employed outside the blast furnaces and steel mills. They set forth, according to occupation and race, the employees of the two local breweries, the fire-brick manufacturing company, and the passenger railway company of the community, exclusive of its conductors and motormen.

TABLE 256.—Occupation of employees of brewing company No. 1, by race.

Occupation.	American, White.	Croatian.	German.	Slovak.	Total.
Bottler.....	4		1		5
Cask cleaner.....		3	1	1	5
Cooper.....				1	1
Engineer.....	3				3
Fireman.....	1			1	2
Kettle man.....				1	1
Laborer.....	2				2
Stamper.....	1				1
Washhouse man.....	2		1	1	4
Total.....	13	3	3	5	24

TABLE 257.—Occupation of employees of brewing company No. 2, by race.

Occupation	Ameri- can, White.	Croatian.	German.	Irish.	Polish.	Servian.	Slovak.	Total.
Bottler.....	7							7
Carpenter.....				1				1
Cellar man.....			3				1	4
Cooper.....			1					1
Driver.....	13		2			1		16
Engineer.....	2						1	3
Fireman.....			1				1	2
Foreman.....			1					1
Kettle man.....	1							1
Washhouse laborer.....		2	2		1		1	6
Total.....	23	2	10	1	1	1	4	42

TABLE 258.—Occupation of employees of fire-brick manufacturing company, by race.

Occupation.	Ameri- can, White.	Bohe- mian.	Croa- tian.	Ger- man.	Mace- donian.	Mag- yar.	Rus- sian.	Ser- vian.	Slovak.	Total.
Blacksmith.....									2	2
Boiler fireman.....	4		3		1					8
Brick carrier.....	8		1				4			13
Carpenter.....	1									2
Crusher man.....			6		6	2				14
Engineer.....	3		4	1						8
Flue fireman.....			12							12
Kiln fireman.....	3		9							12
Kiln setter.....	8		4		1					13
Kiln wheeler.....	4		6		16					26
Loader.....			16		14	2			5	37
Machine runner.....	1		1							2
Machine tender.....			30		9	1	1	1		42
Machinist.....	4									4
Miner.....	2		9		4				6	21
Molder.....	10		2					1	1	14
Pan runner.....	10		9			1				20
Presser.....	8		4							12
Stableman.....			2							2
Stock tender.....		2	10		3	3			2	20
Total.....	66	2	129	1	54	13	1	2	16	284

TABLE 259.—Occupation of employees of street passenger railway company, by race.

Occupation.	American, White.	Italian (not specified).	Magyar.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Austrian (race not specified).	Total.
Blacksmith.....						1	1
Blacksmith helper.....	2				1		3
Car cleaner.....	a 2	1					3
Car man.....	120						120
Carpenter.....	1			1			2
Construction gang.....	7	49	12		12	3	83
Engineer.....	2						2
Fireman.....	3						3
Foreman.....	5						5
Inspector.....	3						3
Laborer.....	3				2		5
Lineman.....	5						5
Painter.....	3						3
Repair man.....	1						1
Teamster.....	8						8
Track cleaner.....	2						2
Transfer man.....	2						2
Total.....	b 169	50	12	1	c 15	4	d 251

a Females.

b Not including a number of American whites not reported.

c Not including a number of Slovaks not reported.

d Not including a number of American whites and Slovaks not reported.

RATES OF PAY.

By reference to the wage scale of steel company No. 1, the rates of pay which prevail among the employees of the establishment may be readily seen.^a The following series of tables shows, according to occupation and race, the wage scale or rates of remuneration for the day or time workers of the other industrial enterprises in the community.

TABLE 260.—Number of employees and rate of wages per day in steel company No. 2, by department and occupation, and race.

Department and occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.													
			Canadian (not specified).	Croatian.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian (not specified).	Magyar.	Polish.	Russian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Swedish.	Welsh.	Austrian (race not specified).
SWITCH WORKS.																
Belt, nut, and hammer:																
Unskilled laborer.....	\$1.45	1					1									
Bending:																
Bender.....	1.90	1													1	
Blacksmith:																
Blacksmith helper.....	2.40	2			1		1									
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1	1													
Boiler room:																
Fireman.....	1.80	1													1	
Fitting:																
Crane operator.....	1.80	1		1												
Driller.....	1.60	2				1			1							
Fitter.....	1.80	6					3			2						
Grinder.....	1.60	2		1		1										
Machinist.....	2.40	2														2
Special laborer.....	1.50	1		1												
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1							1							

a See pp. 359-365 and 441-447.

TABLE 260.—Number of employees and rate of wages per day in steel company No. 2, by department and occupation, and race—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.													
			Canadian (not specified).	Croatian.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian (not specified).	Magyar.	Polish.	Russian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Swedish.	Welsh.	Austrian (race not specified).
SWITCH WORKS—continued.																
General unskilled labor:																
Laborer.....	1.45	9							9							
Laying out:																
Crane fireman.....	1.75	1										1				
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	2			1		1									
Loader:																
Foreman.....	2.75	1			1											
Machinist:																
Machinist.....	3.00	1	1													
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1											1			
Pattern:																
Pattern maker.....	2.75	1														1
Special laborer.....	1.60	1				1										
Planing:																
Machine hand.....	1.80	10		2	2		4									2
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	2		1												1
Shear:																
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1							1							
Tongue switch:																
Blacksmith.....	2.40	2		2												
Driller.....	1.60	3		1	1			1								
Fitter.....	1.80	2					1									
Grinder.....	1.60	2			1		1			1						
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1						1								
Welding:																
Grinder.....	1.60	6		2			3						1			
Welder.....	1.80	1					1									
IRON FOUNDRY.																
Chipper.....	1.80	1					1									
Core maker.....	2.00-2.50	1					1									
Fireman.....	1.80	1					1									
Molder.....	2.00-2.50	2					2									
Special laborer.....	1.55	3		1					1				1			
Stocker.....	1.80	1					1									
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	17		1			3		4	1	6	1	1			
STEEL FOUNDRY.																
Blacksmith.....	2.20	1											1			
Chipper.....	1.80	2									2					
Core maker.....	1.60	1					1									
Furnace helper.....	2.25	1											1			
General unskilled laborer.....	1.45	73					10		8	4	29	2	20			
Molder.....	2.00-2.75	3			3											
Molder apprentice.....	1.60	1									1					
Special laborer.....	1.50-1.80	17			1		5		1	2	6		2			
DRAFTING DEPARTMENT.																
Draftsman.....	(a)	3					2									1
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.																
Electrician.....	2.50	1			1											
Unskilled laborer.....	1.45	1					1									

a \$40 to \$200 per month.

TABLE 261.—Number of employees and rate of wages per day in the radiator company, by occupation and race.

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.							
			Ameri- can.	Croa- tian.	Ger- man.	Italian (not speci- fied).	Mag- yar.	Pol- ish.	Ser- vian.	Slovak.
Assembler.....	\$1.75-\$2.25	6	5							1
Borer.....	1.35-2.25	5	5							
Carpenter.....	1.50-2.50	2	2							
Cleaner.....	(a)	4	2					1		
Core maker.....	(a)	7	7							
Engineer.....	2.16	2	1					1		
Laborer.....	1.50	15	5		2			2	1	5
Laborer (night turn).....	1.35-1.60								7	
Machinist.....	2.50-2.75	(b)	(b)							
Melter.....	1.70	5	3			1				1
Molder.....	(a)	46	24	9	1			10		2
Tester.....	1.50-1.65	8	8							

^a Rate of wages not reported.^b Number not reported.

TABLE 262.—Number of male employees and rate of wages per day in brewing company No. 1, by occupation and race.

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.			
			Ameri- can.	Croatian.	German.	Slovak.
Boiler fireman.....	\$2.50	2	1			1
Bottler.....	1.50	5	4		1	
Cask cleaner, raker off, etc.....	2.67	5		3	1	
Cooper.....	3.00	1				1
Engineer.....	3.50	3	3			
General laborer.....	2.33	2	2			
Kettle man.....	2.67	1				1
Stamper.....	2.50	1	1			
Washhouse gang.....	2.33	4	2		1	1

TABLE 263.—Number of employees and rate of wages per day in brewing company No. 2, by occupation and race.

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.						
			Ameri- can.	Croa- tian.	Ger- man.	Irish.	Polish.	Ser- vian.	Slovak.
Boiler fireman.....	^a \$60.00-\$65.00	2			1				1
Bottler.....	1.25	7	7						
Carpenter.....	2.35	1				1			
Cellar man.....	1.95-2.15	4			3				1
Cooper.....	2.00	1			1				
Driver of delivery wagons, etc.....	^a 55.00-100.00	16	13		2				1
Engineer.....	^a 60.00-140.00	3	2						1
Foreman.....	^a 75.00	1			1				
Kettleman.....	^a 65.00	1	1						
Wash-house gang.....	1.75-2.15	6		2	2		1		1

^a Per month.

TABLE 264.—Number of male employees and rate of wages per day in the fire-brick manufacturing company, by occupation and race.

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.								
			Amer-ican.	Bohe-mian.	Croa-tian.	Ger-man.	Mace-don-ian.	Mag-yar.	Rus-sian.	Ser-vian.	Slo-vak.
Blacksmith.....	\$3.50	2									2
Boiler fireman.....	1.75	8	4		3		1				
Carpenter.....	3.75	2	1		1						
Crusher man.....	1.40	14			6		6	2			
Engineer.....	1.80	8	3		4	1					
Flue fireman.....	1.50	12			12						
Kiln fireman.....	1.75	12	3		9						
Kiln setter.....	1.65	13	8		4						
Kiln wheeler.....	1.45	26	4		6		16				
Loader.....	1.40	37			16		14	2			5
Machine runner.....	1.80	2	1		1						
Machine tender.....	1.40	42			30		9	1	1	1	
Machinist.....	3.50	4	4								
Miner.....	2.00	21	2		9		4				6
Molder.....	\$1.55-1.80	17	10		2					1	4
Pan runner.....	1.55	20	10		9			1			
Presser.....	1.75	12	8		4						
Stable man.....	1.70	2			2						
Stock tender.....	1.40	20		2	10		3	3			2

NOTE.—In addition to the male employees set forth in the table, 13 children under 16 years of age were employed as brick carriers. The races represented and rates of pay were as follows:

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	American.	Croatian.	Magyar.
Brick carrier.....	\$1.00	13	8	1	4

TABLE 265.—Number of male employees and rate of wages per day in the street passenger railway company, by occupation and race.

Occupation.	Rate of wages per day.	Total number.	Number in each race.						
			Amer-ican.	Italian (not specified).	Magyar.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Austrian (race not specified)	
Blacksmith.....	\$2.50	1							1
Car cleaner.....	1.65	1		1					
Car man.....	\$1.90-2.30	120	120						
Carpenter.....	2.50-3.00	2	1			1			
Engineer.....	2.75	2	2						
Fireman.....	1.92	3	3						
Foreman.....	2.00-2.75	4	4						
Inspector.....	2.40-2.50	3	3						
Inspector helper.....	1.50-1.80	(a)	(a)					(a)	
Laborer:									
Semiskilled.....	1.98	5	3						
Unskilled.....	1.25	83	7	49	12			2	12
Lineman.....	1.55-2.50	5	5						
Painter.....	1.50-2.00	3	3						
Repairman.....	2.30	1	1						
Repairman helper.....	1.75-2.25	3	2					1	
Teamster.....	b .40	8	8						
Track cleaner.....	1.50	2	2						
Transfer man.....	2.00	2	2						

a Number not reported.

b Per hour.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following table shows the percentage of male iron sheet workers 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 266.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	2,211	\$14.10	96.3	74.6	55.0	38.9	21.0	13.5	7.0	3.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
England.....	115	14.09	94.8	72.2	53.9	40.0	20.9	14.8	9.6	3.5
Germany.....	514	14.16	96.3	72.6	52.9	39.5	21.2	12.3	8.0	4.1
Ireland.....	228	14.27	94.7	75.9	57.9	43.0	25.4	17.1	7.5	3.9
Foreign-born, by race:										
Croatian.....	185	9.72	100.0	25.4	13.0	5.9	2.7	1.1	.0	.0
English.....	96	15.10	95.8	77.1	54.2	39.6	27.1	13.5	9.4	7.3
German.....	405	12.36	97.5	61.7	36.3	25.2	11.1	6.7	3.7	2.7
Irish.....	94	13.84	90.4	58.5	42.6	34.0	23.4	22.3	9.6	9.6
Italian, South.....	170	10.47	99.4	50.6	14.1	8.2	2.4	.6	.6	.6
Magyar.....	293	10.96	94.5	50.9	29.0	11.6	3.1	1.4	.3	.3
Polish.....	409	11.75	99.3	58.7	34.5	26.7	6.4	.7	.2	.0
Russian.....	85	12.33	100.0	57.6	42.4	31.8	14.1	2.4	.0	.0
Slovak.....	1,203	10.46	97.8	35.1	19.1	8.8	5.4	2.5	1.8	.2
Slovenian.....	175	10.09	93.7	32.6	12.6	7.4	3.4	.6	.6	.6
Grand total.....	6,646	12.59	96.5	59.7	40.0	27.4	14.1	8.3	4.4	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	977	14.01	95.9	72.6	53.1	39.2	21.6	13.1	7.5	3.6
Total native-born.....	3,191	14.08	96.2	74.0	54.5	39.0	21.2	13.4	7.1	3.5
Total foreign-born.....	3,455	11.22	96.8	46.5	26.7	16.7	7.5	3.5	1.9	1.1

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary loss of time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Of a total of 6,646 a large majority earn under \$12.50 per week, a very small proportion under \$7.50 per week, and practically all earn less than \$25 per week. The employees who were native-born of native father, native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born show about the same percentage receiving \$7.50 and over per week, and the earnings of persons native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father present about the same percentage under other specified amounts, while the foreign-born show a much smaller percentage in each case than do the others. The greater number of employees native-born of foreign father and native-born of native father earn \$12.50 or over per week, and practically the same percentage of foreign born make under \$10 per week.

A comparison of the different races shows every race except the foreign-born Croatians and Russians to have a small percentage earning less than \$7.50, and these races are the only two having no percentage earning \$22.50 or over. The foreign-born English is the only race showing more than 50 per cent of its employees earning \$12.50 or over per week. The foreign-born English and Irish show a comparatively large percentage earning \$25 or over.

The table next presented shows the percentage of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 267.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.					
			\$2.50 or over.	\$5 or over.	\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	162	\$7.81	99.4	87.7	47.5	14.2	5.6	3.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father, Germany.....	63	7.18	100.0	82.5	34.9	14.3	4.8	1.6
Grand total.....	312	7.49	99.4	85.3	40.7	13.8	5.1	3.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	136	7.13	99.3	83.1	34.6	13.2	3.7	2.2
Total native-born.....	298	7.50	99.3	85.6	41.6	13.8	4.7	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	14	7.31	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 312 reporting complete data, a great majority earn less than \$7.50 per week. Only 0.6 per cent earn under \$2.50, and at the other end of the scale but 3.5 per cent earn \$15 or over per week. A very large proportion, equivalent to 85.3 per cent, earn \$5 or more per week. The percentage of employees native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father is practically the same under each specified amount, except those receiving \$7.50 or over per week. In this group the native-born of native father present a much larger proportion than those native-born of foreign father. The foreign-born are not computed because only small numbers were involved.

RANGE OF EARNINGS OF STEEL COMPANY NO. 1 FOR THE PAY PERIOD JUNE 1 TO 15, 1907.

In the following series of tables an exhibit is made by departments and by race of the number of employees of steel company No. 1 who received each specified amount for the normal pay period, June 1 to 15, 1907. The data covered by the tables were secured from the pay rolls of the establishment.

TABLE 268.—Number of employees earning each specified amount for the pay period June 1-15, 1907, by department and race.

Department and race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 and over.	
Axle and forge:										
American.....	10	18	14	28	23	9	6	5	14	127
Croatian.....	1	4	5	2	2	2				16
English.....					1					1
German.....	6	4	5	8	15	3	3	6	6	56
Irish.....		1		3	1		1	1		7
Magyar.....	7	2	3	4	1					17
Polish.....	1	1	3							5
Slovak.....	13	20	11	11	8	1				64
Swedish.....									1	1
Total.....	38	50	41	56	51	15	10	12	21	294
Bessemer:										
American.....	7	8	5	8	12	16	6	4	10	76
English.....	2	1		1	1	7	1	3	6	22
German.....	7	4	1	12	14	9	7	4	9	67
Irish.....	5	2	2	7	5	10	5	2	6	44
Italian.....	1	2	1							1
Magyar.....	18	10	29	11	13	7	3	1	1	93
Polish.....	4	3	8	4	2					21
Slovak.....	41	21	30	15	25	18	7	3	3	163
Swedish.....				1						1
Welsh.....	1		1				1		1	4
Total.....	86	51	77	59	72	67	30	17	36	495
Billet mill:										
American.....	5	4	8	13	12	13	6	6	10	77
Croatian.....			1	3		1				5
Danish.....					1					1
English.....			2			1			2	5
German.....	3	3	8	8	12	4	4	3	6	51
Irish.....	8	3	3	2	5	3	5	5	8	42
Italian.....			1							1
Magyar.....	12	7	12	18	10	7			1	67
Polish.....	3	2	6	9	1	1				22
Slovak.....	12	10	16	23	19	2	2	1	1	86
Swedish.....						1				1
Welsh.....	1			2	1	2				6
Total.....	44	29	56	79	61	35	17	15	28	364
Blast furnace:										
American.....	6	9	27	29	28	21	15	5	11	151
Croatian.....	11	24	33	21	5	2				96
English.....		2								2
German.....	2	2	4	8	8	5	8	4	2	43
Irish.....	5	3	7	12	4	4	2	4		41
Italian.....	1		6	3	1		1			12
Magyar.....	26	32	94	50	15	1	2			220
Polish.....	17	25	72	37	12	1	2	1		167
Servian.....	5	19	21	15	4	2	1			67
Slovak.....	42	72	142	92	31	14	6	1		400
Swedish.....							1			1
Welsh.....	1	1		2	2	3				9
Total.....	116	189	406	269	110	53	38	15	13	1,209
Blooming mill:										
American.....	5	5	1	5	8	21	9	6	15	75
English.....	1						1	1	1	4
German.....	2		1	2	6	10	5		7	33
Irish.....	1	1	1		3	4		1	2	13
Magyar.....	1	1	2	3	1					8
Slovak.....	5	1	1	5		3				15
Swedish.....						1				1
Welsh.....				1	2			1		4
Total.....	15	8	6	16	20	39	15	9	25	153

TABLE 268.—Number of employees earning each specified amount for the pay period June 1-15, 1907, by department and race—Continued.

Department and race.	Number earning—								Total.	
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.		\$51 and over.
Brick and stone masons:										
American.....	4	21	22	16	4	3	8	5	32	115
Croatian.....	4	3	6	1	2					14
English.....			1	2		1				4
German.....	6	9	13	5	5	2	3	3	14	60
Irish.....	4	4	5	1	1	1		1	9	26
Italian.....	31	28	45	45	14					163
Macedonian.....			1							1
Magyar.....	6	10	22	1						39
Polish.....	8	2	3	2	2					17
Servian.....	2		5	1	1					9
Slovak.....	23	23	36	8	4	1				95
Swedish.....			1			2				3
Welsh.....			1		1				3	5
Total.....	88	100	161	82	32	10	11	9	58	551
Carpenter shops, boiler shops, and various mechanical:										
American.....	24	20	22	39	30	33	24	7	11	210
Arabian.....			2							2
Austrian.....					1					1
Croatian.....	1		1	1	3					6
English.....	1	2			1	2	1		1	8
German.....	7	11	8	11	21	12	6	4	8	88
Irish.....	4	8	6	6	3	5	3		1	36
Italian.....	1	8	2	4	4					19
Magyar.....	1	1	2	1		1			1	7
Polish.....	1	4	7	3	1		1			17
Servian.....	2	1	1	6	2	1				13
Slovak.....	19	28	25	19	13	6	2	1	7	120
Swedish.....	1	2	1		1					5
Welsh.....		1		1	1	2				5
Total.....	62	86	77	91	81	62	37	12	29	537
Car shops and structural:										
Croatian.....	18	29	26	19	15	2	4		1	114
German.....	9	4	4	5	4	3	5	1	2	37
Irish.....	1		3			1		1		6
Italian.....	45	34	37	32	41	37	22	5	3	256
Magyar.....	18	25	8	9	5	11	3	2	3	84
Polish.....	57	54	33	39	24	13	10	4	2	236
Servian.....	15	17	12	7	8	2	4		1	66
Slovak.....	181	180	120	102	84	74	53	15	24	833
Syrian.....			1							1
Total.....	344	343	244	213	181	143	101	28	36	1,633
Coke plant:										
American.....	1	2	2	7	10	16	5	3	1	47
Croatian.....		4	6	2						12
English.....							1			1
German.....		1	6		4	4	1	2		18
Irish.....								1		1
Polish.....	16	14	51	33	3					117
Slovak.....	40	23	91	67	8		1	1		231
Welsh.....							1			1
Total.....	57	44	156	109	25	20	9	7	1	428
Floating labor:										
American.....	8	6	4	2	6	7	5	5	1	44
Croatian.....	34	19	42	23	4	5	1			128
English.....	1									1
German.....	5	3	3	2	1		1			15
Irish.....	4		1	2		1				8
Italian.....	74	24	40	62	7	3	5			215
Magyar.....	14	6	5	4	2	2				33
Polish.....	4	2	2	4						12
Servian.....	31	15	59	57	14	1	1			178
Slovak.....	43	37	65	46	12	13			1	217
Swedish.....						1				1
Welsh.....	1			1						2
Total.....	218	113	221	203	46	33	13	5	2	854

TABLE 268.—Number of employees earning each specified amount for the pay period June 1-15, 1907, by department and race—Continued.

Department and race.	Number earning—									Total
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 and over.	
Foundry and machine shops:										
American	85	68	60	40	39	38	37	17	12	396
Croatian		1								1
English		3	3	2	1	1	1		2	13
German	34	33	23	25	21	29	13	10	5	193
Irish	19	14	14	7	12	11	6	1	5	89
Italian		1								1
Magyar	14	28	20	7	11	6		1		87
Polish	2	5	3	4	2	1				17
Slovak	66	90	53	45	28	12	2			296
Swedish	1				1		1	1		4
Welsh	2	4	4	1	4	4	2	1	1	23
Total	223	247	180	131	119	102	62	31	25	1,120
Large and small locomotives:										
American	34	17	42	62	79	32	39	28	26	359
English						1				1
German	4	1	4	6	4	3		2		21
Irish	7	2	4	9	8	3	9	8	7	57
Italian	2	1	6	2	1					12
Magyar	1			3						4
Slovak	1	1	2	5	2					11
Swedish					1					1
Total	49	22	55	87	95	39	48	38	33	466
Miners:										
American	10	6	13	30	30	22	7	2	4	124
Croatian	10	15	31	17	16	5	6			96
English	2	1	1	3	1	3		1		12
German	7	3	4	5	4	6	3			32
Irish	3	5	1	2	6	8	2	1	2	30
Italian	4	5	6	4	7	1	3	1	1	32
Magyar	4	2	1	3	3	4	2			19
Polish	46	34	57	46	22	17	4	4	3	233
Scotch		1		1	1	1				4
Servian	10	5	7	3	8	3	3		1	40
Slovak	103	71	116	90	79	45	27	3	10	544
Welsh	7	9	2	9	14	3	5	1	6	56
Total	206	157	239	213	191	118	58	13	27	1,222
Open hearth:										
American	40	5	5	4	6	3	8	4	13	88
Croatian	6	2	2							10
English									2	2
German	5	3	1	1	1		2	1	1	15
Irish	11	4	1	1		1		1	1	19
Italian	2	1	1						1	5
Magyar	7	6	6	1						20
Polish	55	21	30	3	1					110
Servian			1							1
Slovak	84	56	35		3			1		179
Welsh	4	2	2		1				2	11
Total	214	100	83	10	12	4	10	7	20	460
Railroad repairs:										
American	7	8	6	6	1					28
Croatian	31	2								33
English	2									2
German	3	2								5
Irish	5	1	2							8
Italian	76	17	20	2	1	2				118
Magyar	2									2
Polish	4		1							5
Servian	33	1								34
Slovak	15	7	4							26
Total	178	38	33	8	2	2				261

TABLE 268.—Number of employees earning each specified amount for the pay period June 1-15, 1907, by department and race—Continued.

Department and race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 and over.	
Riggers and slaters:										
American	6	6	13	10	7	2	1	1	3	49
Croatian	9	10	20	11	5	1				56
English							1			1
German	1		5		2	1			1	10
Irish		1		2						3
Magyar			1							1
Polish	1									1
Servian	9	7	30	32	10	1				89
Slovak	4	10	27	17	3		1			62
Welsh				1						1
Total.....	30	34	96	73	27	5	3	1	4	273
Rolling mill:				46						
American	48	25	34		54	45	26	16	51	345
Croatian	4		2	2						8
English	1	1	1		1		2			6
German	18	9	27	19	17	13	12	10	29	154
Irish	6	2	1	2	5	4	2	1	11	34
Italian	1		2							3
Magyar	21	9	21	9	8	2	3	1	3	77
Polish	64	43	67	25	19	6	6	1	13	244
Servian	1			1						2
Slovak	140	61	130	28	33	12	12	9	26	451
Swedish					1					1
Welsh	1									1
Total.....	305	150	285	132	138	82	63	38	133	1,326
Miscellaneous:										
American	29	54	53	49	9	14	1		3	212
Croatian	6	10	13	1	2					32
English		1	1	1						5
German	4	11	14	3	4	4	1			41
Irish	1	8			1					10
Italian	1									1
Magyar		1	2	3	1					7
Polish	4	6	4	1	1					16
Servian		5	1			1				7
Slovak	18	15	17	5	2	4				61
Welsh		4	4							8
Total.....	63	115	109	63	20	25	2		3	400

Upon referring to the table, it is seen that the Americans in the axle and forge department show the majority of their number earning under \$31 and the Germans the majority of their number earning \$31 and over. All the Croats and Slovaks earn under \$41; all the Magyars number under \$36, and all the Poles under \$26.

In the Bessemer department the Italians and Poles show their entire number earning under \$26 and under \$36, respectively. The Americans, English, Germans, and Irish have larger proportions earning \$31 and over than under that amount, while the Magyars and Slovaks each exhibit the largest proportion of their number earning under \$26. The Welsh show equal proportions earning under \$26 and \$41 or over.

In the billet mill the Croats, Poles, and Welsh each show none earning as high as \$41, while the Americans, Germans, Magyars, and Slovaks each show a larger proportion earning under \$36 than that amount or over. The English show a larger proportion earning \$36

or more than under \$36 and the Irish have equal proportions earning under \$36 and \$36 and over.

The employees of the blast furnaces are 1,209. In this department the Croatians show their entire number earning under \$41 for the designated pay period. The Poles, Italians, Magyars, and Servians show larger proportions earning under than over \$26. The Americans and Germans are the only races showing a proportion earning \$51 or over.

It is seen that each race represented in the blooming mills, except the Magyar, Slovak, and Welsh, shows the majority earning \$36 or more, the Magyars showing their entire number, the Slovaks 12 out of 15 reporting, and the Welsh 3 out of 4 earning less than \$36.

Of the number employed as brick and stone masons, the Croatians, Macedonians, and Magyars are the only races not showing a number earning \$31 or more.

Of those employed in the carpenter shops, boiler shops, and various mechanical departments, the Americans have one-half of the number earning under \$31, while the Irish show two-thirds below this amount.

In the car-building shops and structural departments the Germans and Italians each show over 50 per cent of their number earning under \$31. Larger proportions of the Croatians, Magyars, and Servians earn \$16 and under \$21 than any other specified amount.

Upon referring to the table covering the coke plant it will be seen that the Americans show more than 50 per cent of their number earning \$36 and over. The Croatians have none earning as high as \$31, and the Slovaks only 2 of their 231 earning as high as \$36.

In the foundry and machine shops the English, Germans, Swedes, and Welsh have more than 50 per cent of their number earning \$26 or over. The Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks each show a larger proportion earning \$16 and under \$21 than any other specified amount.

Among the engineers and firemen of the large and small locomotives the Americans show the largest proportion of their number earning \$31 or over, while the Germans, Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks each have a larger proportion earning under \$31 than \$31 or over.

In the department of mines each race shows a smaller proportion earning \$36 and over than under \$36.

In the open-hearth department each race, except the Servian and English, has a larger proportion of its number earning under \$21 than \$21 or over.

Of the different races employed in the railroad repairs department each, except the American, shows a larger proportion earning less than \$16 than any other specified amount. Only one race, the Italian, shows a number earning as high as \$36, and only two, the Italian and American, a number earning as high as \$26. All races except the English, Magyar, and Polish exhibit proportions earning \$16 and under \$21.

Upon referring to the table covering the riggers and slaters it will be seen that the Americans, Croatians, Germans, Servians, and Slovaks show over 50 per cent of their numbers earning under \$26. The American and German are the only races showing a number earning \$46 and over.

In the rolling mill all the Croatians and Servians earn under \$31, and all the Italians under \$26.

The miscellaneous departments, which include the sand mill, brick and lumber yards, air plant, warehouse, police, teams, pumping station, car shop, sawmill, stone quarry, and roof shop, show that only the Americans have a number earning \$51 or over, and only two races, the American and German, a number earning \$41 or more. The other races, except the English, Servian, and Slovak, have their entire number earning under \$36.

The last table in the series summarizes by departments the range of wages in the entire establishment.^a

TABLE 269.—Number of employees earning each specified amount for the pay period June 1-15, 1907, by department.

Department.	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 or over.	Total.
Axle and forge.....	38	50	41	56	51	15	10	12	21	294
Bessemer.....	86	51	77	59	72	67	30	17	36	495
Billet mill.....	44	29	56	79	61	35	17	15	28	364
Blast furnace.....	116	189	406	269	110	53	38	15	13	1,209
Blooming mill.....	15	8	6	16	20	39	15	9	25	153
Brick and stone masons.....	88	100	161	82	32	10	11	9	58	551
Carpenter shop, boiler shops, and various mechanical.....	62	86	77	91	81	62	37	12	29	537
Car shops and structural.....	344	343	244	213	181	143	101	28	36	1,633
Coke plant.....	57	44	156	109	25	20	9	7	1	428
Floating labor.....	218	113	221	203	46	33	13	5	2	854
Foundry and machine shops.....	223	247	180	131	119	102	62	31	25	1,120
Large and small locomotives.....	49	22	55	87	95	39	48	38	33	466
Mines.....	206	157	239	213	191	118	58	13	27	1,222
Open-hearth.....	214	100	83	10	12	4	10	7	20	460
Railroad repair.....	178	38	33	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	261
Riggers and slaters.....	30	34	96	73	27	5	3	1	4	273
Rolling mill.....	305	150	285	132	138	82	63	38	133	1,326
Miscellaneous.....	63	115	109	63	20	25	2	.....	3	400
Total.....	2,336	1,876	2,525	1,894	1,283	854	527	257	494	12,046

It will be seen that the largest proportion of those employed in the carpenter and boiler shops and various mechanical, bessemer, large and small locomotives, billet mill, axle and forge, blooming mill, and mining departments earn \$26 or over. Of the total number employed in the railroad repair department over 50 per cent earn under \$16 and none earn as high as \$41. In the car shops and structural, rolling mill, bessemer, and open-hearth departments a larger proportion earn under \$16 than any other specified amount. In the blast furnace, floating labor, brick and stone masons, riggers and slaters, mining and coke plant departments a larger proportion earn \$21 and under \$26 than any other specified amount. In the billet mill and axle and forge departments a larger number earn \$26 and under \$31 than any other specified amount; and in the blooming mill a larger proportion earn \$36 and under \$41 than any other specified amount.

^a See Table 268, pp. 360-363, showing racial composition of departments.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The following table shows husbands at work, within the households studied, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 270.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White	15	14	14	(b)	\$473
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
German	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
Welsh	2	2	2	(b)	(b)
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	22	21	20	95.2	380
German	10	9	9	(b)	(b)
Hebrew	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
Irish	13	11	11	(b)	296
Italian, North	8	8	8	(b)	(b)
Italian, South	31	30	30	100.0	356
Magyar	38	36	35	97.2	432
Polish	37	37	36	97.3	331
Ruthenian	11	11	11	(b)	353
Servian	8	8	7	(b)	(b)
Slovak	55	55	53	96.4	389
Welsh	11	10	10	(b)	622
Grand total	263	254	248	97.6	390
Total native-born of foreign father	3	3	3	(b)	(b)
Total native-born	18	17	17	(b)	472
Total foreign-born	245	237	231	97.5	384

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of the 254 husbands for whom information was obtained in this locality, 97.6 per cent are at work with average earnings of \$390. Of the foreign-born 97.5 per cent of all husbands for whom information was obtained are at work—the foreign-born husbands having average earnings of \$384 as compared with \$473, the average earnings of the whites, native-born of native father. Among the foreign-born husbands who are reported in sufficient numbers to admit of comparison, the South Italians alone report their entire number at work. Following the South Italians are the Poles, who report a slightly larger proportion of husbands at work than do the Magyars, Slovaks, or Croatians.

The Welsh report by far the largest average earnings among the several foreign-born race groups, or \$622. Following the Welsh are the Magyars with average earnings of \$432, which it will be seen are considerably higher than the average earnings of the Slovaks, Croatians, South Italians, or Ruthenians, and very much larger than the average earnings of the Poles or Irish, in the order named.

The table following shows the earnings per annum of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 271.—Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number earning	Average earnings.	Number earning—					Per cent earning—							
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.*	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	
									(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	\$473	1	3	8	10	10	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:															
German.....	1	(a)					1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	2	(a)			1	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:															
Croatian.....	20	380		4	13	17	20	20	0.0	20.0	55.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
German.....	9	(a)		3	5	7	9	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	1	(a)						1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	11	296	1	3	8	11	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	8	(a)		2	5	8	8	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	30	356		5	22	28	29	30	0	16.7	73.3	93.3	96.7	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	35	432	2	4	16	28	34	35	5.7	11.4	45.7	80.0	97.3	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	36	331	3	10	25	32	36	36	8.3	27.8	69.4	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	11	353		3	7	10	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	7	(a)			5	7	7	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	53	389	3	10	29	46	51	52	5.7	18.9	54.7	86.8	96.2	98.1	98.1
Welsh.....	10	622	1	2	4	7	8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	248	390	11	49	148	213	237	244	4.4	19.8	59.7	85.9	95.6	98.4	98.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(a)			1	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	17	472	1	3	9	12	13	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	231	384	10	46	139	201	224	229	4.3	19.9	60.1	87.0	97.0	99.1	99.1

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 248 reporting, the average earnings are \$390. The average earnings of the heads of families native-born of native father are much higher than those of foreign birth, while those of the native-born of foreign father are not computed, owing to the small number involved. A very small percentage of foreign-born earn under \$100, while practically none receive over \$1,000, the majority earning less than \$400 a year.

A comparison of earnings of separate races shows the average of foreign-born Welsh, and whites native-born of native father to be rather large. Of the races shown, the Slovak is the only race which exhibits any percentage earning over \$1,000.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table following shows the annual earnings of all males 18 years of age and over in the households studied. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 272.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White	19	\$473	3	10	14	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	2	(a)				2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	5	(a)	1	2	3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	10	297	4	8	9	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	1	(a)		1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	8	(a)	1	3	8	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	145	311	41	104	134	145	28.3	71.7	92.4	100.0
German.....	11	336	5	7	9	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	2	(a)			1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	13	263	5	10	13	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	12	339	2	8	12	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	58	276	17	51	57	58	29.3	87.9	98.3	100.0
Magyar.....	89	307	40	61	79	89	44.9	68.5	88.8	100.0
Polish.....	147	273	55	116	142	147	37.4	78.9	96.6	100.0
Roumanian.....	2	(a)		1	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	1	(a)				1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	36	352	7	23	34	36	19.4	63.9	94.4	100.0
Servian.....	20	334	1	16	19	20	5.0	80.0	95.0	100.0
Slovak.....	125	347	26	78	115	124	20.8	62.4	92.0	99.2
Slovenian.....	1	(a)		1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	14	671	3	5	8	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	721	324	211	505	661	716	29.3	70.0	91.7	99.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	384	6	14	21	26	23.1	53.8	80.8	100.0
Total native-born.....	45	422	9	24	35	43	20.0	53.3	77.8	95.6
Total foreign-born.....	676	318	202	481	626	673	29.9	71.2	92.6	99.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that the average earnings per annum for the 721 males reporting was \$324. Among the foreign-born the average annual earnings of the Welsh are notably higher than those of the other races. The Ruthenians are next in order of annual earning capacity, followed consecutively by the Slovaks, North Italians, Germans, Servians, Croatians, Magyars, South Italians, Poles, and Irish. The table further shows that practically the entire number earn under \$1,000 a year; that 91.7 per cent earn under \$600 a year on the average, and that 70 per cent and 29.3 per cent earn under \$400 and \$200, respectively. Of the seven foreign-born races for whom the percentages have been computed the Magyars have the largest percentage, earning annually less than \$200. The South Italians have the largest proportion earning under \$400.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table following shows the percentage of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of the head of the family.

TABLE 273.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	22	\$619	18.2	40.9	54.5	86.4	100.0
Italian, South.....	31	452	22.6	77.4	90.3	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	38	689	13.2	34.2	63.2	84.2	94.7
Polish.....	37	479	24.3	64.9	83.8	94.6	100.0
Slovak.....	55	503	25.5	54.5	85.5	92.7	100.0
Grand total.....	263	573	20.2	51.3	75.3	90.1	97.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total native-born.....	18	552	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total foreign-born.....	245	574	20.0	51.8	75.5	90.2	97.6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that the average yearly income of 263 families studied in this community was \$573.

WIVES AT WORK.

The following table shows wives at work within the households studied, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 274.—Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	15	15	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German.....	1	1	.....
Welsh.....	2	2	.....
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	22	22	.....
German.....	10	10	1
Hebrew.....	1	1	.....
Irish.....	13	13	1
Italian, North.....	8	8	.....
Italian, South.....	31	31	.....
Magyar.....	38	38	.....
Polish.....	37	37	.....
Ruthenian.....	11	11	.....
Servian.....	8	8	.....
Slovak.....	55	54	.....
Welsh.....	11	11	1
Grand total.....	263	262	5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	3	.....
Total native-born.....	18	18	2
Total foreign-born.....	245	244	3

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that of the 262 wives for whom information was obtained in this locality, only 5, or 1.9 per cent, are at work.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the yearly earnings (approximate) of females, in the households studied, who were 18 years of age or over and who were working for wages:

TABLE 275.— *Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father, White	3	(a)	2	2	3
Native-born of native father, by race of father:					
German	4	(a)	4	4	4
Irish	10	\$216	5	7	9
Welsh	1	(a)			
Foreign-born:					
German	1	(a)	1	1	1
Welsh	1	(a)	1	1	1
Grand total	20	196	13	15	18
Total native-born of foreign father	15	218	9	11	13
Total native-born	18	206	11	13	16
Total foreign-born	2	(a)	2	2	2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table gives the data for 20 women over 18 years of age, working for wages, in Community A, and shows that the average yearly wages of these persons were \$196. All but 2 earn under \$400, all but 5 under \$300, and all but 7 under \$200. Among the second generation of immigrants the average yearly wages for 15 women were \$218, while the average wages of 18 native-born women were \$206. Women native-born of Irish father have an average wage of \$216, which is considerably above the average in this locality.

RELATION BETWEEN EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The following tables show the number and percentage of families in which the wife has employment, or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husbands, and by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 276.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400. ^c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	8	2	4	3	2	1	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	1			1				
Welsh.....	2	1		1				
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	21	14	4	3	17	14	2	1
German.....	9	5	2	2	3	3		
Hebrew.....	1			1				
Irish.....	11	8	3		2	1	1	
Italian, North.....	8	5	3		3	1	2	
Italian, South.....	30	22	6	2	20	17	2	1
Magyar.....	36	17	12	7	20	11	8	1
Polish.....	37	26	7	4	22	16	4	2
Ruthenian.....	11	7	3	1	9	5	3	1
Servian.....	8	6	2		8	6	2	
Slovak.....	54	30	17	7	21	15	4	2
Welsh.....	10	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Grand total.....	253	153	65	35	131	92	30	9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	1	1	1				
Total native-born.....	17	9	3	5	3	2	1	
Total foreign-born.....	236	144	62	30	128	90	29	9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b This column includes 5 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^c This column includes 4 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 277.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	100.0	(^b)	(^b)	81.0
Italian, South.....	77.3	33.3	(^b)	66.7
Magyar.....	64.7	66.7	14.3	55.6
Polish.....	61.5	57.1	(^b)	59.5
Slovak.....	50.0	23.5	28.6	38.9
Grand total.....	60.1	46.2	25.7	51.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total native-born.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total foreign-born.....	62.5	46.8	30.0	54.2

^a This column includes 3 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that in 51.8 per cent of the families reporting in this district the wives add to the family income either by employment or by keeping boarders or lodgers. The percentage for foreign-born families is above that for the grand total. The Croatians report by far the highest average among the families whose heads were foreign-born. The percentages of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers decrease as the incomes of the husbands increase.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows the percentage of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 278.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	22	90.9	0.0	4.5	81.8	4.5
Italian, South.....	31	96.8	.0	12.9	64.5	12.9
Magyar.....	38	92.1	.0	13.2	57.9	13.2
Polish.....	37	97.3	.0	8.1	59.5	13.5
Slovak.....	55	96.4	.0	10.9	38.2	14.5
Grand total.....	263	94.3	1.9	15.6	49.4	14.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	245	94.3	1.2	15.5	52.2	14.7

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of families selected, 94.3 per cent have an income from the earnings of the husband; 49.4 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers; the other specified sources are less commonly a part of the family income, the earnings of the wife being an item in only 1.9 per cent of the families.

The following table shows source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 279.—*Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected fam-ilies, ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and chil-dren.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and board-ers or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and board-ers or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combina-tion of sources not before specified.
Foreign-born:													
Croatian.....	22	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1
Italian, South.....	31	22.6	.0	3.2	.0	51.6	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	19.4
Magyar.....	38	28.9	.0	.0	.0	44.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	2.6	21.1
Polish.....	37	21.6	.0	5.4	.0	54.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.7	16.2
Slovak.....	55	47.3	.0	1.8	.0	27.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	21.8
Grand total.....	263	31.2	1.9	4.9	.0	39.2	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.8	2.3	18.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	245	29.0	1.2	4.5	.0	41.6	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.4	2.4	19.6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. ^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of families selected for the study that is made in the above table, 31.2 per cent derive their entire family income from the husband, while a slightly increased proportion derive entire income from husband and boarders or lodgers. The proportion of families deriving income from any one of the other sources specified in the table is small, and in no case is as much as 5 per cent. No comparison between the native-born and foreign-born can be made.

Among the foreign-born families studied, the Slovaks show the greatest proportion that have entire income from husband, while the Croatians show the smallest proportion having income from that source. These positions are exactly reversed in the case of families having income from husband and boarders or lodgers, the Croatians showing the largest proportion and the Slovaks the smallest. The proportion of families having income from other sources is small and does not warrant comparison.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows the percentage of total yearly income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 280.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Con- tributions of chil- dren.	Pay- ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	22	55.9	0.0	0.2	43.9	(b)
Italian, South.....	31	76.1	.0	10.1	13.1	0.6
Magyar.....	38	57.7	.0	6.9	31.8	3.5
Polish.....	37	67.1	.0	1.6	29.6	1.6
Slovak.....	55	74.4	.0	5.2	10.6	9.8
Grand total.....	263	64.2	.3	10.0	21.2	4.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total native-born.....	18	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total foreign-born.....	245	63.0	.2	9.9	22.2	4.7

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

^c Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* In the total number of selected families, 64.2 per cent of the total income is from the earnings of the husband; 21.2 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers; 10 per cent from the contributions of children; 4.5 per cent from other sources; and 0.3 per cent from earnings of wife. Since all but 18 of the families are foreign-born, the figures for the total closely reflect the composition of the income of the families the heads of which were foreign-born. Every race has a greater proportion of the total income from the earnings of the husband than from any other source. It is noticeable, however, that the Croatians and Magyars, who have a smaller proportion of their total income from the earnings of the husband than the other specified races, have the largest proportions from the payments of boarders or lodgers. Of the total income of the South Italians 10.1 per cent is from the contributions of children.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Frequency and methods of wage payments—Regularity of employment—Sanitary conditions in the plants—Liability to accident or disease—The company-store system—Welfare work—Relation between the different races employed—Local prejudice—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for employing immigrants—[Text Tables 281 to 286 and General Table 132].

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

In the coal mines of this community the employees work twelve hours per day and six days per week with the exception of carpenters, blacksmiths, blacksmith's helpers, mule shoers, machinists, sand driers, lamp cleaners, lumbermen, and common laborers who work ten hours each day and six days per week. In the different divisions of the blast-furnace departments of the steel plants the hours worked are as follows: Ore-storage and car-dumper division ten hours per day and six days per week. Iron-conveyor division, ten hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of iron pourers and foremen, who work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. Cast-house division, ten hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of cinder snappers, cinder conveyers, stove tenders and helpers, samplers, molders, hot-stove men, car inspectors, clay-pan men, and oil men, who work twelve hours a day and seven days a week.

In the boiler and engine house departments, twelve hours a day and seven days a week is the rule, with the exception of tool men and common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the stock-house department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of the common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the steam house, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of the common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the car-shop department, ten hours a day and six days a week. In the ore-yard department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of foremen, operators, and common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the car-dumper department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the trestles department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of day foremen, carpenters, and common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the mud-house department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week for oilers, and ten hours a day and six days a week for repairmen and common laborers. In the steam-house department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. The coke men all work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the repair depart-

ment, ten hours a day and six days a week. In the large locomotive department, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, with the exception of the machinists, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the brick-masons, stone-masons, pattern-shop, car-shop, paint-shop, carpenter-shop, plumbing-shop, smith-shop, roof-shop, roll-shop, boiler-shop, wagon-shop, stone-quarry, railroad-repairs, teamsters, farm, and riggers and slaters departments, all work ten hours a day and six days a week.

In the pumping stations all work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the air plant the engineers work twelve hours a day and seven days a week, and the foremen and repairmen ten hours a day and six days a week. The police force work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the mechanical department foremen and common laborers work ten hours a day and six days a week, and the pumpers twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the brickyard all employees work ten hours a day and six days a week with the exception of engineers and firemen, who work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the small locomotive department all work ten hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of engineers, brakemen, and cranimen, who work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. In the rolling mills all employees work twelve hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of machinists, lamp men, common laborers, engineers, foremen, and repairmen, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. In the steel foundry all work ten hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of gasmen and helpers and millwrights and helpers, who work twelve hours a day and six days a week. In the mold foundry and general foundry all work ten hours a day and six days a week.

In the Bessemer steel mill grade boys, test boys, ingot scalemen, clean-ups, car greasers, foremen, skull crackers and helpers, and cupola-drop men work twelve hours a day and six days a week, and the metal gang, coke and limestone gang, water tenders, firemen and ashmen, twelve hours a day and seven days a week. The tag boys work eight hours a day and six days a week. The carpenters, crop ends, cinder trackmen, and common laborers work ten hours a day and six days a week, and the roof hands, cart helpers, gannister crushers, dump hands, and brick wheelers work ten hours a day and seven days a week. In the Blooming mill the foremen, repair men, and wipers work ten hours a day and seven days a week; the common laborers and gas lighters work ten hours a day and six days a week; the crane hands, chipping hammers, forge engineers, shear hands, pumpers, roll pitmen, and gas makers and helpers, twelve hours a day and six days a week; the oilers, water tenders, firemen, and ashmen, eight hours a day and six days a week. In the billet mill the scale wheelers, shear men, layouts, painters, tablemen, firemen, ashmen, pumpmen, engineers, furnace door boys, conveyor men, crane hands, hotbed engineers, and hot saw engineers work twelve hours a day and six days a week; the machinists and repairmen, ten hours a day and seven days a week; the clean-ups, laborers, roll setters' helpers, and greasers, ten hours a day and six days a week; the gas makers, twelve hours a day and seven days a week, and the roll setters eight hours a day and six days a week.

In the axle and forge department all work twelve hours a day and six days a week, with the exception of the shop sweeper and common laborers, who work ten hours a day and six days a week. All of the floating or unskilled labor work ten hours a day and six days a week.

The following table shows, by departments and occupations of steel plant No. 1, the hours of work per day and days worked per week. This plant, it will be recalled, is the largest in the community, and employs on an average about 18,000 men:

TABLE 281.—Hours of work in steel plant No. 1.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.
COAL MINES.			<i>Iron conveyor.</i>		
Boss driver.....	12	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Single driver.....	12	6	Crane man.....	10	6
Driver with safeties.....	12	6	Iron roller.....	10	6
Team driver.....	12	6	Motorman.....	10	6
Team driver with safeties.....	12	6	Ladle liner.....	10	6
Patcher.....	12	6	Ladle liner helper.....	10	6
Trapper.....	12	6	Helper.....	10	6
Coupler.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Switchman.....	12	6	<i>Cast house.</i>		
Stable boss.....	12	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Stableman.....	12	6	Carpenter.....	10	6
Motorman.....	12	6	Repair hand.....	10	6
Brakeman with safeties.....	12	6	Machinist.....	10	6
Lumberman.....	10	6	Blacksmith.....	10	6
Lamp cleaner.....	10	6	Blacksmith helper.....	10	6
Gauger.....	12	6	Pipe fitter.....	10	6
Rope rider.....	12	6	Cinder conveyor.....	12	7
Shot firer.....	12	6	Store tender.....	12	7
Inside watchman.....	12	6	Keeper.....	12	7
Machine boss.....	12	6	Keeper helper.....	12	7
Pumper.....	12	6	Cinder scraper.....	12	7
Pay boy.....	12	6	Sampler.....	12	7
Tipple foreman.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Car oiler.....	12	6	<i>Boiler and engine house.</i>		
Carpenter.....	10	6	Fireman.....	12	7
Blacksmith.....	10	6	Coal and ash man.....	12	7
Blacksmith helper.....	10	6	Engineer.....	12	7
Shoer.....	10	6	Oiler.....	12	7
Machinist.....	10	6	Assistant engineer.....	12	7
Sand drier.....	10	6	Crane man.....	12	7
Laborer.....	10	6	Water tender.....	12	7
Rope man.....	12	6	Pump man.....	12	7
Gripman.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Lever man.....	12	6	Tool man.....	10	6
Footman.....	12	6	<i>1 to 4 stock house.</i>		
Tipple man.....	12	6	Foreman.....	12	7
Weighmaster.....	12	6	Assistant foreman.....	12	7
Tipple engineer.....	12	6	Engineer.....	12	7
Locomotive engineer.....	12	6	Larry man.....	12	7
Locomotive fireman.....	12	6	Trolley man.....	12	7
Chain man.....	12	6	Hoist oiler.....	12	7
Power-house engineer.....	12	6	Oil boy.....	12	7
Oiler.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
BLAST FURNACES.			<i>1 to 4 cast house.</i>		
Larry man.....	12	7	Foreman.....	12	7
Filler.....	12	7	Labor foreman.....	12	7
Coke man.....	12	7	Pipe fitter.....	10	6
Hoist engineer.....	12	7	Keeper.....	12	7
Hoist oiler.....	12	7	Cinder snapper.....	12	7
Foreman.....	12	7	Blacksmith.....	10	6
Laborer.....	12	7	Machinist.....	10	6
<i>Bin cars.</i>			Machinist, hot stove.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Machinist, cinder conveyor.....	10	6
<i>Ore storage and car dumper.</i>			Molder.....	12	7
Foreman.....	10	6	Sampler.....	12	7
Operator.....	10	6	Carpenter.....	10	6
Oiler.....	10	6			
Laborer.....	10	6			

TABLE 281.—Hours of work in steel plant No. 1—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.
<i>1 to 4 cast house—continued.</i>			<i>Stock house—Continued.</i>		
Hot stove tender.....	12	7	Cager.....	12	7
Slag conveyor man.....	12	7	Filler.....	12	7
Ladle man.....	12	7	Pusher.....	12	7
Clay-pan man.....	12	7	Oiler.....	12	7
Oilman.....	12	7	Laborer.....	10	6
Special laborer.....	10	6	<i>Cast house.</i>		
Laborer.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
<i>1 to 4 steam house.</i>			Machinist.....	10	6
Engineer.....	12	7	Keeper.....	12	7
Assistant engineer.....	12	7	Helper.....	12	7
Oiler.....	12	7	Cinder snapper.....	12	7
Water tender.....	12	7	Hot-stove man.....	12	7
Fireman.....	12	7	Car inspector.....	12	7
Coal and ash man.....	12	7	Carpenter.....	10	6
Boiler blower.....	12	7	Blacksmith.....	10	6
Boiler laborer.....	12	7	Blacksmith helper.....	10	6
Coal hoist.....	12	7	Pipe fitter.....	10	6
Coal-hoist helper.....	12	7	Slag-machine man.....	10	6
Oilman.....	12	7	Repair man.....	10	6
Oilman helper.....	12	7	Molder.....	12	7
Laborer.....	10	6	Sampler.....	12	7
<i>Iron conveyor.</i>			Ladle man.....	12	7
Foreman.....	12	7	Laborer.....	10	6
Assistant foreman.....	12	7	<i>Steam house.</i>		
Iron pouter.....	12	7	Engineer.....	12	7
Fireman.....	12	7	Oiler.....	12	7
Skull-cracker engineer.....	10	6	Water tender.....	12	7
Laborer.....	10	6	Fireman.....	12	7
<i>Cinder car shop.</i>			Coal and ash man.....	12	7
Foreman.....	10	6	Boiler blower.....	12	7
Machinist.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Blacksmith.....	10	6	<i>Trestles.</i>		
Laborer.....	10	6	Foreman.....	12	7
<i>Ore yard.</i>			Assistant foreman.....	12	7
Foreman.....	10	6	Sampler.....	12	7
Watchman.....	12	7	Laborer.....	10	6
Operator.....	10	6	<i>1, 4, 5, 6 coke men.</i>		
Fireman.....	12	7	Loader.....	12	7
Bucket man.....	12	7	<i>Repair hands.</i>		
Laborer.....	10	6	Repair man.....	10	6
<i>Car dumper.</i>			Laborer.....	10	6
Operator.....	12	7	<i>LARGE LOCOMOTIVES.</i>		
Oiler.....	12	7	Engineer.....	12	7
Car dropper.....	12	7	Fireman.....	12	7
Laborer.....	10	6	Conductor.....	12	7
<i>1 to 4 trestle.</i>			Brake man.....	12	7
Foreman (day).....	10	6	Yardmaster.....	12	7
Foreman (night).....	12	7	Hostler.....	12	7
Sampler foreman.....	12	7	Switchman.....	12	7
Pan man.....	12	7	Wreck crew.....	12	7
Crane man.....	12	7	Machinist.....	10	6
Oiler.....	12	7	<i>BRICK MASONS.</i>		
Painter.....	12	7	Foreman.....	10	6
Sampler.....	12	7	Brick mason.....	10	6
Carpenter.....	10	6	Brick mason apprentice.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
<i>Mud house.</i>			Boy.....	10	6
Oiler.....	12	7	<i>PATTERN SHOP.</i>		
Laborer.....	10	6	Pattern maker.....	10	6
<i>Stock house.</i>			<i>CAR SHOPS.</i>		
Foreman.....	12	7	Foreman.....	10	6
Engineer.....	12	7	Inspector.....	10	6
Scale man.....	12	7			

TABLE 281.—Hours of work in steel plant No. 1—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.
CAR SHOPS—continued.			MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Hands.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
PAINT SHOP.			Pumps, Waufugo plant.....	12	7
Foreman.....	10	6	STONE QUARRY.		
Painter.....	10	6	Foreman stone quarry.....	10	6
CARPENTER SHOP.			Foreman sand mill.....	10	6
Foreman.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Carpenter.....	10	6	BRICKYARD.		
Laborer.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Boy.....	10	6	Assistant foreman.....	10	6
PLUMBING SHOP.			Laborer.....	10	6
Foreman.....	10	6	Boy.....	10	6
Plumber.....	10	6	Engineer.....	12	7
STONE MASON.			Fireman.....	12	7
Foreman.....	10	6	WAGON SHOP.		
Stone mason.....	10	6	Horseshoer.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Wagon maker.....	10	6
SMITH SHOP.			FARMS.		
Blacksmith.....	10	6	Farm laborer.....	10	6
Blacksmith helper.....	10	6	TEAMS.		
Hammer man.....	10	6	Stableman.....	10	6
Hammer boy.....	10	6	Teamster.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Driver.....	10	6
RIGGERS AND SLATERS.			Wagon shop.....	10	6
Foreman.....	10	6	RAILROAD REPAIRS.		
Assistant foreman.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Slater.....	10	6	Subforeman.....	10	6
Rigger.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
ROOF SHOP.			Boy.....	10	6
Foreman.....	10	6	SMALL LOCOMOTIVES.		
Hand.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Assistant foreman.....	10	6
ROLL SHOP.			Locomotive repairer.....	10	6
Foreman (day).....	10	6	Car repairer.....	10	6
Foreman (night).....	10	6	Track cleaner.....	10	6
Roll turner.....	10	6	Engineer.....	12	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Brakeman.....	12	6
BOILER SHOP.			Crane man.....	12	6
Foreman.....	10	6	ROLLING MILL.		
Boiler maker.....	10	6	Gas man.....	12	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Gas man helper.....	12	6
Boy.....	10	6	Number taker.....	12	6
COOPERSDALE PUMPS.			Cinder man.....	12	6
Engineer.....	12	7	Scale man.....	12	6
Water tender.....	12	7	Water boy.....	12	6
Fireman.....	12	7	First-class boy.....	12	6
Ash wheeler and laborer.....	12	7	Furnace-door boy.....	12	6
Repair hand.....	12	7	Roll setter.....	12	6
AIR PLANT AND PUMP.			Roll setter helper.....	12	6
Foreman.....	10	6	Roll greaser.....	12	6
Engineer.....	12	7	Assistant drill dresser.....	12	6
Engineer, pump.....	12	7	Motor man.....	12	6
Repair hand.....	10	6	Foreman (saws).....	12	6
POLICE FORCE.			Foreman (beam and lever).....	12	6
Policeman.....	12	7	Foreman (Gordon).....	12	6
Assistant policeman.....	12	7	Foreman (Rhoades).....	12	6
			Grinder (cold saws).....	12	6
			Car tracer.....	12	6
			Ash man.....	12	6
			Door boy.....	12	6
			Roller.....	12	6

TABLE 281.—Hours of work in steel plant No. 1—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.
ROLLING MILL—continued.			NO. 1 MILL—continued.		
Roller helper.....	12	6	Sawyer.....	12	6
Yard man.....	12	6	Helper.....	12	6
Greaser.....	12	6	Loader.....	12	6
Scrap and scale man.....	12	6	Gagger.....	12	6
Weighmaster.....	12	6	Chipper.....	12	6
Clean up.....	12	6	Hold up.....	12	6
Lamp man.....	10	6	STEEL FOUNDRY.		
Machinist.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Foreman (roll gang).....	12	6	Gas maker.....	12	6
Hand.....	12	6	Gas maker helper.....	12	6
Cutter.....	12	6	Brick mason.....	10	6
Yard foreman.....	12	6	Brick-mason tender.....	10	6
Bloom chipper.....	12	6	Millwright.....	12	6
Foreman (finishing mill).....	12	6	Millwright helper.....	12	6
Painter and gauger.....	12	6	Annealers.....	10	6
Shear man.....	12	6	Molder.....	10	6
Shear man and piler.....	12	6	Labor foreman.....	10	6
Cutter and painter.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Foreman (night labor).....	12	6	Boys.....	10	6
Foreman (mill shears).....	12	6	Ash man.....	10	6
Foreman (bloom labor).....	12	6	MOLD FOUNDRY.		
Laborer.....	10	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Foreman (engineer).....	10	6	Pit man.....	10	6
Assistant foreman (engineer).....	12	6	Clamper.....	10	6
Condenser.....	12	6	Check rammer.....	10	6
Repair man.....	10	6	Check black.....	10	6
Roughing engineer.....	12	6	Core.....	10	6
Assistant roughing engineer.....	12	6	Core rammer.....	10	6
Finishing engineer.....	12	6	Cope rammer.....	10	6
Assistant finishing engineer.....	12	6	Mold cleaner.....	10	6
Small engineer.....	12	6	Crane man.....	10	6
Assistant small engineer.....	12	6	Ladle man.....	10	6
Greaser and oiler.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Roughing train E cranes.....	12	6	Fireman.....	10	6
Finishing train E cranes.....	12	6	GENERAL FOUNDRY.		
Bloom crane.....	12	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Furnace-run engineer.....	12	6	Repair man.....	10	6
Saw engineer and pumps.....	12	6	Molder.....	10	6
Bloom conveyor.....	12	6	Molder apprentice.....	10	6
Bloom conveyor, assistant.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Roll engineer.....	12	6	BESSEMER STEEL MILL.		
Roll engineer, assistant.....	12	6	Grade boy.....	12	6
Electric crane.....	12	6	Test boy.....	12	6
Greaser.....	12	7	Ingot scales.....	12	6
Hotbed greaser.....	12	6	Tag boy.....	8	6
Yard crane.....	12	6	Rail end.....	8	6
Roll engineer.....	12	6	Clean up.....	12	6
Saw engineer.....	12	6	Car greaser.....	12	6
Oil-house man.....	12	6	Foreman.....	12	6
Boiler foreman.....	12	6	Skull cracker.....	12	6
Water gaugers.....	12	6	Skull cracker helper.....	12	6
Fireman, boiler house.....	12	6	Cupola drop.....	12	6
Ash man, boiler house.....	12	6	Carpenter.....	10	6
Engineer (coal tippie).....	12	6	Metal gang.....	12	7
Engineer assistant (coal tippie).....	12	6	Coke and limestone.....	12	7
Boiler cleaner.....	12	6	Crop end.....	10	6
NO. 1 MILL.			Cinder track.....	10	6
Heater.....	12	6	Roof hand.....	10	7
Heater helper.....	12	6	Cart helper.....	10	7
Roller.....	12	6	Ganister crusher.....	10	7
No. 1 tongman.....	12	6	Dump hand.....	10	7
No. 2 tongman.....	12	6	Brick wheeler.....	10	7
Leverman.....	12	6	Water-closet.....	12	7
Leverman, finish.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Charging craue.....	12	6	BESSEMER.		
Hotbed.....	12	6	Skull cracker engineer.....	12	6
Sawyer.....	12	6	Water tender.....	12	7
Dragout.....	12	6	Fireman.....	12	7
Stamper.....	12	6	Ashman.....	12	7
Hotbed man.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Hot straightener.....	12	6			
Inspector.....	12	6			
Inspector, assistant.....	12	6			
Throw-off press.....	12	6			
Throw-off saws.....	12	6			
Drill dresser.....	12	6			

TABLE 281.—Hours of work in steel plant No. 1—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Days per week.
BLOOMING MILL.			BILLET MILL—continued.		
Foreman.....	10	7	Ashman.....	12	6
Repair man.....	10	7	Pumpman.....	12	6
Wiper.....	10	7	Machinist.....	10	7
Laborer.....	10	6	Engineer.....	12	6
Gas lighter.....	10	6	Assistant engineer.....	12	6
Crane hand.....	12	6	Pumping engineer.....	12	6
Chipping hammer.....	12	6	Repair man.....	10	7
Forge engineer.....	12	6	Greaser.....	10	6
Shearer hand.....	12	6	Furnace door.....	12	6
Pumper.....	12	6	Conveyor.....	12	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Crane hand.....	12	6
Oiler.....	8	6	Hotbed engineer.....	12	6
Water tender.....	8	6	Hot saw engineer.....	12	6
Fireman.....	8	6			
Ashman.....	8	6	AXLE AND FORAGE PLANT.		
Roll pit.....	12	6	Foreman (day).....	12	6
Gas maker.....	12	6	Foreman (night).....	12	6
Gas maker helper.....	12	6	Oil annealer.....	12	6
BILLET MILL.			Oil annealer helper.....	12	6
Clean up.....	10	6	Day engineer.....	12	6
Scale wheeler.....	12	6	Night engineer.....	12	6
Gas maker.....	12	6	Lathe hand.....	12	6
Shearman.....	12	6	Buggy runner.....	12	6
Layout.....	12	6	Shop sweeper.....	10	6
Painter.....	12	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Table man.....	12	6	FLOATING LABOR.		
Roll setter.....	8	6	Foreman.....	10	6
Roll setter helper.....	10	6	Director.....	10	6
Laborer.....	10	6	Laborer.....	10	6
Fireman.....	12	6			

FREQUENCY AND METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

For the large majority of the employees semimonthly wage payments are the rule. In the smaller plants the biweekly and the weekly periods are about equally used.

With the exception of a small brewery, which issues its own bank checks to its employees, all payments are made in currency. No commissary checks are issued by the steel plant, which is the only concern maintaining in any sense what may be termed a company store or commissary, but credit is allowed the employees to a limited extent.

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

In all of the industries employing immigrants in this community the regularity of employment depends largely upon trade conditions. In every plant investigated, except one small brewery, there had been considerable curtailment in the total force employed on account of the industrial depression of 1907-8. This curtailment was greatest in steel plant No. 1, where it amounted to about 50 per cent of the normal in the summer of 1908. Here, as in other plants affected, the curtailment of the force was greatest among recent immigrant employees because of the tendency to retain the older immigrant, as well as the native-born, employees by keeping them on the pay rolls.

Regularity of work is the general rule, with the exception of the construction work which is carried on by the local passenger railway company during only six months of the year.

The following table shows the months worked during the past year by males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over, and who were employed away from home. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 282.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	21	28.6	52.4	66.7	95.2
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	147	28.6	45.6	65.3	91.8
Italian, South.....	73	32.9	45.2	79.5	86.3
Magyar.....	92	20.7	41.3	53.3	84.8
Polish.....	154	19.5	32.5	61.0	91.6
Ruthenian.....	38	28.9	60.5	86.8	97.4
Serbian.....	24	16.7	37.5	91.7	100.0
Slovak.....	130	20.0	50.8	73.1	95.4
Grand total.....	786	24.9	44.4	68.7	91.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	38	13.2	34.2	73.7	86.8
Total native-born.....	59	18.6	40.7	71.2	89.8
Total foreign-born.....	727	25.4	44.7	68.5	91.5

Of the total number of persons for whom the information is given, 24.9 per cent worked twelve months during the year preceding the investigation; 44.4 per cent worked nine months or over; 68.7 per cent six months or over; and 91.3 per cent, three months or over. In general, persons native-born of native father worked a longer period than did the foreign-born. Of the specified races, the Ruthenians have a relatively large percentage working each specified period. The South Italians have relatively large proportions as compared with the other races working twelve months, nine months or over, and six months or over, but they also have a relatively large proportion who have worked less than three months.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN THE PLANTS.

As a general rule, precautions against disease are well carried out in all of the plants with the exception of the two breweries. In these plants there is evidenced a carelessness in keeping the premises clean and a lack of system in "cleaning up," but the comparatively insignificant number of employees in them has practically no effect upon general conditions. In all of the other plants the conditions are good. Lavatories are carefully attended to, ventilation in the machine rooms is well arranged, the heating systems are adequate, and special forces are employed for the maintenance of a fair standard of sanitation and cleanliness. Owing to the poor character of the city water system, the employees in all of the plants, except a brick works, where a special supply is afforded from a natural spring, are liable to disease during the dry season in summer, as explained in another section of this report, but in this matter the plants are in the same position as the whole community.

LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

The liability to accident in the steel and mining industries is very great, especially in certain occupations. In view of the fact that Company 1 is the only plant in the community operating blast-furnace, bloom and billet mills, and mines to any extent, the liability there is greater than in any other plant. From careful inquiry into the conditions in the smaller plants, accidents are of rare occurrence.

The liability to accident in the steel plant may best be stated in the following table, which has been compiled from the records of the company hospital for the first six months of the year 1908, and which shows the "in" and "out" patients according to the departments in which the injury was received.

TABLE 283.—Number of "in" and "out" patients of the company hospital as the result of injuries, January 1 to June 31, 1908, by department.

Department.	In.	Out.	Total.	Department.	In.	Out.	Total.
Rolling mills.....	16	184	200	Stone masons.....	7	6	13
Steel works, converting.....	7	83	90	Mines.....	41	176	217
Open hearth.....	25	177	202	Coke plant.....	4	16	20
Blooming mill.....	2	8	10	Bean yard and structural department.....	15	130	145
Blast furnaces.....	21	127	148	Erecting department.....	9	58	67
Laborers (general gangs).....	10	95	105	Electric-light plant.....	1	4	4
Railroads.....	9	82	91	Time office.....	1	1	1
Machine shops.....	6	103	109	Locomotives.....	7	30	37
Foundry.....	7	81	88	Brickyard.....	1	2	2
Axle plant.....	2	14	16	Plumbing shop.....	1	3	3
Roof shop.....	1	3	4	Stone quarry.....	1	6	6
Roll shop.....	1	10	10	Stables.....	15	190	205
Boller shop.....	3	33	36	Special steel department.....	14	14	14
Blacksmith shop.....	1	15	15	Railroad.....			
Pattern shop.....							
Carpenter shop.....	1	9	10				
Car shop.....							
Brick masons.....		22	22				
				Total.....	231	1,667	1,898

In proportion to the number of men employed it appears that the greatest number of injuries of all kinds occur in the steel foundry. The total injuries, in proportion to the number of men employed, in the other departments are as follows in the order of importance:

Open hearth and blooming mill.

Billet and rolling mills and special steel department.

Coal mines.

Bessemer department.

Blast furnace.

Miscellaneous and general labor gangs, including the various shops, axle plant, structural department, erecting department, electric-light plant, brickyard, etc.

On the other hand, the number of serious accidents, as shown by the number of "in" patients in comparison with the "out" patients, occur in the various departments as follows in order of importance:

Coal mines.

Blast furnace.

Open-hearth and blooming mills.

Bessemer department, steel foundry, billet and rolling mill, and the special steel department.

Miscellaneous labor gangs.

Southern and eastern European immigrants are employed in the miscellaneous labor gangs, the coal mines, the billet and rolling mills, and blast furnaces. It would seem, therefore, that their occupations are not more dangerous than those of other employees except in the case of the coal mines, where they are more subject to serious injury than in any manufacturing department. On the other hand, in the miscellaneous labor gangs (and where these immigrants constitute a large majority of the employees which compose the largest department in the entire plant) they are less subject to accident of any kind than in any other department. No deduction to the effect that these immigrants do the most dangerous work can thus be made if the record for the period indicated in the table may be taken as a criterion. In fact, it seems to be true that the skilled occupations are more dangerous than the unskilled.

More light on this phase of the matter is given in the company hospital records, of which the following tables are compilations:

TABLE 284.—Number of "in" patients, by race, August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.

Race.	August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905.		August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906.		August 1, 1906, to July 31, 1907.		August 1, 1907, to July 31, 1908.	
	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent distribu- tion.
American.....	193	41.9	185	33.6	223	31.6	165	32.8
Slovak.....	163	35.4	189	34.3	249	35.3	190	37.8
Magyar.....	19	4.2	36	6.5	62	8.8	35	7.0
Polish.....	36	7.8	76	13.8	81	11.6	47	9.3
Italian.....	23	5.0	39	7.1	54	7.7	35	7.0
German.....	17	3.7	15	2.7	16	2.3	18	3.5
Irish.....	4	.9	5	1.0	15	2.2	5	1.0
Other foreign.....	6	1.2	6	1.1	5	.7	8	1.5
Total.....	461	100.0	551	100.0	705	100.0	503	100.0

TABLE 285.—Number of foreign "in" patients, by ailment.

Ailment.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Wounds and bruises.....	121	162	199	148
Sprains.....	3	10	16	19
Burns.....	15	28	49	32
Injuries to eyes.....	19	29	45	21
Fractures.....	14	61	94	62
Amputations.....	32	29	32	16
Total.....	204	319	435	298

At the present time the "out" patients average nearly 240 per month. Their injuries are almost all included under the first five ailments of the second table. This number is decidedly below the average number treated when the steel plant is running at its full capacity and with its full pay roll. During the year of 1907 "in" and "out" patients numbered over 6,000.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

Only one commissary store is maintained in the locality, and this store can scarcely be so classed if a strict definition be given to the term. This is a large department store, the largest and most complete in the city, and it is operated by a stock company whose stock is owned by the officials of the steel plant. No checks are issued by the company on this store, but employees may purchase and have their accounts sent to the paymaster's office, where the amounts are deducted from their semimonthly wages. A careful system of credit is maintained through a cooperation of the pay office and the store in order to avoid loss on the part of the latter. Should the amount of purchases on the part of any individual employee be equal to or more than the sum due him in wages at the time of any wage payment, his employer is nevertheless required by law to pay him a certain amount.

It is claimed that there is no obligatory patronage, and there is no evidence of any requirement of such patronage. Other stores of all kinds are perfectly accessible. The prices are as a general rule on the same level in the company store as in other stores in the community. The store is largely patronized by nonemployees and is in direct competition with other establishments in all of its departments. The chief patronage among employees is among the natives, Irish, Germans, Welsh, Scotch, and English, who deal largely in all of the departments. Only in rare cases were southern European employees found to purchase their supplies at the store, and then only in the clothing and furniture departments. Small stores kept by immigrants or natives almost exclusively supply this class with food and other articles.

WELFARE WORK.

With the exception of occasional classes and lectures on technical subjects afforded by the steel companies, of the possible benefits of which few immigrants have ever availed themselves, and a general supervision over the public library, which is never patronized by recent immigrants, no welfare is attempted outside of medical and hospital service. Both medical and hospital attention are afforded gratis to those injured while at work by all of the companies investigated, with two exceptions. One of these pays a part of the cost in proportion to the earning ability of the injured, and the other defrays the expenses of the injured only when it is proven that the cause of injury was beyond the injured employee's control or when the employee is unable to pay for the necessary attention. Steel Company No. 1 maintains a well-equipped hospital with resident physicians and nurses. This and a large private hospital are also patronized by the other plants. No time limit on the attention to be paid to the injured employees is placed by the steel plant. In the case of sick employees free medical attention is allowed to their families also, as a part of the agreement under the rules of the benefit association to which reference is made elsewhere.

RELATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT RACES EMPLOYED.

The relation of employees of the different races, so far as governed or influenced by employers in this community, exists only while at work, since no company houses, lodging or boarding places are operated or owned by any of the companies. The investigation has shown that while at work there is a distinct tendency on the part of employees toward segregation according to race in the unskilled occupations; in the more skilled occupations there can hardly be said to be any racial segregation or absence of contact among different races. The causes of this condition may be stated thus:

(1) In the unskilled occupations, such as general labor, "cleaning up," rough construction labor, etc., gangs of laborers are employed. In these gangs a single race very frequently predominates on account of the importance of a certain laborer among his fellows, who shapes the personnel of the gang in various ways and is instrumental in securing positions for friends of his own race. Or, for instance, a gang may be formed upon short notice under some necessity, and the timekeeper may call upon a laborer with whom he is acquainted to gather a certain number of men, and a fairly homogeneous gang is the result.

(2) Such a condition is, obviously impossible in occupations requiring any considerable degree of skill, and in fact does not occur to any extent in occupations where skill is required. Promotions being made according to individual efficiency, the racial composition depends upon entirely independent conditions, and the predominance of any one race in any particular skilled occupation in any yard or room of a plant is owing to the superiority of the members of that race, unless peculiar local conditions exist. The relations between the races are thus more general and equal.

(3) The higher in the scale of occupation the immigrant worker is, the higher degree of assimilation he has attained.

There are differences, however, in the degree of association or contact according to the race in all occupations in this community. Broadly speaking, immigrant races from this point of view grouped themselves into two classes, those from northern Europe and those from southern Europe. In general, the Welsh, English, Scotch, Irish, and, to some extent, the Germans, constitute a group within which association tends to be more free than between any one of them and the other immigrant races. In the same way, the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, and, to a slight extent, the Macedonians tend to be more unhampered in their associations with each other than with any race in the first group named. Furthermore, association with natives as collaborators is decidedly more evident in the case of the first group than the second, and the relations are accordingly more equal and free. This is partly due, of course, to somewhat similar racial habits and tendencies and partly to relations existing in the community outside of the plants, such as neighborhood relationships, religious ties, etc.

No evidence could be adduced either from actual conditions or the statements of the employers to show that any definite policy of segregation of employees while at work according to race was attempted. In the smaller plants, the proportion of immigrant em-

ployees is too small; in the larger plants such a policy is not followed, and the employers state that no necessity has ever given occasion to any consideration of the advisability of such a policy.

LOCAL PREJUDICE.

The attitude of the native population in general toward immigrants is one of indifference. An exception should be noted in the case of the English, Germans, and Welsh, since a considerable part of the native population is composed of descendants of these races. Immigrants of these races are treated by natives on terms of equality in social, business, and religious ways, with the exception, perhaps, of the Germans of recent immigration, who are to some extent segregated from the Germans in other sections of the city. There seems to be no doubt that while slight lines of difference are drawn between the recent arrivals and the older residents of the Welsh, English, and Irish races, the social, religious, and business distinctions are very slightly drawn. On the other hand, the line drawn between the natives and the southern and eastern European races is very decided. The sections of the city in which these races live are quite separate from the native section, and the native population knows practically nothing about these immigrants beyond what they read in the daily newspapers about crimes, etc., committed in the foreign section and beyond what little contact they have with them in the way of hiring a few individuals as servants, washerwomen, etc. Many interviews and conversations with representative members of the native population substantiate the above statement as to their ignorance not only of what races live in the foreign section, but also of their general welfare. Another evidence as well as a cause of this indifference is seen in the almost entire absence of any effort on the part of native religious, charitable, and civic organizations to assist the immigrants in assimilation or to better their religious, civic, and living conditions. No particular effort is made in the public schools where immigrant children attend toward adjusting the courses of study or methods of teaching to the needs of the alien, nor does the city school system provide any special schools for industrial or technical training. The result of this indifference to and ignorance of immigrants on the part of the natives is that the latter fail to appreciate the change in circumstances brought about by coming into a new country, the consequent difficulty of adjustment to new political and industrial conditions, and that the failure of the immigrants to conform immediately to American life is in a measure due to the absence of effort on the part of the American residents. An example of this is seen in the attitude of the police department toward foreigners, particularly the Croatians, with regard to Sunday desecration. The Croatians are accustomed to spend Sunday in singing, drinking, and noisy demonstrations. The police have been instructed to show no leniency on account of ignorance of the municipal regulations, and, without any attempt at explaining the laws, they arrest the offenders in large numbers.

On the other hand, the attitude of the employers is somewhat different. A general statement of their attitude may be made as follows: There is no prejudice against German, Welsh, Swedish, English, and Irish immigrants, but there are frequent indications

of an unfavorable attitude toward southern and eastern European immigrants. With reference to the latter, the majority of employers seem to regard the presence of immigrants of these races as a necessary evil, brought about by the lack of supply of Americans and of northern European immigrants. In some cases a kindly attitude is evident. For example, the manufacturers of fire brick state that they are perfectly satisfied with the presence of the immigrants of every race with the exception of the Italian, because they have shown themselves capable of advancing to skilled occupations, and because in their absence the problem of union labor would probably have to be dealt with. It should be noted, however, that in this establishment no highly skilled labor is needed. The most skilled occupation connected directly with the making of fire brick can be learned by the immigrant of average industry and ability in two years, while in the steel manufacture a considerable amount of education and long experience and technical training is necessary for the higher forms of skilled labor.

In almost every case the employers have stated that they do not want to employ Croatians unless the lack of labor supply forces them to do so, and in every case the employers have evidenced a dislike for Italians as laborers. This attitude seems to be fast crystallizing into a prejudice, especially in the case of the Italians, and is spreading to the American residents in general. Where no other labor is available the Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, Macedonians, Syrians, and Russian Jews, in the order named, are preferred. The employers of Polish, Slovak, and Magyar women as cooks, housemaids, and washerwomen have, in every instance where information has been obtained, expressed a high regard for them as contrasted with negro labor of this nature. They state that immigrant women of these races are quick to learn, capable, and industrious, and their efficiency is unquestionably creating a better sentiment toward immigrants of these races. The tendency, therefore, seems to be toward a clearing away of local prejudice against the Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars, and a strengthening of local prejudice against the Italians and the Croatians, while the other races from southeastern Europe do not come into close enough contact with the natives to warrant the statement of any particular attitude.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The only instance of a trade union in the industries established in Community A is in one of the brewing companies. All other establishments are operated on the open-shop principle, and steel companies No. 1 and No. 2 have taken a decided stand against employing union men. Whenever it is found out that an employee is a member of a union he is promptly discharged. The same policy has been followed by the other plants.

Just how union men happen to be employed at present in the brewing company referred to could not be clearly ascertained. It is the newest of the larger industries, and a majority of the skilled laborers were brought there from other breweries where unions existed. Thus union wages prevailed from the start, and although some of the original German laborers have gone and their places have been taken

by men of other races, the influence seems to be strong enough to continue the plant on the principle of the closed shop. Only union men are employed and the only difference produced by the presence of the union is that when it is necessary to take a new employee and teach him duties of a more or less skilled laborer he receives full wages determined by the union scale. In the other brewery, on the other hand, such an employee would be paid lower wages until he was able to do the work the particular occupation required. The plants are so small, however, that these details are of little importance, yet they are all that is to be said with respect to trade unions in the local industries. The immigrant laborers adopt no attitude on the subject one way or the other. Interviews with Slovak and Croatian employees of the only closed-shop industry in this locality indicate that they regard membership in the union merely as one of the unimportant details of employment; they express no sentiment.

Trade unions exist among the native plumbers and barbers, and members of the building and other trades, but they do not extend to the immigrant tradesmen, except in case of well-Americanized individuals. Inquiry as to the cause of this condition revealed, as the real reason, the difference in race and language. Several barbers, for example, state that no movement has ever been made to organize them and that they themselves did not wish it because there was no real competition among them. Magyar barber shops are patronized by Magyars, Slovak by Slovaks, etc. Investigation of the prices showed that they were all the same and followed the standard of barbers in the native sections. The same is true of immigrant carpenters and tailors, although no uniformity in price of work prevailed. But it should be noted that there are comparatively few members of the building trades among the immigrants, and they are engaged on small jobs. Thus, union men (natives) are regularly employed by immigrants who build. There is not enough competition between immigrant and native tradesmen to call forth the expression of any opinion or to force the taking of any attitude.

With a few exceptions, Community A is strictly a nonunion locality, and has been so ever since the miners' strike of 1873.

Two strikes have occurred in the history of Community A. The first was in 1858 in company No. 1. At that time about seven-tenths of the employees were Welsh immigrants. The strike failed and the result was that a large number of the Welsh left Community A and were supplanted by the Irish and the Germans. The second strike occurred in 1873 among the miners. It was a failure, and the result was the disbanding of the local miners' union. Soon after this the rollers, puddlers, and other trade unions were disbanded, and the company announced a definite policy against the employment of any union men. Since then no substantial effort has been made to reorganize these unions, and the policy of the company has not changed.

The following table shows the affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years or over in the households studied, who are working for wages. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 286.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.		General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	16	.....	(a)	Foreign-born—Continued.			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				Magyar.....	81	.....	0.0
English.....	2	.....	(a)	Polish.....	132	.....	.0
German.....	4	.....	(a)	Ruthenian.....	35	.....	.0
Irish.....	6	.....	(a)	Servian.....	19	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	7	.....	(a)	Slovak.....	115	.....	.0
Foreign-born:				Welsh.....	13	.....	(a)
Croatian.....	114	.....	0.0	Grand total.....	668	1	.1
German.....	12	.....	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	19	.....	(a)
Hebrew.....	11	.....	(a)	Total native-born.....	35	.....	.0
Irish.....	13	.....	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	633	1	.2
Italian, North.....	15	.....	(a)				
Italian, South.....	73	1	1.4				

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Only one individual of the 668 reporting complete data in this regard is affiliated with a trade union. This table simply shows that there is practically no active interest in union matters either among the foreign or the native born in this community.

REASONS FOR EMPLOYING IMMIGRANTS.

In response to inquiries, the employers in this community without exception state that the cause of the employment of immigrants has been the general scarcity of labor, arising from the expansion of the local industrial enterprises. It is claimed that wages have in no instances been decreased, and that no strikes have occurred since 1858. Other evidence bears out the truth of these statements.

The situation thus presents an opportunity for the study of conditions as nearly normal in their nature as could well be expected. There are few if any disturbing factors in the labor situation. It is a normal situation closely dependent upon general labor conditions in the steel and iron making sections. So far as the locality is concerned the situation may be briefly summarized as follows:

There is a constant movement of labor toward the largest steel plant from the other smaller industries, because in presenting the greatest variety of occupations and the greatest opportunity for industrial advancement and in employing nearly six times as many workmen it tends to attract the whole labor supply. There is thus as a result a scarcity of labor in the smaller plants, which are dependent to a large degree upon the demand for labor on the part of the large steel plant.

Conditions governing the labor supply in the steel plant itself, on the other hand, are less local in their character. In the case of the locality under discussion, there has been a constant growth and expansion, as described elsewhere in this report. As a consequence there has been a constantly growing demand for labor which has been met in the following manner:

(1) By the availability as unskilled workmen of immigrant labor from (a) other steel sections in this country, (b) other plants in the locality, and (c) immigrants constantly coming in from Europe.

(2) By the increase in the number of skilled workers from the following sources: (a) Children of native and immigrant employees; (b) promotion of native and immigrant from unskilled work.

(3) By the use of labor-saving machinery, both in the skilled and unskilled occupations.

Raw immigrants for unskilled labor, according to the statements of the larger employers, have been unquestionably the greatest source of labor supply during the last decade, and the tendency during the past twenty years has been to rely on this source in an increasing degree. The tendency during the last ten years or less has been to rely on the second generation of immigrants more and more for skilled labor, although this has never reached the proportion in which unskilled occupations are filled by immigrants. Thus in a community where what may be termed fairly average conditions exist in the native labor supply the reason for the employment of immigrants is undoubtedly the scarcity of a native labor supply. Inasmuch as the wages paid in the various occupations in this locality, as shown by accompanying tables, are about on a par with wages paid in similar occupations in other localities, it is evident that the causes of the scarcity itself are to be found in more general labor conditions.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

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The seventh part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

The eighth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

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The tenth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the present time. It covers the period from 1492 to 1876, and is divided into three volumes. The first volume covers the period from 1492 to 1776, the second from 1776 to 1800, and the third from 1800 to 1876.

CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Relation between earning ability of foreign-born employees and period of residence in the United States—Relation between earning ability and the time which employees have worked for a representative steel company—Opinions of employers as to progress of immigrant employees—Races of immigrant labor preferred by employers—Employers' statements as to the efficiency of immigrant industrial workers—[Text Tables 287 to 292].

RELATION BETWEEN EARNING ABILITY OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the proportion of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, according to race and length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 287.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
German:									
Under 5.....	61	100.0	44.3	11.5	6.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
5 to 9.....	45	100.0	64.4	20.0	15.6	6.7	.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	299	96.7	65.6	43.8	30.4	13.7	8.7	5.0	3.7
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	141	95.7	46.1	25.5	7.1	.7	.7	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	97	93.8	51.5	26.8	10.3	2.1	.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	55	92.7	61.8	41.8	25.5	10.9	5.5	1.8	1.8
Polish:									
Under 5.....	270	98.9	56.7	28.9	23.0	4.1	.4	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	115	100.0	64.3	48.7	37.4	10.4	.9	.9	.0
10 or over.....	24	100.0	54.2	29.2	16.7	12.5	4.2	.0	.0
Slovak:									
Under 5.....	627	97.8	23.1	9.3	4.5	2.6	.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	353	98.0	46.2	27.8	12.7	7.6	3.4	2.0	.0
10 or over.....	223	97.3	51.1	33.2	14.8	9.9	7.6	6.7	.9

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

That length of residence in the United States materially affects, upon the whole, the earning capacity of the foreign-born male employees of the various races is apparent from the above table. By way of illustration, it will be noted that, with the exception of the Poles, each race, the representatives of which earn \$10, \$12.50, and \$15 or over per week, shows a larger proportion with a residence

of from five to nine, than under five, and a larger proportion with a residence of ten years or over than of from five to nine years, earning each specified amount per week. This is equally true of the Poles, in so far as those with a residence of less than five, and from five to nine years is concerned, while, as regards those with a residence of ten years or over, it will be noted that the proportion earning each above specified amount is not only considerably smaller than the proportion of those with a residence of from five to nine years, but is, with the exception of the proportion earning \$12.50 or over per week, also smaller than the proportion of those with a residence in the United States of less than five years. To those earning \$17.50 or over per week, the above exception will not apply, as the proportion of each race earning this amount increases with the length of residence. While only small proportions of each race earn \$20, \$22.50, and \$25 or over per week, it will be noted that, with but a single exception, where a proportion earning each amount is reported in one or more periods of residence groups, the proportion, with a residence of ten years or over, earning these amounts is in excess of the proportion in either of the preceding groups.

The table next submitted also shows the relation between length of residence and earning capacity. In this table the races are grouped by periods of residence in order that the comparative progress may be studied.

TABLE 288.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. The table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
German.....	61	100.0	44.3	11.5	6.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Magyar.....	141	95.7	46.1	25.5	7.1	.7	.7	.0	.0
Polish.....	270	98.9	56.7	28.9	23.0	4.1	.4	.0	.0
Slovak.....	627	97.8	23.1	9.3	4.5	2.6	.2	.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

German.....	45	100.0	64.4	20.0	15.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magyar.....	97	93.8	51.5	26.8	10.3	2.1	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	115	100.0	64.3	48.7	37.4	10.4	.9	.9	.0
Slovak.....	353	98.0	46.2	27.8	12.7	7.6	3.4	2.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

German.....	299	96.7	65.6	43.8	30.4	13.7	8.7	5.0	3.7
Magyar.....	55	92.7	61.8	41.8	25.5	10.9	5.5	1.8	1.8
Polish.....	24	100.0	54.2	29.2	16.7	12.5	4.2	.0	.0
Slovak.....	223	97.3	51.1	33.2	14.8	9.9	7.6	6.7	.9

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Among those who have been in the United States under five years, the greater proportion of Poles earn \$10 or over a week. Slightly less than 50 per cent of the Germans and Magyars earn that amount and only 23.1 per cent of the Slovaks. In the group of those who have lived in the United States five to nine years the Poles still show the highest percentage of earnings. In the higher wage groups the earnings of the Slovaks on the whole have advanced more rapidly than those of the Germans or the Magyars. In the group of persons who have lived in the United States ten years or more the Germans are the most highly paid. The other races have also changed their relative position, the Magyars in general being better paid than the Poles or Slovaks.

RELATION BETWEEN EARNING ABILITY AND THE TIME WHICH EMPLOYEES HAVE WORKED FOR A REPRESENTATIVE STEEL COMPANY.

The relative increase in earning capacity among the employees of the different races is also shown by a study of the records of Steel Company No. 1. The earnings of the employees of this company, covering about 19,000 persons, were secured for the pay period June 1-15, 1907. The men then employed in the establishment who began work five years earlier, ten years earlier, fifteen years earlier, and twenty years earlier, respectively, have been classified according to earnings in 1907 and race. As practically all of these men began work as unskilled laborers, at the lowest rates of pay, their present earnings constitute an indication of their ability to advance.^a The tables follow:

TABLE 289.—Number of piece workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment.*

EMPLOYED FROM 1902 TO 1907.

Race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 or over.	
American.....	2	6	9	5	8		2	1	1	34
Croatian.....			1	1	2		1			5
English.....		2								2
German.....	1	3		5	7		1	3	2	22
Irish.....			1	1	1					3
Italian.....	1		2		2	3	5			13
Magyar.....	4	1	2	1	4	1	1			14
Polish.....		1	4	3	3	2	1	1		15
Servian.....	1						1		1	3
Slovak.....	10	13	6	9	11	7	7	2	7	72
Welsh.....				1						1
Total.....	19	26	25	26	38	13	19	7	11	184

^a See history of wage scale of this company, pp. 440-452.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 289.—Number of piece workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment—Continued.

EMPLOYED FROM 1897 TO 1907.

Race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 or over.	
American.....	1	3	3	6	9	9	5	1	9	46
English.....				1		2				3
German.....		2	2	3	3	4	3	5	4	26
Irish.....	1				1	1	3	1	3	10
Magyar.....						1				1
Polish.....		1	1	1	1				1	5
Slovak.....	1				1	1	1		1	5
Welsh.....	2								1	3
Total.....	5	6	6	11	15	18	12	7	19	99

EMPLOYED FROM 1892 TO 1907.

American.....			1		4	4	3	1	6	19
Croatian.....				1						1
English.....				1	1			1	1	4
German.....		1	1	1	2	2	3	1	9	20
Irish.....	1				1	1	1	2	3	9
Polish.....		1				1			1	3
Slovak.....	2					1		1		4
Total.....	3	2	2	3	8	9	7	6	20	60

EMPLOYED FROM 1887 TO 1907.

American.....	1	1		2	5	2	1		4	16
English.....							1		1	2
German.....			1	4	2			2	1	10
Irish.....					1					1
Magyar.....	1						1			2
Polish.....									1	1
Welsh.....						1				1
Total.....	2	1	1	6	8	3	3	2	7	33

TABLE 290.—Per cent of piece workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment.*

[This table includes only races reporting 20 or more. The totals, however, include all reporting.]

EMPLOYED FROM 1902 TO 1907.

Race.	Per cent earnings—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 and over.	
American.....	5.9	17.6	26.5	14.7	23.5		5.9	2.9	2.9	100.0
German.....	4.5	13.6		22.7	31.8		4.5	13.6	9.1	100.0
Irish.....			(a)	(a)	(a)					(a)
Polish.....		6.7	26.7	20.0	20.0	13.3	6.7	6.7		100.0
Slovak.....	13.9	18.1	8.3	12.5	15.3	9.7	9.7	2.8	9.7	100.0
Total.....	10.3	14.1	13.6	14.1	20.7	7.1	10.3	3.8	6.0	100.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or time lost from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 290.—Per cent of piece workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment—Continued.

EMPLOYED FROM 1897 TO 1907.

Race.	Per cent earnings—									Total.
	Under \$16.	\$16 and under \$21.	\$21 and under \$26.	\$26 and under \$31.	\$31 and under \$36.	\$36 and under \$41.	\$41 and under \$46.	\$46 and under \$51.	\$51 and over.	
American.....	2.2	6.5	6.5	13.0	19.6	19.6	10.9	2.2	19.6	100.0
German.....		7.7	7.7	11.5	11.5	15.4	11.5	19.2	15.4	100.0
Irish.....	10.0				10.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	100.0
Polish.....		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0				20.0	100.0
Slovak.....	20.0				20.0	20.0	20.0		20.0	100.0
Total.....	5.1	6.1	6.1	11.1	15.2	18.2	12.1	7.1	19.2	100.0

EMPLOYED FROM 1892 TO 1907.

American.....			5.3		21.1	21.1	15.8	5.3	31.6	100.0
German.....		5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	45.0	100.0
Irish.....	11.1				11.1	11.1	11.1	22.2	33.3	100.0
Polish.....		(a)				(a)			(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	(a)					(a)		(a)		(a)
Total.....	5.0	3.3	3.3	5.0	13.3	15.0	11.7	10.0	33.3	100.0

EMPLOYED FROM 1887 TO 1907.

American.....	6.3	6.3		12.5	31.3	12.5	6.3		25.0	100.0
German.....			10.0	40.0	20.0			20.0	10.0	100.0
Irish.....					(b)				(b)	(b)
Polish.....									(b)	(b)
Total.....	6.1	3.0	3.0	18.2	24.2	9.1	9.1	6.1	21.2	100.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 291.—Number of day workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment.*

EMPLOYED FROM 1902 TO 1907.

Race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$1.26	\$1.26 and under \$1.51.	\$1.51 and under \$1.76.	\$1.76 and under \$2.01.	\$2.01 and under \$2.51.	\$2.51 and under \$3.01.	\$3.01 and under \$3.51.	\$3.51 and under \$4.01.	\$4.01 or over.	
American.....	4	29	21	24	33	17				128
Croatian.....		2	7	1		1				11
English.....									1	1
German.....	1	8	7	5	11	3				35
Irish.....	1	3	1	2	9	6				22
Italian.....		13	2	2	3	1				21
Magyar.....		8	2	4	2	3				19
Polish.....		13	6	2	4	1				26
Servian.....		5	3							8
Slovak.....	3	38	25	7	9	4				86
Total.....	9	119	74	47	71	36			1	357

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 291.—Number of day workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment—Continued.

EMPLOYED FROM 1897 TO 1907.

Race.	Number earning—									Total.
	Under \$1.26.	\$1.26 and under \$1.51.	\$1.51 and under \$1.76.	\$1.76 and under \$2.01.	\$2.01 and under \$2.51.	\$2.51 and under \$3.01.	\$3.01 and under \$3.51.	\$3.51 and under \$4.01.	\$4.01 or over.	
American.....		10	8	13	24	6	7	3		71
German.....	1	2	1	2	2	6	4	1		19
Irish.....		2	1	1	1	2				7
Macedonian.....	1									1
Magyar.....	1	1	3							5
Polish.....		2				1				3
Slovak.....		6	5	3	5	1				20
Swedish.....					1					1
Welsh.....	1				1		1	1		4
Total.....	4	23	18	19	34	16	12	5		131

EMPLOYED FROM 1892 TO 1907.

American.....	1	6	4	8	13	4	2	2		40
English.....						1	1			2
German.....	1	3		2	2	2	5	1		16
Irish.....			1	1	2	7	1		1	13
Italian.....		1			1					2
Magyar.....				1	2					3
Polish.....		3	1					1		5
Slovak.....		7	4	1	4	3	1			20
Swedish.....						1				1
Welsh.....			1		1	1		1	1	5
Total.....	2	20	11	13	25	19	10	5	2	107

EMPLOYED FROM 1887 TO 1907.

American.....		3			5	5				13
Croatian.....		1								2
English.....		1			1					2
German.....				1	2		1			4
Irish.....	1	1		1	2		1			6
Slovak.....			1		1					2
Total.....	1	6	1	2	11	5	2			28

TABLE 292.—Per cent of day workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment.*

(This table includes only races reporting 20 or more. The totals, however, include all reporting.)

EMPLOYED FROM 1902 TO 1907.

Race.	Per cent earning—									Total.
	Under \$1.26.	\$1.26 and under \$1.51.	\$1.51 and under \$1.76.	\$1.76 and under \$2.01.	\$2.01 and under \$2.51.	\$2.51 and under \$3.01.	\$3.01 and under \$3.51.	\$3.51 and under \$4.01.	\$4.01 or over.	
American.....	3.1	22.7	16.4	18.8	25.8	13.3				100.0
German.....	2.9	22.9	20.0	14.3	31.4	8.6				100.0
Irish.....	4.5	13.6	4.5	9.1	40.9	27.3				100.0
Italian.....		61.9	9.5	9.5	14.3	4.8				100.0
Magyar.....		42.1	10.5	21.1	10.5	15.8				100.0
Polish.....		50.0	23.1	7.7	15.4	3.8				100.0
Slovak.....	3.5	44.2	29.1	8.1	10.5	4.7				100.0
Total.....	2.5	33.3	20.7	13.2	19.9	10.1			0.3	100.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 292.—Per cent of day workers earning each specified amount, by race and length of employment—Continued.

EMPLOYED FROM 1897 TO 1907.

Race.	Per cent earning—									Total.
	Under \$1.26.	\$1.26 and under \$1.51.	\$1.51 and under \$1.76.	\$1.76 and under \$2.01.	\$2.01 and under \$2.51.	\$2.51 and under \$3.01.	\$3.01 and under \$3.51.	\$3.51 and under \$4.01.	\$4.01 or over.	
American.....	14.1	11.3	18.3	33.8	8.5	9.9	4.2	.....	100.0
German.....	5.3	10.5	5.3	10.5	10.5	31.6	21.1	5.3	100.0	
Irish.....	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Magyar.....	20.0	20.0	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Polish.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Slovak.....	30.0	25.0	15.0	25.0	5.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Total.....	3.1	17.6	13.7	14.5	26.0	12.2	9.2	3.8	100.0	

EMPLOYED FROM 1892 TO 1907,

American.....	2.5	15.0	10.0	20.0	32.5	10.0	5.0	5.0	.....	100.0
German.....	6.3	18.8	.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	31.3	6.3	.....	100.0
Irish.....	.....	.....	7.7	7.7	15.4	53.8	7.7	.....	7.7	100.0
Italian.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Magyar.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Polish.....	.....	60.0	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	100.0
Slovak.....	.....	35.0	20.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	5.0	.....	.....	100.0
Total.....	1.9	18.7	10.3	12.1	23.4	17.8	9.3	4.7	11.8	100.0

EMPLOYED FROM 1887 TO 1907.

American.....	.....	23.1	.....	.....	38.5	38.5	.....	.....	.....	100.0
German.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Irish.....	16.7	16.7	.....	16.7	33.3	.....	16.7	.....	.....	100.0
Slovak.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)
Total.....	3.6	21.4	3.6	7.1	39.3	17.9	7.1	.....	.....	100.0

* Not computed, owing to small amount involved.

Of the 541 individuals who began work five years before the data for the above table were collected 184 are pieceworkers and 357 are day workers. The percentages of the table show that a considerable proportion of the Irish, American, German and Magyar day workers, together with the bulk of the individuals of the other races, remain at the lower rates of pay. Of the pieceworkers a considerably larger proportion of the Germans and Slovaks than of the individuals of any of the other races are found making the largest earnings specified.

It will be noted that the proportion of employees employed for ten years earning the larger amounts specified is greater than was the case among those who had been working only five years. The Americans and Germans report proportions earning the larger amounts as day workers, and the Slovaks, Poles, Irish, Germans, and Americans as pieceworkers.

Among those employed for a period of fifteen years the Poles, Irish, Germans, and Americans report proportions earning the higher amounts as day laborers, and among the pieceworkers the Germans, Irish, and Americans.

Of the day workers who entered the industry twenty years ago the largest proportion of individuals earning the amounts specified is reported for those earning between \$2 and \$2.50 per day, while of the pieceworkers much larger proportions are reported for those earning \$31 and under \$36, and \$51 or over, than for any of the other specified amounts.

The proportion of employees of fifteen and twenty years' experience, respectively, who earn the larger amounts specified, both as day workers and as pieceworkers, is larger for the native-born and men of the races of old immigration than for the men of the races of recent immigration. In this connection it should be borne in mind, however, that comparatively few southern and eastern Europeans began work twenty years prior to 1907.^a

OPINIONS OF EMPLOYERS AS TO PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES.

It was found difficult, in the course of the investigation in the community, to obtain definite statements from the employers giving specific comparisons as to the progressiveness of the different races. The employers agree in the general opinion that all immigrants show more or less slow progress in the scale of occupations, although all were disinclined to make this statement with any degree of conviction regarding South Italians, and, excepting an employer in a pressed-brick plant, regarding Croatians. No opinion was given in regard to Macedonians on account of the short time they had been employed in this locality.

A fairly definite statement from officials in the largest steel plant^b on account of its predominance in affording employment may be considered representative. By them the English, Germans, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and Swedes are considered as showing the same degree in progressiveness as natives. It was stated, moreover, that no distinct difference between the workmen of these races and native Americans could be stated. Next to them, the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars, in the order named, were the most progressive in the industrial scale, while Croatians and South Italians were thought rarely to advance in the occupations.

RACES OF IMMIGRANT LABOR PREFERRED BY EMPLOYERS.

The statements of employers regarding their preferences for races could only be obtained in a general way, since in the cases of particular kinds of work their opinions of the relative efficiency of the races employed had not been narrowed down to the point of differentiation. The employers, as a whole, however, agreed on practically all comparisons given, which may be summarized thus:

(1) Natives were considered superior to all races for executive positions, from the "labor bosses" up. In some instances the Irish, Welsh, and English were compared favorably with natives, and the Germans were considered next. No instances of members of southern European races occupying executive positions occur, except when an Italian is in charge of an Italian labor gang.

^a See History of immigration to the community, Chap. II, p. 338.

^b Steel plant No. 1.

(2) In all skilled occupations the preferences are stated to be for native labor first, and English, Welsh, Scotch, Swedes, Germans, and Irish in the order named. No preferences as to other races were stated, since the number in skilled work was too small to admit of comparison.

(3) In unskilled work the native Americans, English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, Germans, and Swedes are employed at present to such a slight extent that relative preference could not be stated. In all instances, except in one plant employing about 1,000 men, these races were the preferences over all others in unskilled labor. In the case of the exception the southern European immigrant was regarded as more satisfactory. With regard to the southern European races themselves, the preferences of the employers having charge of 95 per cent of unskilled immigrants were given in the following order: (1) Slovaks, (2) Poles, (3) Magyars, (4) Croatians, (5) Italians. The first three races named were regarded as nearly equal from the standpoint of preference; the Croatians as unsatisfactory; and the Italians as the very last resort for any kind of labor except railroad construction. The same order was given by two small employers not included above, with the exception of a preference of Magyars over Slovaks.

EMPLOYERS' STATEMENTS AS TO THE EFFICIENCY OF IMMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

The statements of employers regarding the efficiency of the second generation, including immigrants who had come to the United States during childhood, was that it was invariably greater than that of the first generation except when the latter had been experienced workers in their occupations before immigration, as in the case of Welsh miners. These statements related to all races mentioned except Croatians and Italians, of which the second generation was rarely employed. The second generation of Irish, German, Welsh, English, and Scotch were considered by some employers to be preferable in any occupation to even persons native-born of native father, while that of other races was generally considered to be practically equal to those of native birth and native father in efficiency. Chief among the reasons assigned for this opinion was the belief that the second generation is more ambitious and alert and, with the high degree of assimilation attained, a greater capacity for progress and efficiency is shown. In every case the second generation was regarded by employers with high approbation, and it was stated that there would gradually be afforded as the new generation grew up a supply of labor for the semiskilled and skilled occupations which would greatly aid in solving the conditions of scarcity experienced in such periods of industrial activity as occurred in 1906 and the early part of 1907.

CHAPTER VI.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

General housing and living conditions—Housing conditions as affected by assimilation—Obedience to municipal regulations relative to housing—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments and households—Congestion—[Text Tables 293 to 304 and General Tables 133 to 144].

GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

The reason for the tendency to congregate by race is chiefly found in racial and religious differences. Racial differences, of course, include differences in language, habits, customs, etc. The most striking example of this is seen in the complete segregation of the Italians from every other immigrant race. On the other hand, the fact that the tendency toward racial segregation among Slovaks, Magyars, Poles, and Germans is much less evident is a no less striking example of the strength of national enmities formed before emigration from Europe.

The houses of Welsh, German, Irish, and English immigrants are generally on an equality with those of natives in the same grade of employment, and are in practically the same state of repair. The housing conditions of southern and eastern European immigrants, on the other hand, are generally quite different. The prevailing type is a block of from two to six two-story frame houses, each home having two rooms on a floor. The rooms are generally about 12 by 12 feet, each having one or two windows of double sashes of medium size. In none of these houses is there a water-closet, dry closets from 10 to 13 feet away being universally used. In most instances running water is furnished in the room used as a kitchen, but hydrants, used by several groups in close proximity, are the source of supply for many. In a few instances wells have been found which contain impurities of all kinds.

One of the rooms on the first floor is generally used as a kitchen, dining and living room combined, and the other as a sleeping room for the use of the family. The second-floor rooms are usually occupied by boarders. When over 6 boarders occupy a single room, part use the beds during the day and part during the night, to correspond with the work on night and day shifts. The greatest congestion exists, the number of laborers more than taxing the housing capacity. Congested conditions are more prevalent among the Croatians, Serbians, and Macedonians. The Slovaks live under less crowded conditions than any of the other southern European races.

Congestion exists to the greatest degree in another type of house, which is seen at its worst in the Croatian quarter. Some six blocks of three-story (including basements) houses surround almost completely a courtyard, in the center of which stands, about 30 feet from the houses, a low four-room closet directly over an exposed cesspool,

which is kept in an unspeakably filthy condition. Whole families cook, eat, sleep, and live in one room, some of them in very damp basements. In all, during even the period of the depression of 1907-8, over 50 groups lived in this colony, some of them having as many as 20 boarders. Many of the rooms were dark, badly ventilated, and kept in a very dirty condition, and nearly all the houses were in bad repair. The whole quarter or colony is regarded as the worst spot morally in the foreign sections of the city.

While a few examples of the above type are found, only one example of the large tenement house exists. This is a large four-story brick structure having concrete floors and iron stairways throughout. On the top is a flat roof provided with clothes lines. The whole building has about 30 suites of two and three rooms, and has two water-closets on each floor. In every suite is one room furnished with a kitchen sink and running water. The windows are large and the ventilation, even during a very hot, calm day in summer, is excellent. In winter the rooms are heated by coal and wood stoves. In many instances the single or small block houses have gardens, averaging 25 by 75 feet and usually kept in good condition. All kinds of vegetables are grown. The best examples of well-kept gardens and cleanly houses are the single houses of the Slovaks, Magyars, and Poles.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AS AFFECTED BY ASSIMILATION.

The effect of assimilation is very evident upon housing conditions. As a general rule, the longer the period of residence the better are the conditions. The same is also true where close association with natives has taken place. For example, an immigrant woman who has acted as a servant in native households shows a tendency to imitate natives in cleanliness, methods of cooking, kind of furniture, house decoration, etc., that is strikingly noticeable. Of the southern European races, the Slovak houses are the best kept, with Magyars and Poles a close second. The Italians, Croatians, Servians, and Macedonians, in the order given, follow. In the best homes of the first-named races conditions fully comparable, from every point of view, to those in average American houses of the same class of laborers are found.

The children of German, Irish, Slovak, and Polish immigrants show a decided tendency to move into better localities. The second generation of the Irish, who originally settled in the section now occupied by southern and eastern Europeans, have to a large extent moved to American sections. The same is true of Slovaks and Poles, who have moved to a section populated chiefly by American laborers. Not only is this true of the second generation, but it is also true of well-assimilated immigrants of the races named above, especially the Irish.

OBEDIENCE TO MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO HOUSING.

The only regulation relative to housing (other than those regulations discussed under the section of this report relating to health) contained in the city laws is section 1 of the Pennsylvania state law

(act of May 23, 1889; P. L., 280), entitled "A city of the third class, etc.," reading as follows: "* * * Whatever building, erection, or part of cellar thereof is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress or egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted, is declared to be a nuisance, and illegal * * *." This regulation is habitually and continually disregarded in every respect in the foreign sections, except where conditions become a nuisance or a peril to the native population, as the facts given in other sections of this report will show.

RENT IN ITS REJATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The following table shows average rent paid each month per apartment, room, and person, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 293.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father, White.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	21	\$11.71	\$2.89	\$1.04
German.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	11	7.18	1.46	1.01
Italian, North.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	26	11.36	2.50	1.71
Magyar.....	38	9.92	2.92	1.69
Polish.....	38	9.96	2.76	1.31
Ruthenian.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	54	8.51	2.75	1.64
Welsh.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	236	10.05	2.60	1.46
Total native-born.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	227	10.15	2.65	1.45

^a Not computed. owing to small number involved.

In the preceding table it is not possible to compare the average rent payments of the native households with the foreign because of the small number of the former furnishing information. The significant fact in connection with the foreign households is the small average rent per month per person, as contrasted with the monthly rent payments per room and per apartment, due to the tendency among all races to crowd a large number of persons into their apartments and rooms in order to make the per capita outlay for rent as small as possible. The largest average rent per month per person is paid by the South Italian households, followed by the Magyar, Slovak, Polish, Croatian, and Irish households, in the order mentioned.

The series of tables next presented exhibits the range in rent payments by showing the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, per room, and per person. The first

table submitted shows the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 294.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—				
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	21	\$11.71	0.0	4.8	14.3	66.7	81.0
Italian, South.....	26	11.36	.0	26.9	38.5	61.5	76.9
Magyar.....	38	9.92	10.5	28.9	39.5	71.1	92.1
Polish.....	38	9.96	2.6	15.8	34.2	86.8	100.0
Slovak.....	54	8.81	3.7	37.0	53.7	90.7	98.1
Grand total.....	236	10.05	5.5	26.7	38.6	76.7	89.8
Total native-born.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	227	10.15	4.8	25.6	37.4	75.8	89.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign households 75.8 per cent pay under \$12.50 per month per apartment and 37.4 per cent pay under \$10. The Slovaks in the greater proportion of cases pay under \$10. The remaining specified races, as a rule, have a rent payment under \$12.50 per month per apartment.

The following table exhibits the range of rent payments per room by showing the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 295.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	21	\$2.89	0.0	0.0	47.6	100.0
Italian, South.....	26	2.50	.0	26.9	73.1	88.5
Magyar.....	38	2.92	.0	2.6	31.6	89.5
Polish.....	38	2.76	.0	2.6	44.7	89.5
Slovak.....	54	2.75	.0	5.6	51.9	94.4
Grand total.....	236	2.60	3.4	11.0	55.5	93.6
Total native-born.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	227	2.65	2.2	9.3	54.2	93.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table indicates that the majority of the households of foreign birth have a rent payment less than \$3 per month per room, while a considerable proportion, amounting to almost two-fifths of the total number of households, pay between \$3 and \$4. Of the several races, the South Italians show the largest proportion paying less than \$2 and less than \$3 per month per room, the proportion of South Italian households paying under \$2 being far in excess of that of any other race. All the Croatian households have a monthly rent payment per room less than \$4, while varying proportions of the other races, ranging from 5.6 per cent of the Slovaks to 11.5 per cent of the South Italians, pay more than \$4 per month per room.

The table next presented shows the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 296.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	21	\$1.04	28.6	90.5	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	26	1.71	11.5	53.8	84.6	92.3
Magyar.....	38	1.69	.0	55.3	84.2	89.5
Polish.....	38	1.31	18.4	78.9	94.7	100.0
Slovak.....	54	1.64	9.3	61.1	83.3	94.4
Grand total.....	236	1.46	14.0	66.1	88.6	95.8
Total native-born.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	227	1.45	13.2	67.0	89.4	95.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that a majority of households the heads of which are foreign-born are paying a rent less than \$2 per month per person, and a considerable proportion, amounting to 13.2 per cent of the total, are paying under \$1 per month. The Croatian and Polish households show the greatest tendency toward crowding in order to reduce the rent payments per month per person, 28.6 per cent of the former and 18.4 per cent of the latter showing a monthly rent payment under \$1 per person. These two races also show high proportions paying under \$2 per month, while all of the Croatian households and 94.7 per cent of the Polish pay less than \$3 per month per person. The South Italians and Slovaks have a small proportion paying under \$1 per month, and the majority of the households of these two races, together with those of the Magyar, pay less than \$2 per month per person. None of the Polish and Croatian households have a monthly rent payment per person of more than \$4, but a small proportion of South Italians and Slovaks, and slightly more than one-tenth of the Magyars, pay over \$4 per month per person.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

Attention has already been called to the congested conditions prevailing in immigrant boarding houses. As a general statement, it may be said that the boarding house operated on the boarding-boss system is the rule among immigrants from southern Europe; the family without boarders, or the family with boarders on the American plan, is the exception. These exceptions are found almost altogether among the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and Italians, in the order named. Under the boarding-boss system the usual price paid to the "boss" for lodging, which includes also heat, light, cooking, and washing, is \$2.50 per month, although a large number of instances have been found where \$3 is the price. The amount spent for food varies considerably according to the individual; a fair average price is between \$10 and \$11 per month. The total amount paid for food in a house usually includes the cost of food for the "boss" and sometimes one or two children. Under the general plan on which this system is carried out, the "boss," usually the wife of the head of the family or a woman employed as housekeeper, buys all the food needed from day to day for the whole establishment. At the end of each month the total cost is calculated and divided by the number of adult male members of the house, each man paying his share. Variations of this plan are met with, such as the buying of meat or more frequently special dishes by the individuals on their own account, in which case the cost is not figured into the general account. During the industrial depression of 1907-8 the members of an establishment who were able to secure employment usually supported the whole establishment, even in cases where it took all of their earnings. In many instances boarding groups were partly or wholly supported by credit given them by immigrant storekeepers.

The usual price of board paid under the American plan in immigrant boarding houses so operated is \$12. This includes lodging, washing, cooking, food, heat, and light. A comparatively large number of houses were found where \$15 is the charge.

The boarding houses are, almost without exception, occupied by individuals of the same race. As a general rule they are also of the same religious belief.

The following table shows the number and percentage of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 297.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	11	1	(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	24	19	79.2
German.....	12	3	(a)
Hebrew.....	10	.....	(a)
Irish.....	14	1	(a)
Italian, North.....	10	3	(a)
Italian, South.....	38	23	60.5
Magyar.....	41	19	46.3
Polish.....	42	25	59.5
Ruthenian.....	12	8	(a)
Servian.....	10	10	(a)
Slovak.....	62	27	43.5
Welsh.....	12	5	(a)
Grand total.....	298	144	48.3
Total native-born.....	11	1	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	287	143	49.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 11 households of the persons native-born of native father only 1 has boarders or lodgers. Of the 287 foreign households 49.8 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. The practice of keeping boarders is most common among the Croatians, but the South Italians and Poles also have relatively large proportions of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

The table next presented shows the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 298.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father, White.....	11	1	1	0.09	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	24	19	175	7.29	9.21
German.....	12	3	8	3.67	(a)
Hebrew.....	10				
Irish.....	14	1	3	.21	(a)
Italian, North.....	10	3	6	.60	(a)
Italian, South.....	38	23	83	2.18	3.61
Magyar.....	41	19	81	1.98	4.26
Polish.....	42	25	149	3.55	5.96
Ruthenian.....	12	8	61	5.08	(a)
Servian.....	10	10	77	7.70	7.70
Slovak.....	62	27	89	1.44	3.30
Welsh.....	12	5	15	1.25	(a)
Grand total.....	298	144	748	2.51	5.19
Total native-born.....	11	1	1	.09	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	287	143	747	2.60	5.22

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Computed upon the basis of the total number of households the average number of boarders or lodgers was 2.51, to which number the average for foreign families corresponds very closely; but calculated upon the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, the average for foreign households is 5.22. On this latter basis the averages have been calculated for 6 races, the others not having a sufficient number of boarders or lodgers to be included. Of these 6 races the Croatians have much the largest average number, with the Servians ranking next. The Servians are followed by the Poles, Magyars, South Italians, and Slovaks in descending order.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows the percentage of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 299.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	24	3.92	0.0	8.3	16.7	58.3	8.3	8.3	0.0
Italian, South.....	38	4.66	.0	.0	15.8	42.1	18.4	15.8	7.9
Magyar.....	41	3.37	2.4	31.7	9.8	46.3	2.4	7.3	.0
Polish.....	42	3.52	4.8	11.9	21.4	52.4	7.1	2.4	.0
Slovak.....	62	3.27	1.6	25.8	27.4	37.1	4.8	3.2	.0
Grand total.....	298	4.10	1.7	12.8	15.4	41.6	11.1	12.4	5.0
Total native-born.....	11	5.36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	287	4.05	1.7	13.2	15.7	42.2	10.5	12.2	4.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table of 287 foreign households, 42.2 per cent occupy four-room apartments, 15.7 per cent occupy five, six, two, and three room apartments, while a very small proportion occupy one-room apartments and apartments of seven rooms or more. No computations have been made regarding persons native-born of native father, owing to the small number involved. Of the foreign-born, the Croatians and Poles report a majority of their households in four-room apartments, 58.3 per cent of the former and a slightly smaller proportion of the latter race reporting this size of apartment. The Slovaks, South Italian, and Magyars have from 37.1 per cent to 46.3 per cent of their households in four-room apartments. An analysis of the reports of the 5 races specified shows that the proportions of families in each size of apartment increases in the ratio of the increase of rooms, until the four-room apartment is reached, when the proportions drop steadily again, until in the case of apartments of seven or more rooms, but one race, the South Italian, shows any such household. In this way from 83.3 per cent to 90.3 per cent of the Croatians, Poles, Magyars, and Slovaks, in the order given, live in two, three, and four room apartments. The South Italians, however, seem inclined to larger apartments, and 60.5 per cent of their households are in four and five room apartments, while 15.8 per cent live in three-room apartments and an equal proportion in six-room apartments. No South Italian apartment is of less than three rooms, while 7.9 per cent live in apartments of seven rooms or over. On the other hand, while no Croatian, Polish, Slovak, or Magyar family lives in an apartment of more than six rooms, 8.3 per cent to 34.1 per cent of them, in the order given, live in apartments of one and two rooms.

The Croatians report no apartments of less than two rooms, and report a proportion of 16.6 per cent living in five and six room apartments. In this connection it should be borne in mind, however, that the size of apartments occupied by the households of any race affords no indication of the congestion and living arrangements within the households. This fact is disclosed by the table next presented exhibiting the relative size of households.

This table shows the percentage of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 300.—*Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.		
Foreign-born:														
Croatian.....	24	10.92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	4.2	8.3	4.2	50.0		
Italian, South....	38	6.71	.0	2.6	7.9	21.1	7.9	7.9	10.5	10.5	13.2	18.4		
Magyar.....	41	5.88	.0	9.8	22.0	4.9	12.2	14.6	12.2	.0	7.3	17.1		
Polish.....	42	7.29	.0	4.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	14.3	14.3	4.8	9.5	23.8		
Slovak.....	62	5.40	.0	8.1	19.4	19.4	12.9	9.7	1.6	14.5	8.1	6.5		
Grand total....	298	6.77	.0	6.0	11.7	12.1	12.1	13.8	8.4	9.4	8.4	18.1		
Total native-born....	11	4.64	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Total foreign-born....	287	6.85	.0	5.6	11.5	11.8	12.2	13.6	8.4	9.8	8.4	18.8		

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The grand total shows 6 per cent of the households to consist of 2 persons, 11.7 per cent of 3 persons, 12.1 per cent of 4 persons, 12.1 per cent of 5 persons, 13.8 per cent of 6 persons, 8.4 per cent of 7 persons, 9.4 per cent of 8 persons, 8.4 per cent of 9 persons, and 18.1 per cent are composed of 10 or more persons. In general terms it may be said that the largest households are those of the Croatians, for which race households of 10 or more persons constitute 50 per cent of the total, and which has no households consisting of less than 5 individuals. On the other hand, it appears that the smallest households are found among the Slovaks, more than 50 per cent of whose households consist of 5 persons or less. Under the column of households consisting of 2 persons no race is represented as having as high as 10 per cent, the Magyars and Slovaks having slightly less than that figure, while the Poles and South Italians have less than 5 per cent. Among the 3-person households the Magyar leads, with more than 20 per cent, while the Slovak is next with a trifle less than that percentage. The South Italian takes first place in the list of households of 4 persons, with over 20 per cent of their total number, and is closely followed by the Slovak with over 19 per cent. The Poles rank next with less than 10 per cent, and the Magyar with not quite 5 per cent.

With over 16 per cent the Croatian leads in the proportion of households consisting of 5 persons. Next in order are the Slovaks

and Magyars, each with more than 12 per cent. Again, in the proportion of households of 6 individuals, the Croatians have the largest representation, or 16.7 per cent, the Magyars coming next with 14.6 per cent, while the Slovaks and South Italians have less than 10 per cent each. At the head of the households composed of 7 individuals the Polish race shows 14.3 per cent of their number, and the Magyars and South Italians, each more than 10 per cent, while the Croatians and Slovaks have less than 5 per cent. Over 14 per cent of the Slovaks are grouped in households of 8 members, while the South Italians have over 10 per cent. One race only, the South Italian, shows as much as 10 per cent of its households to consist of 9 members. As already stated, 50 per cent of the Croatian households consist of 10 persons or more, the next in order being the Poles, with a trifle over 23 per cent, then the South Italian and Magyar races, each below the 20 per cent mark, while the Slovak rank lowest with 6.5 per cent.

CONGESTION.

The following table shows the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room in the households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 301.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father, White	11	4.64	0.86	2.22
Foreign-born:				
Croatian	24	10.92	2.79	4.03
German	12	5.08	1.02	2.03
Hebrew	10	5.90	.95	1.69
Irish	14	7.14	1.32	2.86
Italian, North	10	5.70	1.58	3.56
Italian, South	38	6.71	1.44	2.58
Magyar	41	5.88	1.75	2.68
Polish	42	7.29	2.07	2.97
Ruthenian	12	9.25	2.13	3.00
Servian	10	10.90	2.73	3.63
Slovak	62	5.40	1.65	2.64
Welsh	12	5.83	.91	1.89
Grand total	298	6.77	1.65	2.77
Total native-born	11	4.64	.86	2.22
Total foreign-born	287	6.85	1.69	2.79

The foregoing table, which embraces a study of 298 households, shows an average of 6.77 persons to each apartment, 1.65 persons to each room, and 2.77 persons to each sleeping room. The average number of persons per apartment, room, and sleeping room shown by the native-born is smaller than that shown by the foreign-born, thus indicating less congestion in native households than in foreign. The Croatians and Servians each show an average of slightly more than 10 persons to each apartment, while the Germans, Hebrews, North Italians, Magyars, Slovaks, and Welsh each show an average less

than 6 persons to an apartment. The average number of persons per room in the Servian households studied is 2.73 and in the Croatian 2.79. In addition to these two races the Poles and Ruthenians each show slightly over 2 persons per room. The Hebrews and Welsh each show less than one person per room. The Croatians report the greatest congestion in sleeping rooms, the average number being 4.03. The North Italians, Ruthenians, and Servians each have between 3 and 4 persons per sleeping room. The Hebrews with 1.69 persons and the Welsh with 1.89 persons show the smallest number of persons per sleeping room.

The following table exhibits the range in number of persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 302.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	11	0.86	5				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Croatian	24	2.79	24	19	11	3	100.0	79.2	45.8	12.5
German	12	1.02	6	1			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew	10	.95	4				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	14	1.32	10	1			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North	10	1.58	10	3			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South	38	1.44	31	11	1		81.6	28.9	2.6	.0
Magyar	41	1.75	37	17	1		90.2	41.5	2.4	.0
Polish	42	2.07	41	26	7		97.6	61.9	16.7	.0
Ruthenian	12	2.13	11	9	2		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian	10	2.73	10	8	4	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak	62	1.65	58	25	5	1	93.5	40.3	8.1	1.6
Welsh	12	.91	7				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total	298	1.65	254	120	31	6	85.2	40.3	10.4	2.0
Total native-born	11	.86	5				(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born	287	1.69	249	120	31	6	86.8	41.8	10.8	2.1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 298 households investigated only 11 had heads who were native-born of native father. Consequently, the percentage of households having each specified number of persons per room for the total group represents very closely the corresponding proportions for the foreign-born. Of the races for which detailed information is given, crowding seems most general among the Croatians, since 100 per cent of the households of that race average at least 1 person per room, 79.2 per cent average 2 or more, 45.8 per cent 3 or more, and 12.5 per cent 4 or more. The Poles also, in a relatively large number of instances, have 2 or more or 3 or more persons per room, and this condition is true in a lesser degree among the Slovaks and Magyars.

The following table shows the range in the number of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 303.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.						Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	11	2.22	7	5	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Foreign-born:													
Croatian.....	24	4.03	24	18	14	7	2	100.0	75.0	58.3	29.2	8.3	
German.....	12	2.03	7	3	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	10	1.69	4	2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	14	2.86	11	10	5	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	10	3.56	10	7	6	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Italian, South.....	38	2.58	30	16	6	1	1	78.9	42.1	15.8	2.6	2.6	
Magyar.....	41	2.68	36	24	6	4	.....	87.8	58.5	14.6	9.8	.0
Polish.....	42	2.97	36	24	10	3	.....	85.7	57.1	23.8	7.1	•.0
Ruthenian.....	12	3.00	10	7	4	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	10	3.63	9	6	4	3	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Slovak.....	62	2.64	51	29	16	7	4	82.3	46.8	25.8	11.3	6.5	
Welsh.....	12	1.89	7	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	298	2.77	242	152	72	30	11	81.2	51.0	24.2	10.1	3.7	
Total native-born.....	11	2.22	7	5	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	287	2.79	235	147	71	30	11	81.9	51.2	24.7	10.5	3.8	

^ Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign households, 81.9 per cent have 2 or more persons per sleeping room, 51.2 per cent have 3 or more, 24.7 per cent 4 or more, 10.5 per cent 5 or more, and 3.8 per cent have 6 or more. The Croatians show the most marked degree of crowding in sleeping rooms, ranging from 100 per cent of households having 2 or more persons per sleeping room to 8.3 per cent having 6 or more. The Magyars and Poles have relatively large proportions of households with 2 or more or 3 or more persons per sleeping room, but the proportions having a greater number are comparatively low.

The effect of congestion upon living and sleeping arrangements is shown by the table next presented, which shows the number and percentage of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 304.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White.....	11	5.36	2.09	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	24	3.92	2.71	.....	20	3	0.0	83.3	12.5
German.....	12	5.00	2.50	.....	1	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	10	6.20	3.50	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	14	5.43	2.50	.....	1	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	10	3.60	1.60	.....	3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	38	4.66	2.61	.....	17	10	.0	44.7	26.3
Magyar.....	41	3.37	2.20	.....	2	33	4.9	80.5	7.3
Polish.....	42	3.52	2.45	.....	3	35	7.1	83.3	4.8
Ruthenian.....	12	4.33	3.08	.....	1	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	10	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	62	3.27	2.05	.....	3	44	4.8	71.0	21.0
Welsh.....	12	6.42	3.08	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	298	4.10	2.44	.....	9	172	3.0	57.7	19.1
Total native-born.....	11	5.36	2.09	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	287	4.05	2.45	.....	9	172	3.1	59.9	18.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign households, 59.9 per cent regularly use all rooms except one for sleeping, 18.1 per cent use all rooms except 2, 3.1 per cent use all rooms. The use of all rooms for sleeping is most common in Polish households, although it also prevails to some extent among the Magyars and Slovaks.

The apparently common practice in the households of the specified races is to use all rooms except 1 for sleeping. The extent to which this use of rooms is practiced ranges from 83.3 per cent of the Croats and of the Poles to 44.7 per cent of the South Italians. The latter race, however, has the largest proportion of households sleeping in all except two rooms.

CHAPTER VII.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—Criminality—Charity—[Text Tables 305 to 317 and General Tables 145 to 154].

LITERACY.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees who read and the percentage who read and write, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 305.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White.....	2,689	99.3	98.9
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	68	97.1	95.6
England.....	151	98.0	97.4
Germany.....	682	100.0	100.0
Ireland.....	279	99.6	99.6
Wales.....	68	97.1	97.1
Foreign-born, by race:			
Croatian.....	262	50.4	47.3
English.....	120	99.2	99.2
German.....	507	97.8	96.8
Greek.....	45	44.4	42.2
Irish.....	111	91.0	88.3
Italian, North.....	114	66.7	66.7
Italian, South.....	237	63.3	59.9
Magyar.....	459	86.0	85.8
Polish.....	483	71.4	67.3
Russian.....	109	48.6	47.7
Servian.....	88	36.4	34.1
Slovak.....	1,482	82.3	80.2
Slovenian.....	205	77.1	73.2
Welsh.....	45	100.0	95.6
Grand total.....	8,461	88.4	87.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,300	99.4	99.2
Total native-born.....	3,994	99.3	99.0
Total foreign-born.....	4,467	78.6	76.6

In the above table, of a total of 8,461 males 88.4 per cent can read, and a slightly lower proportion are able to read and write. Of the foreign-born 76.6 per cent are literate, and a slightly higher percentage can read but not write. Less than 1 per cent of the white employees native-born of native father can not read, and but 1.1 per cent are entirely illiterate.

A study of the races reporting ability to read shows that 91 per cent or over of each of the races of past immigration—namely the Irish,

German, English, and Welsh—report this ability, all of the last-named race being able to read. As compared with this high rate, the remaining foreign races exhibit very low percentages, the minimum proportion of 36.4 per cent being presented by the Servians. Of the iron and steel workers native-born of native father only 0.7 per cent of 2,689 males can not read. As regards general literacy the races of past immigration again show the highest proportions, ranging from 88.3 per cent of the Irish to 99.2 per cent of the English who are able to read and write, as compared with from 85.8 per cent to 34.1 per cent of the employees of the races of recent immigration, the Magyar reporting the higher and the Servian the lower percentage.

The following table shows the literacy of persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied. The data are presented according to sex, general nativity, and race of individual:

TABLE 306.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	27	21	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	24	26	50	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	153	25	178	31.4	32.0	31.5	30.7	32.0	30.9
Italian, South.....	88	47	135	50.0	34.0	44.4	50.0	34.0	44.4
Magyar.....	93	48	141	90.3	83.3	87.9	90.3	83.3	87.8
Polish.....	158	44	202	48.1	47.7	48.0	47.5	40.9	46.0
Ruthenian.....	38	14	52	39.5	7.1	30.8	39.5	7.1	30.8
Slovak.....	145	65	210	83.4	75.4	81.0	83.4	75.4	81.0
Grand total.....	877	426	1,303	64.7	69.2	66.2	64.2	68.1	65.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	77	88	165	100.0	96.6	98.2	98.7	94.3	96.4
Total native-born.....	104	109	213	100.0	97.2	98.6	99.0	95.4	97.2
Total foreign-born.....	773	317	1,090	59.9	59.6	59.8	59.5	58.7	59.3

From the figures of the above table it is seen that 66.2 per cent of all those included in the table can read. Among the foreign-born the Magyars, with the Slovaks next in order, have the highest percentages who can read, both for men and women. The Croatians show the smallest proportion of males who can read, and the Ruthenians of females. The totals for the several races show that the Magyars have the largest proportion who are able to read and to read and write. The Slovaks, Poles, South Italians, Croatians, and Ruthenians, in the order named, rank next to the Magyars.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons who were 10 years of age or over and who were able to read and to read and write, according to period of residence in the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 307.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	178	27.9	30.3	87.5	27.9	28.8	87.5
Italian, South.....	135	38.4	56.8	44.0	38.4	56.8	44.0
Magyar.....	141	84.6	97.1	86.2	84.6	97.1	86.2
Polish.....	202	40.2	55.2	100.0	39.4	51.7	91.7
Ruthenian.....	52	20.7	37.5	57.1	20.7	37.5	57.1
Slovak.....	210	78.7	81.8	84.0	78.7	81.8	84.0
Total.....	1,090	50.5	61.1	82.5	50.4	59.9	82.0

As a rule, the proportions of persons who can read and both read and write are greatest among those who have been in the United States ten years or over and least among those who have been in the country under five years. Among the Magyars and South Italians, however, the largest proportions who read only, or read and write are those who have a residence from five to nine years. Among those who have been in the United States less than five years, illiteracy is most prevalent among the Ruthenians. The Croatians, South Italians, and Poles have also relatively small proportions able to read and to read and write. Of those who have been in this country ten years or over the South Italians and the Ruthenians are the only races that have smaller proportions able to read or to read and write than the percentage for the total foreign-born group. The Poles, who have a relatively low degree of literacy among those who have been in the United States less than ten years, show 100 per cent able to read and 91.7 per cent able to read and write, with a period of residence of ten years or over. Likewise the Croatians have a relatively high degree of literacy among those who have been in this country ten years or over and a relatively low degree among those who have been here less than ten years. The Magyars and Slovaks, too, at every period show a relatively high degree of literacy.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over within the households studied who read and the percentage who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 308.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

(This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign born.)

Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	178	(a)	30.3	(a)	29.7
Italian, South.....	135	63.2	41.4	63.2	41.4
Magyar.....	141	100.0	87.2	100.0	87.2
Polish.....	202	50.0	47.9	50.0	45.9
Ruthenian.....	52	(a)	31.4	(a)	31.4
Slovak.....	210	100.0	79.6	100.0	79.6
Total.....	1,090	87.8	57.1	87.8	56.5

^aNot computed, owing to small number involved.

From the total percentages it appears that of those who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States, nearly 87.8 per cent both read and write at the present time, as contrasted with 56.5 per cent of those over that age at the time of their arrival. All the Magyars and all the Slovaks who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to this country can now both read and write, as can 87.2 and 79.6 per cent, respectively, of those who were over 14 when they reached this country. The South Italians and Poles both report considerable proportions with ability to read and write among those who were under 14 years old at the time of arrival, but fall below this proportion of the total for those who were over 14 years of age when they came to the United States. On the whole, the figures indicate that the younger persons of foreign birth after reaching this country learn to read and write more readily than the older.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The table next presented shows the percentage of male iron and steel workers in the community in each conjugal condition. The exhibit is by age groups and general nativity and race.

TABLE 309.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	2,237	27.6	69.7	2.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	113	25.7	73.5	.9
Germany.....	539	33.6	62.7	3.7
Ireland.....	244	37.3	57.8	4.9
Wales.....	53	22.6	69.8	7.5
Foreign-born, by race:				
Croatian.....	240	48.8	50.0	1.3
English.....	113	19.5	77.0	3.5
German.....	494	14.6	80.8	4.7
Greek.....	44	22.7	77.3	.0
Irish.....	108	21.3	68.5	10.2
Italian, North.....	104	54.8	42.3	2.9
Italian, South.....	220	43.6	53.6	2.7
Magyar.....	433	24.7	73.2	2.1
Polish.....	459	45.3	54.2	.4
Russian.....	103	40.8	58.3	1.0
Servian.....	74	47.3	52.7	.0
Slovak.....	1,380	22.5	76.0	1.5
Slovenian.....	187	29.9	69.0	1.1
Welsh.....	44	13.6	77.3	9.1
Grand total.....	7,443	29.2	68.3	2.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	999	33.5	62.7	3.8
Total native-born.....	3,241	29.4	67.6	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	4,202	29.0	68.8	2.2

Of a grand total of 7,443 employees reporting complete data, 29.2 per cent are single, while a very small percentage are widowed. The iron and steel workers native-born of foreign father show a larger percentage single and widowed than do those native-born of native father or foreign-born, while the employees native-born of native father report a larger percentage of married than do the native-born of foreign father or foreign-born. A comparison of the members of separate races who were 20 years of age or over shows every race except the foreign-born North Italians to have more than half of their number married. The North Italians report the greater part of their number single.

The following table shows per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race:

TABLE 310.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	1,018	50.0	49.7	0.3	746	12.3	84.5	3.2	473	3.6	89.6	6.8	2,237	27.6	69.7	2.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
England.....	47	46.8	53.2	.0	43	11.6	86.0	2.3	23	8.7	91.3	.0	113	25.7	73.5	.9
Germany.....	227	68.6	40.5	.9	208	21.2	76.0	2.9	104	3.8	84.6	11.5	539	33.6	62.7	3.7
Ireland.....	67	85.1	14.9	.0	102	23.5	71.6	4.9	75	13.3	77.3	9.3	244	37.3	57.8	4.9
Foreign-born, by race:																
Croatian.....	164	67.1	32.9	.0	70	10.0	87.1	2.9	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	240	48.8	50.0	1.3
English.....	207	0.30	0.0	.0	47	14.9	85.1	.0	46	2.2	89.1	8.7	113	19.5	77.0	3.5
German.....	106	46.2	25.2	.8	172	9.3	89.0	1.7	216	3.2	88.0	8.8	494	14.6	80.8	4.7
Irish.....	17	64.7	35.3	.0	37	21.6	78.4	.0	54	7.4	72.2	20.4	108	21.3	68.5	10.2
Italian, North.....	61	75.4	24.6	.0	36	30.6	63.9	5.6	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	104	54.8	42.3	2.9
Italian, South.....	126	69.0	30.2	.8	81	11.1	85.2	3.7	13	.0	84.6	15.4	220	43.6	63.6	2.7
Magyar.....	163	57.7	42.3	.0	208	5.8	92.3	1.9	62	1.6	90.3	8.1	433	24.7	73.2	2.1
Polish.....	271	68.6	31.4	.0	164	13.4	85.4	1.2	24	.0	100.0	.0	459	45.3	54.2	.4
Russian.....	55	65.5	34.5	.0	43	14.0	83.7	2.3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	103	40.8	58.3	1.0
Slovak.....	658	44.2	55.0	.2	583	2.9	95.7	1.4	139	1.4	89.9	8.6	1,380	22.5	76.0	1.5
Slovenian.....	97	53.6	46.4	.0	70	4.3	94.3	1.4	20	5.0	90.0	5.0	187	29.9	69.0	1.1
Grand total.....	3,293	55.0	44.7	.3	2,777	11.0	86.7	2.3	1,373	4.0	87.5	8.4	7,443	29.2	68.3	2.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	381	62.2	37.3	.5	395	20.3	76.5	3.3	223	8.1	81.6	10.3	999	33.5	62.7	3.8
Total native-born.....	1,400	53.3	46.4	.4	1,142	15.1	81.7	3.2	699	5.0	87.1	7.9	3,241	29.4	67.6	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,893	56.3	43.5	.2	1,635	8.1	90.3	1.6	674	3.0	88.0	9.1	4,202	29.0	68.8	2.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the group including persons 20 to 29 years of age, 44.7 per cent are married and 0.3 per cent are widowed, and of those males who are from 30 to 44 years of age, 86.7 per cent are married and 2.3 per cent are widowed, while in the group including males 45 years of age or over, 87.5 per cent are married and 8.4 per cent are widowed. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age persons native-born of native father report the highest percentage married; the foreign-born follow with somewhat smaller proportions, while native-born of foreign father show less than 40 per cent married. In the group from 30 to 44 years of age foreign-born show the highest percentage married, followed by native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father in the order mentioned. The two last named nativity groups show a slightly higher percentage of males who are widowed than do the foreign-born. In the group showing males 45 years of age or over, the native-born of native father show the largest proportions married, closely followed by foreign-born, while native-born of foreign father show a somewhat smaller percentage married. In this group, native-born of foreign

father show over 10 per cent widowed, followed by foreign-born and native-born of native father with smaller proportions.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in England show a considerably higher percentage of males who were married than do those whose fathers were born in Germany or Ireland, the last-named race showing the highest percentage widowed. Of the foreign-born races, Germans show the highest percentage married, and North Italians the greatest proportion single, while Irish show the highest percentage widowed.

The next table submitted shows the percentage of persons in each conjugal condition, within the households studied, by sex, age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 311.—*Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	93	66.7	31.2	2.2	40	12.5	82.5	5.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	138	48.6	48.6	2.9
Italian, South.....	38	50.0	50.0	.0	35	11.4	85.7	2.9	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	77	29.9	68.8	1.3
Magyar.....	37	62.2	37.8	.0	41	14.6	78.0	7.3	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	87	33.3	60.9	5.7
Polish.....	76	73.7	26.3	.0	53	15.1	84.9	.0	15	0.0	93.3	6.7	144	44.4	54.9	.7
Slovak.....	45	51.1	48.9	.0	64	4.7	95.3	.0	12	8.3	75.0	16.7	121	22.3	76.0	1.7
Grand total.....	364	62.4	37.1	.5	287	11.5	86.1	2.4	80	1.3	92.5	6.3	731	35.7	62.4	1.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	15	93.3	6.7	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	78.3	17.4	4.3
Total native-born.....	24	70.8	29.2	.0	13	30.8	61.5	7.7	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	51.2	46.3	2.4
Total foreign-born.....	340	61.8	37.6	.6	274	10.6	87.2	2.2	76	1.3	92.1	6.6	690	34.8	63.3	1.9

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:																	
Croatian.....	14	0.0	92.9	7.1	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	0.0	91.3	8.7	
Italian, South.....	16	.0	100.0	.0	22	0.0	95.5	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.0	97.4	2.6
Magyar.....	17	.0	100.0	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	37	.0	94.6	5.4	
Polish.....	27	.0	100.0	.0	11	.0	100.0	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	.0	100.0	.0	
Slovak.....	27	.0	100.0	.0	32	.0	96.9	3.1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	60	.0	98.3	1.7	
Grand total.....	153	10.5	88.9	.7	124	.0	96.0	4.0	37	5.4	81.1	13.5	314	5.7	90.8	3.5	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	17	82.4	17.6	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	27	55.6	40.7	3.7	
Total native-born.....	23	65.2	34.8	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	9.1	90.9	0.0	41	39.0	58.5	2.4	
Total foreign-born.....	130	.8	98.5	.8	117	.0	96.6	3.4	26	3.8	76.9	19.2	273	.7	95.6	3.7	

•Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 311.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	TOTAL.															
	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.				
	Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—	
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	107	57.9	39.3	2.8	47	10.6	83.0	6.4	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	161	41.6	54.7	3.7
Italian, South.....	54	35.2	64.8	.0	57	7.0	89.5	3.5	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	115	20.0	78.3	1.7
Magyar.....	54	42.6	57.4	.0	57	10.5	82.5	7.0	13	0.0	76.9	23.1	124	23.4	71.0	5.6
Polish.....	103	54.4	45.6	.0	64	12.5	87.5	.0	18	.0	94.4	5.6	185	34.6	64.9	.5
Slovak.....	72	31.9	68.1	.0	96	3.1	95.8	1.0	13	7.7	76.9	15.4	181	14.9	83.4	1.7
Grand total.....	517	47.0	52.4	.6	411	8.0	89.1	2.9	117	2.6	88.9	8.5	1,045	26.7	70.9	2.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	32	87.5	12.5	.0	11	36.4	45.5	18.2	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	50	66.0	30.0	4.0
Total native-born.....	47	68.1	31.9	.0	20	20.0	70.0	10.0	15	6.7	93.3	.0	82	45.1	52.4	2.4
Total foreign-born.....	470	44.9	54.5	.6	391	7.4	90.0	2.6	102	2.0	88.2	9.8	963	25.1	72.5	2.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 1,045 persons reporting in the above table, 70.9 per cent are married, 26.7 per cent single, and a very small proportion widowed. Of 963 foreign-born persons, 72.5 per cent are married and 2.4 per cent widowed. In direct contrast, 66 per cent of the native-born of foreign father are single and but 30 per cent are married. A comparative analysis of the persons foreign-born and the native-born of foreign father, by age groups, shows that the majority of the foreign-born 20 to 29 years of age are married, while but 12.5 per cent of the native-born of foreign father are similarly placed. In the case of those 30 to 44 years of age, 90 per cent of the foreign-born are married, and but 45.5 per cent of the native-born of foreign father are married. Of the former but 2.6 per cent are widowed, as contrasted with 18.2 per cent of the latter.

It will be seen that of the males from 50 per cent to 73.7 per cent of the South Italians, Slovaks, Magyars, Croatians, and Poles, respectively, from 20 to 29 years of age, are single, as are 93.3 per cent of the native-born of foreign father. In the case of the females, the difference in proportions shown for these two nativity groups is even more pronounced. Of the foreign-born males 30 to 44 years of age, from 4.7 per cent to 15.1 per cent of the Slovaks, South Italians, Croatians, Magyars, and Poles, in the order given, are single. In sharp contrast, 50 per cent of the males native-born of foreign father are single. In this same age group there are no single foreign-born females.

Of the females less than 1 per cent of those of foreign birth are single, as compared with 55.6 per cent of the native-born of foreign father.

The table next presented exhibits the location of the wives of married males of foreign birth by showing the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

TABLE 312.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Croatian.....	118	37.3	62.7
English.....	85	98.8	1.2
German.....	396	96.2	3.8
Irish.....	73	98.6	1.4
Italian, North.....	44	52.3	47.7
Italian, South.....	116	61.2	38.8
Magyar.....	308	53.4	41.6
Polish.....	246	54.5	45.5
Russian.....	59	44.1	55.9
Servian.....	40	17.5	82.5
Slovak.....	1,040	62.1	37.9
Slovenian.....	128	46.1	53.9
Total.....	2,857	65.5	34.5

A very large proportion, 65.5 per cent, of the total of 2,857 married males furnishing complete data in the above table, report their wives to be in the United States and slightly less than 35 per cent report their wives as being abroad. It will be noted that only four races—the Slovenians, Servians, Russians, and Croatians—report less than 50 per cent of wives of married males in the United States. Of those reporting wives abroad the Servians lead with a little more than 80 per cent; the Croatians are second, with 62.7 per cent, followed by the Russians and Slovenians, each with slightly more than 50 per cent. The other races report less than 50 per cent of wives abroad, the English having the smallest, or less than 2 per cent.

The table next presented shows the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.

TABLE 313.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	67	40	11	118	82.1	42.5	18.2	62.7
German.....	29	45	322	396	27.6	6.7	1.2	3.8
Italian, South.....	43	53	20	116	60.5	34.0	5.0	38.8
Magyar.....	122	110	76	308	63.1	34.5	17.1	41.6
Polish.....	118	98	30	246	61.0	33.7	23.3	45.5
Slovak.....	405	350	285	1,040	66.2	28.0	9.8	37.9
Slovenian.....	56	49	23	128	82.1	34.7	26.1	53.9

The foreign-born husbands of each race who have been in the United States under five years report the largest proportion of wives abroad, and those who have been here ten years or over the smallest. The small proportion of the total number of Germans who report wife abroad is due to the fact that 322 of the 396 Germans have been in the United States ten years or over.

VISITS ABROAD.

The table next presented shows the visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

TABLE 314.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States.				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	158	74	13	245	10.8	12.2	23.1	11.8
English.....	9	6	93	108	.0	33.3	24.7	23.1
German.....	55	53	343	451	9.1	17.0	10.2	10.9
Italian, North.....	43	43	17	103	7.0	14.0	41.2	15.5
Italian, South.....	114	78	26	218	11.4	21.8	34.6	17.9
Magyar.....	190	147	83	420	12.1	24.5	26.5	19.3
Polish.....	273	139	32	444	8.1	11.5	28.1	10.6
Russian.....	70	27	10	107	4.3	37.0	10.0	13.1
Slovak.....	675	419	298	1,392	11.4	20.0	24.5	16.8
Slovenian.....	111	61	29	201	14.4	23.0	41.4	20.9
Total.....	1,867	1,106	1,159	4,132	10.8	19.6	20.4	15.9

Of a total of 4,132 employees covered by the foregoing table, a rather small percentage report visits abroad. The percentage is very much greater for those here from five to nine years and ten years or over than that shown by the totals or those with a residence under five years. Among employees under five years in the United States, the Slovenians show the largest percentage making visits abroad, followed very closely by the Magyars, Slovaks, South Italians, and Croatians, while the English show none of their number of this residence period to have visited their native land. A large percentage of the Slovenians, North Italians, and South Italians who have been in the United States ten years or over report visits abroad, while the Russians and Germans report a very low percentage; of those in the United States five to nine years the largest proportion of visits abroad is shown by the Russians and English.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows the percentage of persons in the households studied within each age group. The presentation is by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 315.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex, and general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	178	7.9	4.5	0.6	8.4	52.8	23.6	2.2
Irish.....	50	40.0	24.0	6.0	16.0	13.0	8.0	18.0
Italian, South.....	118	19.5	6.8	1.7	6.8	32.2	29.7	3.4
Magyar.....	131	13.7	8.4	1.5	6.9	29.8	32.8	6.9
Polish.....	190	14.2	3.7	1.1	4.7	40.0	27.9	8.4
Slovak.....	196	14.3	11.7	3.1	10.7	21.9	31.6	6.6
Grand total.....	1,092	14.3	8.3	2.3	8.2	33.3	26.3	7.3
Total native-born.....	24	25.0	16.7	.0	8.3	20.8	16.7	12.5
Total foreign-born.....	1,068	14.0	8.1	2.3	8.1	33.6	26.5	7.2

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	41	24.4	9.8	7.3	2.4	36.6	17.1	2.4
Irish.....	50	8.0	22.0	8.0	16.0	20.0	10.0	16.0
Italian, South.....	90	21.1	26.7	3.3	3.3	21.1	24.4	.0
Magyar.....	86	22.1	20.9	3.5	10.5	19.8	18.6	4.7
Polish.....	76	35.5	7.9	1.3	1.3	35.5	14.5	3.9
Slovak.....	120	30.0	13.3	4.2	3.3	21.7	26.7	.8
Grand total.....	649	24.0	17.9	3.9	5.9	23.6	19.1	5.7
Total native-born.....	27	22.2	22.2	3.7	7.4	18.5	18.5	7.4
Total foreign-born.....	622	24.1	17.7	3.9	5.8	23.8	19.1	5.6

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	219	11.0	5.5	1.8	7.3	49.8	22.4	2.3
Irish.....	100	9.0	23.0	7.0	16.0	19.0	9.0	17.0
Italian, South.....	208	20.2	15.4	2.4	5.3	27.4	27.4	1.9
Magyar.....	217	17.1	13.4	2.3	8.3	25.8	27.2	6.0
Polish.....	266	20.3	4.9	1.1	3.8	38.7	24.1	7.1
Slovak.....	316	20.3	12.3	3.5	7.9	21.8	29.7	4.4
Grand total.....	1,741	17.9	11.9	2.9	7.3	29.7	23.	6.7
Total native-born.....	51	23.5	19.6	2.0	7.8	19.6	17.6	9.8
Total foreign-born.....	1,690	17.8	11.7	2.9	7.3	30.0	23.8	6.6

Of 1,741 persons reporting complete data, 17.9 per cent are under 6 years of age, 14.8 per cent are from 6 to 15, 37 per cent are from 16 to 29, 23.6 per cent are from 30 to 44, and 6.7 per cent are 45 or over. Comparing the different foreign-born races within the respective age

groups it is seen that the Slovaks and Poles with 20.3 per cent each report the largest proportions among those under 6 years of age, closely followed by the South Italians and Magyars in the order named, while the Irish with 9 per cent show the lowest proportion. The Irish exhibit the largest proportion among those from 6 to 15 years of age, or 30 per cent, with the Poles showing the lowest, or 6 per cent.

The Croatians have by far the largest proportion who are from 16 to 29 years of age, while the Slovaks with 29.7 per cent show the lowest proportion in this age group. The Slovaks with 29.7 per cent, closely followed by the South Italians, Magyars, Poles, and Croatians, in the order named, show the largest proportion from 30 to 44 years of age, and the Irish with 9 per cent, the lowest. Generally speaking, the more recent immigrant races have a low proportion of persons 45 years of age or over. The Irish, the only old immigrant race reporting, shows 17 per cent, or a very much higher proportion than any other race reporting.

Of 649 foreign-born females reporting complete data, 24 per cent are under 6 years of age, 21.8 per cent are from 6 to 15, 29.5 per cent are from 16 to 29, 19.1 per cent are from 29 to 44, and 5.7 per cent are 45 years of age or over. Among those under 6 years of age the Poles show the largest proportion, or 35.5 per cent, followed by the Slovaks, Croatians, Magyars, South Italians, and Irish, in the order named, the last named race showing only 8 per cent in this age group. The Irish and South Italians report 30 per cent of their number from 6 to 15 years of age, and the Poles show only 9.2 per cent. The Croatians report the highest percentage from 16 to 29 years of age, closely followed by the Poles and Irish, while the South Italians, show the lowest proportion. The Slovak women show the largest proportion of those from 30 to 44 years of age, closely followed by the South Italians, the other races having considerably smaller proportions, the lowest being shown by the Irish. The Irish have a very much larger proportion who are 45 years of age or over than has any other race, and none of the South Italians and only 0.8 per cent of the Slovaks are in this age group.

Of the 1,092 males, it is seen that a much smaller proportion than of the females are under 6 years of age, while 10.6 per cent are from 6 to 15, 41.5 per cent from 16 to 30, 26.3 per cent from 30 to 44, and 7.3 per cent are 45 years of age or over. The South Italians with 19.5 per cent report the largest proportion among those under 6 years of age, while the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars, with slightly smaller proportions, follow in the order named, and the Croatians, with 7.9 per cent, show the smallest. The Irish exhibit a very much larger proportion, or 30 per cent, who are from 6 to 15 years of age, followed in the order named by the Slovaks, Magyars, South Italians, Croatians, and Poles. All races have a larger proportion from 16 to 29 years of age than in any other group; the Croatians, with 61.2 per cent, showing the largest proportion, followed in the order named by the Poles, South Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks. The Magyars show the largest proportion from 30 to 44 years of age. The Irish show the largest proportion 45 years of age or over and the Croatians the smallest.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees in the industry within each age group, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 316.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	2,700	16.9	20.7	17.1	11.9	15.7	11.4	6.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	68	76.5	20.6	1.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0
England	151	25.2	17.9	13.2	9.9	18.5	11.9	3.3
Germany	686	20.8	18.4	15.2	13.7	16.8	10.9	4.2
Ireland	280	12.1	15.0	8.9	11.4	25.7	19.6	7.1
Wales	68	22.1	7.4	10.3	17.7	26.5	11.8	4.4
Foreign-born, by race:								
Croatian	262	8.0	36.3	26.7	11.8	14.9	1.1	1.1
English	120	5.0	7.5	10.0	14.2	25.0	21.7	16.7
German	507	2.4	9.7	11.4	11.0	22.9	24.1	18.5
Greek	45	2.2	17.8	31.1	20.0	20.0	8.9	.0
Irish	112	2.7	3.6	11.6	12.5	21.4	25.0	23.2
Italian, North	115	5.2	27.0	28.7	17.4	15.7	4.3	1.7
Italian, South	237	5.9	28.7	25.7	17.3	16.9	4.6	.8
Magyar	459	5.4	15.9	19.8	16.8	28.5	11.1	2.4
Polish	483	3.5	29.2	28.4	17.0	17.0	3.5	1.4
Russian	112	7.1	31.3	18.8	18.8	19.6	3.6	.9
Servian	88	15.9	31.8	20.5	14.8	9.1	8.0	.0
Slovak	1,490	7.2	20.7	23.6	15.4	23.8	8.1	1.2
Slovenian	206	8.7	25.7	21.4	16.0	18.4	9.2	.5
Welsh	45	2.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	24.4	26.7	20.0
Grand total	8,496	11.9	20.3	18.8	13.6	19.2	11.1	5.1
Total native-born of foreign father	1,305	22.9	16.7	12.8	12.1	18.4	12.6	4.5
Total native-born	4,010	18.9	19.4	15.7	12.0	16.6	11.8	5.7
Total foreign-born	4,486	5.8	21.1	21.5	15.0	21.6	10.5	4.5

Of the total number of male employees none are under 14 years of age, and 20.3 per cent, the largest proportion in any age group, are from 20 to 24 years of age, but the proportions who are from 35 to 44 and from 25 to 29 are only slightly smaller.

The majority of males native-born of native father are 20 to 24 years of age. The greater number of the native-born of foreign father are from 14 to 19. The largest proportion of the foreign-born are from 35 to 44. It is noticeable that the percentage who are from 35 to 44 years of age in each nativity group is considerably larger than the proportion from 30 to 34. Of the native-born employees, 76.5 per cent of those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary are from 14 to 19 years of age. Also a greater proportion of the native-born whose fathers were born in England or Germany are from 14 to 19 years of age than any other age. The maximum proportion of native-born employees whose fathers were born in Ireland or Wales are from 35 to 44 years of age.

Among the foreign-born the greater proportion of the older immigrant races are over 35 years of age. Most of the races of recent immigration are under 30 years of age. The proportion of Servians who are 14 to 19 as compared with the proportions of the other races is unusually large.

CRIMINALITY.

The records of the police department of the community show that as a general rule the number of arrests among the foreign-born equals about 85 per cent of the arrests made among natives. The records, however, do not make proper distinction between races, and it is probable that a number of English-speaking aliens are included in "natives" and that the term "foreigners" is chiefly used to designate the southeastern European races.

In proportion to the total population of the community, however, criminality among foreigners is considerably greater than among natives. The crimes committed by foreigners are chiefly drunkenness, cutting, larceny, resisting officers, peddling without license, Sabbath desecration, and vagrancy. There seems to be a comparatively small number of arrests among recent immigrants for disobedience of municipal regulations as to health and sanitation and state laws as to the proper conduct of business. They are arrested more often for crimes which make them a nuisance to the native population than for mere infractions of the law. The reason for this fact is seen in (a) the lack of police patrol in the segregated foreign neighborhoods and in (b) the general tendency on the part of the native population and the city government to let the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe alone so long as they do not make their presence unpleasantly felt. Housing, sanitary, and health regulations are openly violated in the foreign sections, and the same may be said as regards the conduct of business. No cases of the latter variety ever come into court except when a suit is instituted between foreigners, who in many instances are instigated to undertake legal proceedings by unscrupulous persons among the foreigners and natives.

Few arrests are made for immorality among foreigners. The police department states that crimes of this nature are not as frequent among foreigners as among natives, and that as a general rule the Slovak, Magyar, and Polish women, as well as the foreign-born women of the Welsh, German, Irish, and Scandinavian races, are considered to be remarkably free from it. The foreign neighborhoods are entirely without districts in which the social evil is practiced, and no trouble has been occasioned from this cause for years.

It is claimed that considerable immorality exists in Croatian boarding houses, where the female housekeeper lives among a group of men. Direct evidence on this point was difficult to obtain because one of the members of the group always claims the woman as his wife.

The South Italians and Croats are, in the experience of the police department, most troublesome. Cuttings, murders, and larceny are crimes almost peculiar, from the point of view of frequency, to South Italians. The only persons arrested for procuring among foreigners have been South Italians, and it is interesting to note that their victims are in every instance young American girls. The class known to the police as "Jews," which means chiefly Russian Hebrews, and Italians, both North and South, are about the only races arrested for peddling without licenses.

The arrests of Croats grow almost altogether out of their drunken fights on Saturdays and Sundays, and the chief offenses are usually general disorderliness and resistance of officers who attempt

to make arrests. Some cutting and shooting is a natural accompaniment of these quarrels, but it is of a different nature from similar offenses among the South Italians, in that the latter are guilty in almost every instance of premeditated assaults and murders, while the former commit crimes in the excitement produced by intoxication. Another peculiar crime of the Croatians growing out of their week-end carousals is Sabbath desecration. Fully 90 per cent of the arrests made for this cause are in Croatian neighborhoods. More Magyars and Poles are arrested for vagrancy and begging drinks ("mooching") than for any other cause. The Slovaks cause very little trouble.

In the experience of the police department the South Italians are the most difficult to deal with in the detection of crime on account of tendency to shield guilty ones of their own race. This tendency, it is stated, covers every instance of criminality among them. The Croatians are nearly as bad in this respect, and the Poles rank a close third, but they are not nearly so successful. Some trouble of this nature has been experienced with the Magyars.

In the case of every race except the Italian the second generation has shown a marked improvement over the first. Arrests are even less frequent among them than among natives, so far as the police records show. The second generation of the Italians, who are almost altogether South Italians in this locality, on the other hand, does not exhibit any great improvement over the first, in the opinion of the head of the police department and so far as the records of this department show. The children of Italians retain their cutting and shooting propensities and exhibit to a marked degree a continuation of the tendency to shield each other from detection. The police department states that there are no evidences of the existence of any criminal societies in the locality and that they have discovered no traces of the activities of such societies.

CHARITY.

The only evidences of charity for or among immigrants are seen in connection with their own religious organizations. The support of the sick or injured by benefit associations and by steel company No. 1 is discussed elsewhere,^a but this can not be considered as the work of charitable organizations. There is no effort on the part of religious or other organizations among natives to carry on charity work among the recent immigrants. This, as pointed out elsewhere, is one of the indications of the general attitude of indifference on the part of the natives toward foreigners.

In some of the older immigrant churches, however, especially the German and Irish Roman Catholic churches in the foreign section, the Polish Roman Catholic, and the Hungarian and Slovak Greek and Roman Catholic churches, charity is carried on to some extent, though not by any definite organizations. Collections are made for the poor and sick members of the different parishes.

^a See p. 385.

In this connection the table submitted below shows the per cent of charity patients in the city hospital, by general nativity, from 1904 to 1908:

TABLE 317.—*Number and per cent of charity patients in city hospital, by nativity, 1904 to 1908.*

Nativity.	Number of patients.	Charity patients.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born:			
1904-5.....	670	86	12.7
1905-6.....	833	405	48.6
1906-7.....	874	417	47.6
1907-8.....	990	488	48.8
Total.....	3,367	1,596	47.4
Foreign-born:			
1904-5.....	463	259	56.0
1905-6.....	641	326	50.8
1906-7.....	777	350	45.0
1907-8.....	738	393	53.3
Total.....	2,619	1,328	50.7

Of the 3,367 Americans in the city hospital from August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908, 47.4 per cent were charity patients. Of the 2,617 foreigners in the hospital during the same period, 50.7 per cent were charity patients. The year 1906 was the only year of the period which showed a smaller per cent of charity patients for the foreign-born.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE RECENT IMMIGRANT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Diseases peculiar to immigrant races—Vitality of aliens—Aliens as inmates of hospitals—Obedience to municipal health regulations—The native and the foreign death rate—[Text Tables 318 and 319].

DISEASES PECULIAR TO IMMIGRANT RACES.

The testimony of the physicians and hospital authorities is to the effect that apparently there are no diseases peculiar to any one single race. Two physicians stated that the Italians are more susceptible to nervous troubles, but this opinion was contradicted by other physicians.

The chief diseases among the aliens are the following:

(a) Rheumatism. This disease prevails to a considerable extent, but it is muscular, not inflammatory. It is probably not more prevalent than among the native population, and is due, not to any inherent tendencies, but to the conditions of life among immigrants.

(b) Heart diseases. There are many cases of heart disease among the foreign-born population. Physicians state that it is largely due to rheumatic conditions rather than to the nature of employment or weakness of the heart. In many cases alcoholic beverages and dissipation are the cause of the trouble. There seems to be no more disease of this character than among the American population.

(c) Typhoid fever. While there are many cases of typhoid fever, there are not so many as might be expected from the unsanitary conditions in which recent immigrants live. The disease is not more prevalent than among the Americans. During the summer of 1908 many cases resulted from bad water supply and the failure to boil water when warned.

(d) Pneumonia. This is one of the diseases most common to the foreign population, but they seem no more subject to it than the natives and stand the disease possibly even better.

(e) Syphilitic diseases. These are very prevalent, certainly as much so as among the native population at the present time. Furthermore, these diseases are increasing, and several physicians with a large practice among the immigrant population give it as their opinion that in the course of time almost the entire alien population of this city will be infected. They give as reasons of the increase of these diseases the following:

(1) The entire ignorance on the part of these people of the nature of these diseases.

(2) The immorality of the foreign population, ascribable chiefly to the fact that they are essentially an agricultural class suddenly subjected to all the temptations of crowded city life, with more money to spend than they ever had before and an absence of any effective restraint on their actions. In support of this they cite the fact that the foreigners do not have these diseases when they arrive, but contract them after reaching the community.

(f) Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is very general among the foreigners and seems to be increasing. The crowded conditions of life, entire ignorance of sanitary precautions, and poor food are regarded as especially conducive to the spread of the infection. One physician, however, states that there is no more tuberculosis among the immigrants than among the Americans, and that it is not increasing any more rapidly among the alien than among the native population. Furthermore, all authorities agree that the second generation, as they understand proper hygienic measures and escape the present congestion, will be no more susceptible to the disease than are Americans.

VITALITY OF ALIENS.

On this subject two views are expressed by the local physicians.

It is said that the vitality and physical stamina of the southern and eastern European is below that of the native; that in consequence he contracts diseases more readily, resists their ravages less successfully, and succumbs to disease and accident more easily. One illustration cited to prove this is the fact that in the majority of cases fractures require a longer time to heal if the patient is a foreigner than if he is an American.

On the other hand, it is stated by physicians with wide acquaintance among the recent immigrants that the fears on this head are much exaggerated. They say the fact alleged may be true, but urge that, if true, it argues no inherent weakness or physical inferiority. They believe the alien, when he arrives here, is physically the equal of the American and that the decline in vitality and stamina is due to the insanitary conditions of life, the ignorance of hygienic measures, the great increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and general dissipation of these people under conditions of life here. It is their opinion that the second generation, with a better knowledge of how to care for themselves, are in no way inferior to the natives.

ALIENS AS INMATES OF HOSPITALS.

The following tables, compiled from the records of the local city hospital, together with those from the steel company hospital, show the foreign patronage of the hospitals of Community A.

TABLE 318.—*Number and per cent of patients in the local hospital and the steel company's hospital, by general nativity, August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.*

[Compiled from records of local hospital and steel company's hospital.]

LOCAL HOSPITAL.

General nativity.	August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905.		August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906.		August 1, 1906, to July 31, 1907.		August 1, 1907, to July 31, 1908.		August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.	
	Num- ber.	Per cent distrib- ution.	Num- ber.	Per cent distrib- ution.	Num- ber.	Per cent distrib- ution.	Num- ber.	Per cent distrib- ution.	Num- ber.	Per cent distrib- ution.
Native-born.....	670	59.1	833	56.5	874	52.9	990	57.3	3,367	56.2
Foreign-born.....	463	40.9	641	43.5	777	47.1	738	42.7	2,619	43.8
Total.....	1,133	100.0	1,474	100.0	1,651	100.0	1,728	100.0	5,986	100.0

TABLE 318.—Number and per cent of patients in the local hospital and the steel company's hospital, by general nativity, August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908—Continued.

STEEL COMPANY'S HOSPITAL.

General nativity.	August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905.		August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906.		August 1, 1906, to July 31, 1907.		August 1, 1907, to July 31, 1908.		August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born.....	193	41.9	185	33.6	223	31.6	165	32.8	766	34.5
Foreign-born.....	268	58.1	366	66.4	482	68.4	338	67.2	1,454	65.5
Total.....	461	100.0	551	100.0	705	100.0	503	100.0	2,220	100.0

LOCAL HOSPITAL AND STEEL COMPANY'S HOSPITAL.

Native-born.....	863	54.1	1,018	50.3	1,097	46.6	1,155	51.8	4,133	50.4
Foreign-born.....	731	45.9	1,007	49.7	1,259	53.4	1,076	48.2	4,073	49.6
Total.....	1,594	100.0	2,025	100.0	2,356	100.0	2,231	100.0	8,206	100.0

The following table shows the foreign patients of the city hospital, by race, for each successive year from 1904 to 1908.

TABLE 319.—Number and per cent of foreign-born patients in the local hospital, by race, August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.

Race.	August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905.		August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906.		August 1, 1906, to July 31, 1907.		August 1, 1907, to July 31, 1908.		August 1, 1904, to July 31, 1908.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.
Bohemian.....							2	0.3	2	0.1
Bulgarian.....							2	.3	2	.1
Canadian (not specified).....	3	0.7	3	0.5	6	0.8	9	1.2	21	0.8
Chinese.....							1	.1	1	(a)
Croatian.....	4	.9	3	.5	6	.8	6	.8	19	.7
Danish.....	1	.2	1	.1			1	.1	3	.1
English.....	19	4.1	36	5.6	42	5.4	36	4.9	133	5.1
Finnish.....	1	.2	2	.3	1	.1	3	.4	7	.3
French.....	2	.4	4	.6	6	.8	3	.4	15	.6
German.....	52	11.2	54	8.4	57	7.3	49	6.7	212	8.1
Greek.....	1	.2	1	.1	1	.1	3	.4	5	.2
Hebrew.....			2	.3			3	.4	6	.2
Irish.....	34	7.3	35	5.5	33	4.2	28	3.8	130	5.0
Italian (not specified).....	100	21.6	134	20.9	187	24.0	138	18.8	559	21.3
Japanese.....							1	.1	1	(a)
Macedonian.....	1	.2			1	6.1	4	.5	6	.2
Magyar.....	34	7.3	48	7.5	65	8.3	108	14.7	255	9.8
Polish.....	52	11.2	58	9.0	63	8.1	92	12.5	265	10.1
Scottish.....	5	1.1	5	.8	12	1.6	17	2.3	39	1.5
Servian.....							1	.1	1	(a)
Slovak.....	113	24.4	94	14.7	49	6.3	47	6.4	303	11.6
Spanish.....			1	.1	1	.1			2	.1
Swedish.....	4	.9	11	1.7	6	.8	5	.7	26	1.0
Syrian.....	5	1.1	8	1.2	8	.1	1	.1	22	.8
Turkish.....							8	1.1	8	.3
Welsh.....	8	1.7	9	1.4	8	.1	9	1.2	34	1.3
Austrian (not specified).....	24	5.2	131	20.4	222	28.5	160	21.8	537	20.5
Belgian (not specified).....			1	.1	1	.1			2	.1
Swiss (not specified).....					2	.3	1	.1	3	.1
Total.....	463	100.0	641	100.0	777	100.0	738	100.0	2,619	100.0

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

OBEDIENCE TO MUNICIPAL HEALTH REGULATIONS.

The regulations of the municipal board of health cover in a fairly complete way such subjects as conduct of hotels and boarding houses; meat markets and slaughter houses; grocery and provision stores, and dairies; wells and water, sewer and house drains; privy vaults, cess-pools, etc.; quarantine in case of specified communicable diseases; funerals, etc.; spitting on sidewalks and in public places; disposition of refuse and garbage; specified regulations as to barbers, bakers, butchers, plumbers, and milk dealers. The machinery for the execution of these laws consists of a city health officer, a sanitary inspector, and the police, with the cooperation of physicians. As a general rule, it may be stated that in the foreign sections of the city the regulations are continually violated in every particular. The frank confession on the part of the health officials of the impossibility of enforcing them among the immigrants on account of the lack of sufficient force, the testimony of physicians whose practice is largely in the foreign sections, and the undeniable evidences of failure to observe health regulations afford ample evidence of the truth of this statement.

Just in what particulars immigrants are most guilty of violations could not be ascertained at the office of the city board of health. No records are kept except those of deaths and of the diseases causing death, these giving country of birth, but not the race of the deceased. Very vague ideas as to the diseases common among immigrants and as to the violations of laws governing health were the only information on the situation that the city officers had. Their attitude seemed to be that if epidemics could be kept down in the foreign sections, and the spread of dangerous diseases to native sections could be prevented, their duty was done.

Interviews with physicians practicing among the immigrants of the foreign sections indicate that in general only about half of the population of these sections make any effort to obey health laws in whole or in part, and that the southern European races may be graded, according to their observance of the laws, in the following order: Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Slovaks, Macedonians, Servians, and Italians. This order, however, is due not so much to a knowledge of or a willingness to obey health regulations as to habits already formed. A very small percentage know anything about the regulations, and the general attitude of the immigrants toward them is one of contempt, since the purpose of the rules is misunderstood. Possibly the best observed regulation is the one requiring the placing of garbage in barrels for removal to the city garbage plant. The explanation of this lies chiefly in the fact that little animal or vegetable food is allowed to go to waste, and that the removal of garbage is regarded as a convenience more than a sanitary measure. The milk supply of the whole city is in the hands of a few large dairies, and the immigrants thereby enjoy to a large extent the same benefits as the natives. On the other hand, violations of other sanitary laws are everywhere plain among the immigrant population. In the opinion of physicians, much of the disease prevalent among immigrants is due to bad meat, which can be bought more cheaply than fresh meat. The butcher shops, as well as grocery and provision stores, are kept in a dirty condition, and the regulations as to the cleanliness of the persons who

handle these foods have probably never been heard of. The cleansing of dry closets, which prevail among immigrants in the foreign sections, is irregular, and in frequent instances filthy conditions have been found, especially in the cases where they are used by large groups or several groups of people. The proximity of wells to privy vaults and cesspools is common, a fact which is rarely taken into account by city health officers when there is cause for examination into the water supply. Quarantine is maintained in the case of no communicable disease except smallpox, and frequently no placards are placed on houses wherein communicable diseases exist, both of which are in express violation of the very complete regulations on these points. The regulations as to expectoration on sidewalks in the foreign sections have been unknown until recently, when notices were posted in all parts of the city; the presence of a policeman in the foreign sections is so rare, however, except on call, that it is doubtful whether any improvement in enforcing the law will result.

The regulations as to cleanliness in barber shops, bakeries, etc., are unknown and quite evidently not enforced. The most glaring example of unsanitary sewerage is seen in the Italian quarter. The houses here are built on a steep slope. All of the closets are either dry or situated over cesspools, and the natural drainage is toward the river. The residents in the houses below obtain their water from wells which are sunk immediately in the course of this drainage. Open sewers on both sides of the principal street run into the river. During the summer months the odors are very perceptible.

The foreign section is situated below the other sections of the city and below where the two rivers join.^a The people in that section, who are chiefly immigrants, thus get the full benefit of the filth that is emptied into the two rivers for several miles above. In the dry seasons of the year, during the warm weather, the water is quite low and forms in standing pools or flows very slowly. Frequently the odor from the river is offensively evident.

^a See map facing page 329. In what follows, the term "the foreign section" refers to this part of the community.

THE NATIVE AND THE FOREIGN DEATH RATE.

Although no exact data as to the death rate by races is available, the following statistics from the report of the local board of health will indicate by nationalities the proportion of deaths among immigrants to deaths among natives:

TABLE 320.—*Nativity of deceased in Community A, 1903 to 1907.*^a

[Compiled from reports of the board of health.]

Nativity.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
United States (Community A).....	437	322	335	342	377
United States (other).....	112	136	159	187	190
Austria.....	5	2	8	20	20
Canada.....		1	1	1	2
Croatia.....				9	15
England.....	13	14	17	12	16
France.....	1				
Germany.....	49	43	37	51	45
Greece.....	4	2	1	1	4
Hungary.....	33	25	50	41	49
Ireland.....	37	25	19	26	27
Italy.....	22	13	18	31	21
Poland.....	5	7	8	18	13
Russia.....	4	1		4	3
Scotland.....	2	4		1	1
Servia.....					3
Sweden.....	1	1			
Switzerland.....			1	1	1
Syria.....		1		2	
Wales.....	13	9	5	8	6
Not reported.....	23	28	15	11	1
Total.....	761	634	672	766	795

^a In studying the table the following points should be noted:

(1) No distinctions are made according to race except in the case of Poland, by which is meant "Polish," the country of birth not being indicated.

(2) It is probable that foreign races are included to some extent in "Not reported."

(3) All children born in the United States, irrespective of the race or country of birth of parents, are included under "Community A" and "United States (other)." The table also includes children born in foreign countries.

CHAPTER IX.

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS OF RECENT IMMIGRATION.

Industries established by immigrants—Changes in industrial methods and organization—Effect of employment of immigrants upon wages—[Text Tables 321 and 322].

INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED BY IMMIGRANTS.

Demand by immigrant consumers has not brought into existence any industry for the production of commodities for their exclusive use that has had a direct effect upon the community as a whole. The presence of immigrants has, of course, increased to some extent the output of minor industries conducted by natives, though not to the extent that would have been true had the increase in population been of native instead of foreign origin. On the other hand, the industries in immigrant sections that have been started as a result of demand on the part of immigrant consumers are small and few in number. The two breweries, to some extent, supply the barrooms with a cheap kind of beer; a small factory furnishes to some extent sauerkraut used by the Germans, Magyars, Croatians, and Slovaks; one restaurant manufactures a small portion of the ice cream sold at retail in the alien stores; two tailoring establishments depend almost altogether upon the patronage of the better class of immigrants. These constitute all of the evidence of industries started as the effect of the peculiar demand of immigrants.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL METHODS AND ORGANIZATION.

None of their plants were established because of the presence or availability of immigrant labor, but the presence of immigrants was due to the plants which, on account of their expansion and development and the increasing scarcity of labor in the less skilled occupations, in turn became more or less dependent upon immigrants for their labor supply. This dependence has greatly increased in recent years. The steel plant, employing a large proportion of unskilled workers, could not, according to the statements of its representatives, have been operated at all without the aid of immigrants. The same is true, in proportion to the ratio of unskilled laborers employed, of all the other plants in the locality.

In addition to the growing dependence of the employers upon recent immigrants as the source of their labor supply, the peculiar training and skill of certain races of immigrants has had its effect certainly upon the racial classification of employees, if not upon the development of the establishments themselves. Thus in the early history of the local steel industry, from 1852 until the strike of 1858, the Welsh constituted a majority of the miners and ironworkers on account of their experience in Wales, and contributed much to the development of the industry in this locality at a time when it was comparatively new in this country. Another illustration may be found

in the English mechanics and engineers who came from England already trained and experienced, and individual instances in every race, except Italians and Macedonians, have been found here of workers, trained in their native land in specific trades, who have found positions, according to skill, in the steel plant. A very clear example of the almost exclusive employment of German brewers was found in a brewery established in the German colony, while there is a distinct tendency on the part of Irish to hold minor executive positions.

While exerting no real effect upon industrial organization of the plants, instances have been found where immigrant foremen have been employed for gangs of workmen of their own race. This seems to be confined almost entirely to Italians. Other than this, no specific effect on industrial organization was discovered. The same is true of method of work and the use of machinery. On the other hand, there are various instances where the personnel of various departments has been affected. Thus, there has been in the history of the steel plant an occasional tendency to the preponderance of English among machinists, Irish among brick masons, Croatians among carpenters, Poles in the mines, and Italians on the construction gangs. The causes of this appear to vary in the different cases, such as previous training and skill or lack of skill, preponderance of a given race in the vicinity of a department, and other causes peculiar to the specific situation.

In general, then, the conclusion may be safely drawn that while the employers have been unquestionably dependent in an increasing degree upon the availability of immigrants as unskilled laborers and possibly as semi-skilled workers, no really appreciable effect upon industrial organization or methods of production has taken place. The substitution of machinery, according to the testimony of employers, has progressed in a sufficient ratio to the decrease in the supply of hand-skilled workers to preserve the natural improvement in methods; the immigrant, in affording unskilled labor, has been able to supply the increased demand caused by the growth of production.

EFFECT OF EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS UPON WAGES.

The employment of recent immigrants in such large proportions has undoubtedly had the effect of preventing an increase of wages to the extent which would have been necessary had the expansion in the local industries occurred without the availability of the southern and eastern Europeans. At the same time, the expansion in the iron and steel industry in the community and the extensive employment of recent immigrants has been attended by an increase in rates of wages due to the general scarcity of labor in the face of the remarkable industrial expansion of recent years. This fact can be readily seen from a comparison of the wage scale of steel company No. 1 for different periods. In the table immediately following, a comparison is made of the rates paid in the different occupations of the principal departments in 1903 and 1908, showing a general increase in the latter year as contrasted with the former.

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
AIR PLANT AND PUMP.			BILLET MILL—continued.		
Foremen.....	\$85.00	.....	Pumping engineers.....	\$1.30	\$1.40
Repair hands.....	2.00	\$2.20	Repair men.....	1.45	1.64
Air line inspector.....	1.90	2.09	Greasers.....	1.30	1.38
Engineers.....	1.90	2.09	Greasers, assistant.....	1.20	1.45
Engineers, pump.....	1.90	2.09	Furnace doors.....	1.20	1.27
AXLE AND FORGE PLANT.			Conveyors.....	1.30	1.45
Foremen.....	3.50	3.85	Crane hands.....	1.55	1.64
Do.....	2.00-2.20	2.20-2.40	Hotbed engineers.....	1.45	1.54
Night foremen.....	2.50	2.75	Hot saw engineers.....	1.30	1.45
Oil annealers.....	4.00	4.20	BLAST FURNACES.		
Oil annealers, helpers.....	1.70	1.75	Larry men.....	2.00	2.10
Day engineer.....	1.65	1.82	Do.....	1.55	1.65
Night engineer.....	1.30	1.35	Fillers.....	1.40	1.50
Lathe hands.....	1.65	1.85	Coke men.....	1.50	1.60
Buggy runners.....	1.30	1.35	Hoist engineers.....	2.20	2.35
Shop sweeper.....	1.20	1.30	Hoist oilers.....	2.00	2.10
Laborers.....	1.30	1.35	Foreman.....	2.00	2.10
BESSEMER STEEL MILLS, DAY HANDS.			Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Grade boys.....	.70	.75	<i>Ore storage and car dumper.</i>		
Test boys.....	.95	1.00	Foreman.....	2.20	2.35
Ingot scales.....	1.65	1.75	Operators.....	2.75	2.90
Tag boys.....	1.55	1.65	Oilers.....	2.20	2.35
Rail ends.....	1.60	1.70	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Clean ups.....	1.30	1.35	<i>Iron conveyor.</i>		
Car greasers.....	1.55	1.64	Foreman.....	2.20	2.35
Foremen.....	1.70	1.80	Crane men.....	2.00	2.10
Skull cracker.....	1.55	1.64	Iron rollers.....	2.20	2.35
Skull cracker helper.....	1.35	1.43	Motormen.....	1.55	1.65
Cupola drop.....	1.55	1.55	Ladle liners.....	2.00	2.10
Carpenter.....	1.75	1.90	Ladle liners, helpers.....	1.60	1.70
Metal gang.....	1.55	1.65	Helpers.....	1.60	1.70
Coke and limestone.....	1.40	1.48	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Crop ends.....	1.30	1.35	<i>Cast house.</i>		
Cinder track.....	1.30	1.45	Foreman.....	3.10	3.30
Roof hands.....	1.30	1.45	Carpenter.....	1.80	1.90
Cart helper.....	1.30	1.35	Repair hand.....	2.75	2.90
Ganister crusher.....	1.30	1.35	Do.....	2.20	2.35
Dump hands.....	1.30	1.35	Machinist.....	2.50	2.65
Brick wheeler.....	1.30	1.35	Blacksmith.....	2.00	2.10
Water closet.....	1.20	1.25	Blacksmith helper.....	1.30	1.38
Laborers.....	1.30	1.45	Pipe fitters.....	1.80	1.90
Skull cracker engineers.....	1.30	1.38	Cinder conveyors.....	1.50	1.60
Water tenders.....	2.10	2.20	Store tenders.....	1.80	1.90
Firemen.....	1.70	1.90	Keepers.....	2.30	2.45
Ashmen.....	1.50	1.55	Keepers' helpers.....	1.90	2.00
Laborers.....	1.30	1.45	Do.....	1.70	1.80
BILLET MILL.			Do.....	1.60	1.70
Clean up.....	1.08	1.14	Cinder scrapers.....	1.55	1.65
Scale wheelers.....	1.30	1.35	Samplers.....	1.50	1.60
Gas makers.....	1.62	1.80	Laborers.....	1.40	1.50
Shear men.....	2.20	2.33	Do.....	1.30	1.38
Lay outs.....	1.76	1.87	<i>Boiler and engine house.</i>		
Painters.....	1.44	1.60	Firemen.....	1.75	1.85
Tablemen.....	1.52	1.70	Coal and ash men.....	1.40	1.50
Roll setter.....	2.70	3.00	Engineers.....	2.50	2.65
Roll setter helper.....	1.48	1.65	Oilers.....	1.80	1.90
Tablemen.....	1.84	1.94	Assistant engineers.....	2.00	2.10
Laborers.....	1.30	1.45	Cranemen.....	1.50	1.60
Firemen.....	1.70	1.90	Water tenders.....	2.20	2.35
Ash men.....	1.50	1.55	Pumpmen.....	1.80	1.90
Pumps.....	1.30	1.45	Laborers.....	1.40	1.50
Machinists.....	2.45	2.60	Toolmen.....	1.40	1.50
Do.....	1.95	2.17			
Engineers.....	2.50	2.55			
Assistant engineers.....	1.45	1.60			

* Per month.

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
<i>1 to 4 stock house.</i>			<i>Cinder-car shop—Continued.</i>		
Foreman.....	\$2.50	\$2.65	Blacksmith.....	\$2.25	\$2.40
Foreman, assistant.....	1.95	2.05	Do.....	1.90	2.00
Engineers.....	1.90	2.00	Laborers.....	1.35	1.45
Larry men.....	1.65	1.65	<i>Ore yard.</i>		
Trolley men.....	1.45	1.55	Foremen.....	2.75	2.90
Holst oilers.....	1.30	1.38	Watchmen.....	2.00	2.10
Oil boys.....	1.20	1.25	Operators.....	2.70	2.90
Laborers.....	1.30	1.38	Firemen.....	1.85	1.95
<i>1 to 4 cast house.</i>			Do.....	1.60	1.70
Foreman.....	2.50	2.65	Bucket men.....	1.40	1.50
Do.....	3.10	3.30	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Do.....	2.50	2.65	<i>Car dumper.</i>		
Foreman, labor.....	2.10	2.25	Operator.....	2.75	2.90
Do.....	1.35	1.45	Oiler.....	2.20	2.35
Pipe fitters.....	2.20	2.35	Car droppers.....	1.60	1.70
Keepers.....	2.20	2.35	Do.....	1.60	1.60
Do.....	1.60	1.70	Laborers.....	1.40	1.50
Do.....	1.50	1.60	Do.....	1.30	1.38
Cinder snappers.....	1.45	1.55	<i>1 to 4 trestles.</i>		
Blacksmiths.....	1.60	1.70	Foremen.....	3.50	3.75
Machinist.....	2.40	2.55	Do.....	2.20	2.35
Machinist, hot-stove.....	2.40	2.55	Do.....	1.60	1.70
Do.....	2.40	2.55	Foremen, night.....	1.50	1.60
Machinist, cinder condenser.....	1.75	1.85	Do.....	1.40	1.50
Molder.....	1.80	1.90	Foremen, day and night.....	2.50	2.65
Do.....	1.50	1.60	Sampler foremen.....	2.30	2.45
Samplers.....	1.55	1.65	Fan men.....	1.55	1.65
Carpenter.....	2.10	2.25	Crane men.....	2.75	2.90
Carpenter.....	1.75	1.85	Oilers.....	2.20	2.35
Hot-stove tenders.....	1.70	1.80	Painters.....	1.50	1.60
Slag-conveyor men.....	1.60	1.60	Samplers.....	1.30	1.38
Ladle man.....	1.80	1.90	Carpenter.....	1.60	1.70
Clay-pan men.....	1.75	1.85	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Oil man.....	1.50	1.60	<i>Mud house.</i>		
Special laborers.....	1.35	1.45	Oiler.....	1.70	1.80
Laborers.....	1.30	1.38	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
<i>Bin cars.</i>			<i>Stock house.</i>		
Laborers.....	1.30	1.38	Foremen.....	2.50	2.65
<i>1 to 4 steam.</i>			Engineers.....	1.90	2.00
Engineers.....	2.60	2.75	Scale men.....	1.50	1.60
Engineers, assistant.....	2.10	2.25	Cagers.....	1.35	1.45
Do.....	1.80	1.90	Fillers.....	1.40	1.50
Oilers.....	1.60	1.70	Pushers.....	1.35	1.45
Water tenders.....	2.10	2.25	Oilers.....	1.30	1.38
Do.....	2.00	2.10	Laborers.....	1.30	1.38
Firemen.....	1.65	1.75	<i>Cast house.</i>		
Coal and ash men.....	1.40	1.50	Foremen.....	3.50	3.75
Boiler plowers.....	1.40	1.50	Do.....	3.10	3.30
Boiler laborers.....	1.40	1.50	Machinist.....	2.20	2.35
Coal hoist.....	1.65	1.75	Do.....	1.80	1.90
Coal-hoist helpers.....	1.40	1.50	Keepers.....	2.20	2.35
Oil man.....	2.25	2.40	Helpers.....	1.80	1.90
Oil-man helper.....	1.20	1.25	Do.....	1.60	1.70
Laborers.....	1.50	1.60	Do.....	1.50	1.60
<i>Iron conveyor.</i>			Cinder snappers.....	1.45	1.55
Foreman.....	2.70	2.85	Hot stoves.....	1.70	1.80
Foreman, assistant.....	2.10	2.25	Car inspector.....	1.35	1.40
Iron pourers.....	2.10	2.25	Carpenter.....	1.80	1.90
Firemen.....	1.55	1.65	Blacksmith.....	2.00	2.10
Skull crackers' engineers.....	1.45	1.55	Do.....	1.80	1.90
Laborers.....	1.30	1.38	Blacksmith helpers.....	1.30	1.38
<i>Cinder-car shop.</i>			Pipe fitters.....	1.80	1.90
Foremen.....	2.20	2.35	Slag machines.....	1.50	1.60
Machinist.....	2.50	2.65	Repair man.....	1.65	1.75
			Do.....	1.50	1.60

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
<i>Cast house—Continued.</i>			BOILER SHOPS.		
Molder	\$1.80	\$1.90	Foremen	\$2.97	\$3.25
Samplers	1.50	1.60	Boiler makers	2.30-2.67	2.53-2.95
Ladle men	1.80	1.90	Do	2.00-2.07	2.20-2.27
Laborers	1.30	1.38	Do	1.48-1.90	1.62-2.20
<i>Steam.</i>			Laborers	1.25	1.37
Engineers	2.40	2.55	Boys	1.00	1.10
Oilers	1.80	1.90	BRICK MASONS.		
Do	1.60	1.70	Foremen	3.33-3.82	3.65-4.20
Water tenders	2.10	2.25	Brick masons	3.24	3.60
Firemen	1.65	1.75	Do	3.15	3.30
Coal and ash men	1.40	1.50	Do	2.92	3.20
Laborers	1.40	1.50	Do	2.70	2.90
Boiler blowers	1.55	1.65	Do	2.25	2.47
Do	1.40	1.50	Brick masons' apprentices	1.35-1.66	1.48-1.82
<i>Trestles.</i>			Do	1.21	1.33
Foremen	2.20	2.35	Laborers	1.25	1.37
Foremen, assistant	1.75	1.85	Do	1.20	1.20
Foremen, assistant, night	1.50	1.60	Do	1.15	1.25
Do	1.40	1.50	Do	1.10	1.20
Sampler	1.30	1.38	Laborers, boys .....	.75-1.00	.80-1.10
Laborers	1.30	1.38	BRICKYARD.		
<i>1, 4, 5, 6 coke men.</i>			Foremen	^b 75.00	.....
Large iron racks	α .75	α .80	Assistant foremen	1.70	2.00
Do	α .60	α .64	Engineers	1.57	1.72
Small iron racks	α .50	α .53	Firemen	1.35	1.48
Hoppers .....	.31	.33	Laborers	1.15-1.20	1.25-1.30
<i>Repair hands.</i>			Boys .....	.60	.65
Repair men	3.00	3.20	CARPENTER SHOP.		
Do	2.75	2.90	Foremen	3.20	3.50
Do	2.50	2.65	Carpenters	2.37	2.60
Do	2.30	2.45	Do	2.25	2.47
Do	2.20	2.35	Do	1.98	2.17
Do	2.10	2.25	Do	1.88	2.06
Do	2.00	2.10	Do	1.82	2.00
Do	1.80	1.90	Do	1.68	1.85-1.90
Do	1.70	1.80	Do	1.29-1.58	1.41-1.73
Do	1.60	1.70	Boys .....	.80 .97	.85-1.41
Do	1.55	1.65	Laborers	1.20	1.30
Do	1.50	1.60	Carpenters	1.80	1.90
Do	1.40	1.50	CAR SHOPS.		
Laborers	1.30	1.40	Foremen	2.92	3.25
Do	1.35	1.45	Inspectors	2.40	2.62
BLOOMING MILL.			Laborers	1.20	1.30
Foremen	2.70	2.90	Hands	2.12	2.33
Repair men	2.25	2.60	Do	1.90	2.25
Do	1.55-1.95	1.70-2.10	Do	1.78	1.98
Repair gang	1.55	1.70	Do	1.68	1.85
Wipers	1.45	1.60	Do	1.54	1.70
Laborers	1.30	1.45	Do	1.46	1.57
Gas lighters	1.45	1.60	ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Crane hands	2.15	2.30	Motor foreman	3.00	3.50
Chipping hammers .....	.99	1.05	Shop foreman	3.00	3.50
Forge engineers	1.25	1.32	Armature winder	2.50	2.75
Shearer hands	1.35	1.45	Phone inspector	2.40	2.60
Pumpers	1.30	1.40	Motor inspector	2.40	2.60
Laborers	1.30	1.45	Machinists	2.20-2.40	2.40-2.60
Oil men	1.30	1.45	Linesmen	2.20	2.40
Water tenders	2.10	2.20	Shop repairers	2.00	2.40
Firemen	1.70	1.90	Engineers	2.00	2.20
Ashmen	1.50	1.55	Motor repairers	1.65-2.00	2.00-2.20
Roll pit	1.39	1.47	Trimmer	1.65	1.75
Gas makers	1.84	2.05	Oiler	1.40	1.40
Gas-makers' helpers	1.62	1.80	Laborers	1.40	1.40

α Per car.

^b Per month.

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
FLOATING LABOR.			PAINT SHOP, DAY HANDS.		
Foremen.....	\$3.00	\$3.25	Foremen.....	\$3.25	\$3.57
Do.....	1.95-2.41	2.14-2.65	Painters.....	1.98-2.25	2.17-2.47
Do.....	1.50-1.84	1.65-2.02	PATTERN SHOP.		
Do.....	1.35-1.48	1.50-1.63	Pattern makers.....	3.00	3.25
Directors.....	1.30	1.45	Do.....	2.68	2.94
Laborers.....	1.20	1.25	Do.....	2.60	2.86
FRANKLIN MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.			Do.....	2.47	2.71
Foremen.....	2.47-3.39	2.50-3.70	Do.....	2.39	2.62
Pumps, Waufugo plant.....	1.62	1.70	Do.....	1.98-2.25	2.30-2.47
Laborers.....	1.25-1.75	1.40-1.92	Do.....	1.48-1.60	1.55-1.75
GENERAL FOUNDRY.			PLUMBING SHOP.		
Foremen.....	3.27	3.59	Foremen.....	3.37	3.75
Repair hands.....	2.70	2.97	Plumbers.....	2.17-2.37	2.38-2.60
Molders.....	2.32-2.67	2.55-2.93	Do.....	1.80-1.88	2.00
Do.....	2.00-2.25	2.20-2.47	Do.....	2.50	2.75
Do.....	1.78-1.98	1.95-2.17	POLICE FORCE.		
Molder, apprentices.....	1.60-2.00	1.75-2.20	Policemen.....	43.00-60.00	.....
Do.....	1.00-1.10	1.10-1.20	Assistant policemen.....	1.05-1.70	1.05-1.85
Laborer, apprentices.....	1.20	1.45	PUMPS.		
LARGE LOCOMOTIVES, DAY HANDS.			Engineers.....	1.58	1.75
Engineers.....	2.50	2.70	Water tenders.....	1.75	2.00
Firemen.....	1.50	1.70	Firemen.....	1.75	1.90
Conductors.....	2.10	2.30	Repair hands.....	1.58	1.73
Brakemen.....	1.70	1.85	Ash wheelers and laborers.....	1.25	1.35
Yardmasters.....	2.40	2.60	RAILROAD REPAIRS.		
Hostler.....	2.30	2.50	Labor foremen.....	1.80	2.00
Switchmen.....	1.30	1.35	Subforemen.....	1.40-1.60	1.50-1.75
Wreck crew.....	1.25	1.30	Laborers.....	1.35	1.40
Machinists.....	2.20-2.60	2.80	Do.....	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.30
MACHINE SHOP.			Do.....	1.20	1.25
Foremen.....	3.40	3.75	Laborers' boys.....	.60	.90
Do.....	3.20	3.52	RIGGERS AND SLATERS.		
Labor foremen.....	1.98	2.17	Foremen.....	2.92	3.20
Do.....	1.80	2.00	Assistant foremen.....	1.75-2.20	2.00-2.42
Scale inspectors.....	3.00	3.25	Slaters.....	1.48	1.62
Machinist (3).....	2.88	3.15	Riggers.....	1.30	1.45
Do.....	2.70	2.97	ROLLING MILLS.		
Do.....	2.60	2.86	Gas men.....	1.84	2.05
Do (15).....	2.47	2.71	Gas men helpers.....	1.20	1.25
Do.....	2.42	2.67	Number taker.....	1.62	1.80
Do.....	2.40	2.64	Cinder men.....	1.20	1.25
Do.....	2.35	2.58	Scale men.....	1.20	1.25
Do.....	2.17	2.38	Water boys.....	.60	.64
Do (50).....	2.05	2.25	First-class boys.....	.86	.91
Machinist apprentices.....	58-1.98	1.60-2.20	Furnace-door boy.....	.90	.95
Do (20).....	1.62	1.78	Roll setter.....	2.88	3.05
Do (14).....	1.35	1.48	Roll-setter helper.....	1.73	2.00
Laborers.....	1.20	1.25	Do.....	1.52	1.75
Apprentices (20).....	1.10	1.20	Roll greasers.....	1.35	1.50
Boys.....	75-1.00	80-1.20	Assistant drill dresser.....	1.17	1.35
MOLD FOUNDRY, DAY HANDS.			Motormen, finishing mill.....	1.44	1.60
Foremen.....	3.27	2.50	Foremen, saws.....	2.94	3.12
Fitters.....	2.00	2.27	Foremen, beam and lever.....	2.25	2.40
Clampers.....	1.60	1.75	Foremen, gordon.....	2.16	2.40
Check rammers.....	1.90	2.10	Foremen, rhoades.....	2.34	2.50
Check black.....	2.00	2.20	Grinders, cold saws.....	1.44	1.55
Core.....	2.00	2.20	Car tracer.....	1.62	1.80
Core rammers.....	1.90	2.10	Ash men.....	1.20	1.25
Cope rammers.....	1.90	2.10	Door boys.....	.70	.74
Mold cleaners.....	1.75	1.90	Rollers.....	4.40	4.40
Crane men.....	2.00	2.20	Yardmen.....	1.65	1.80
Ladle men.....	1.75	1.90	Greasers.....	1.30	1.35
Firemen.....	1.25	1.37			
Laborers.....	1.25	1.45			

a Per month.

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
ROLLING MILLS—continued.			ROLLING-MILL MINE, DAY HANDS—continued.		
Scrap and scale men.....	\$1.20	\$1.24	Switchmen.....	\$1.45	\$1.45
Weighmasters.....	1.65	1.80	Stable boss.....	2.40	2.40
Clean up.....	1.30	1.35	Stable men.....	2.10	2.10
Do.....	1.20	1.25	Do.....	1.90	1.90
Lamp man.....	1.45	1.53	Motor men.....	2.40	2.40
Machinist.....	2.45	2.60	Brakemen with safeties.....	2.40	2.40
Foreman, roll gang.....	1.70	1.85	Lumbermen.....	1.70	1.70
Hands, roll gang.....	1.35	1.45	Lamp cleaners.....	2.05	2.05
Cutters.....	1.70	1.80	Gauger.....	2.10	2.10
Yard foreman.....	2.00	2.15	Rope riders.....	2.25	2.25
Bloom chippers.....	1.25	1.30	Shot firs.....	2.40	2.40
Foreman, finishing mill.....	2.25	2.35	Inside watchmen.....	1.90	1.90
Painters and gangers.....	1.70	1.80	Machine boss.....	3.20	3.20
Shearman.....	1.45	1.53	Pumper.....	1.80-2.30	1.80-2.30
Shearman and piler.....	1.45	1.53	Pay boy.....	1.50	1.50
Cutters and painters.....	1.60	1.70	Tipple foremen.....	2.50	2.50
Foreman, night labor.....	1.70	1.75	Car oilers.....	.95	.95
Foreman, mill shears.....	1.75	1.85	Carpenters.....	1.80	2.00
Foreman, bloom labor.....	1.70	1.80	Blacksmiths.....	2.00	2.20
Laborers.....	1.30	1.35	Shoer.....	2.25	2.40
Foreman of engineers.....	4125.00	.....	Blacksmith's helper.....	1.71	1.80
Assistant foreman of engineers.....	2.74	3.05	Machinist.....	1.76	1.90
Condensers.....	1.43	1.57	Sand drier.....	1.30	1.40
Repair men.....	2.47	2.62	Laborers.....	1.35	1.45
Roughing engineers.....	2.50	2.60	Rope men.....	1.50	1.65
Roughing engineers, assistant.....	1.62	1.72	Grip men.....	1.50	1.65
Finishing engineers.....	2.20	2.30	Lever men.....	1.45	1.60
Finishing engineers, assistant.....	1.53	1.63	Footmen.....	1.45	1.60
Small engineers.....	1.93	2.05	Tipple men.....	1.40	1.55
Small engineers, assistant.....	1.39	1.47	Weighmaster.....	1.60	1.75
Greasers and oilers.....	1.84	1.95	Tipple engineer.....	1.65	1.80
Roughing train E cranes.....	1.93	2.05	Locomotive engineer.....	1.45	2.90
Finishing train E cranes.....	1.62	1.72	Locomotive firemen.....	1.20	1.35
Bloom cranes.....	1.30	1.35	Chain men.....	1.55	1.70
Furnace run engineers.....	1.26	1.50	Engineer of power house.....	1.75	1.90
Saw engineers and pumps.....	1.52	1.65	Oiler.....	1.25	1.35
Bloom conveyors.....	1.57	1.70			
Bloom conveyors, assistant.....	1.41	1.50	ROLL SHOP, DAY HANDS.		
Roll engineers.....	1.57	1.70	Day foremen.....	3.69	4.00
Saw engineers.....	1.30	1.35	Night foremen.....	3.27	3.50
Roll engineers.....	2.00	2.05	Roll turners.....	2.93-3.02	3.10-3.20
Roll engineers, assistant.....	1.44	1.60	Do.....	2.64-2.75	2.85-3.05
Electric cranes.....	1.58	1.68	Do.....	1.98	2.15
Greasers.....	1.39	1.47	Do.....	1.32-1.98	1.40-2.15
Hot-bed greasers.....	1.39	1.47	Laborers.....	1.30	1.45
Yard cranes.....	1.57	1.68			
Roll engineers.....	1.50	1.60	ROOF SHOP, DAY HANDS.		
Saw engineers.....	1.35	1.43	Assistant foremen.....	2.70	2.90
Roll engineers.....	1.08	1.14	Hands.....	2.20-2.40	2.45-2.65
Repair man.....	1.58-2.16	1.70-2.30	Do.....	1.60-1.85	1.75-2.03
Repair man, assistant.....	1.48	1.57	Do.....	1.30-1.53	1.45-1.70
Oil-house man.....	1.17	1.24	Laborers.....	1.10-1.25	1.20-1.37
Boiler foreman.....	2.29	2.40			
Water gaugers.....	1.70-1.90	1.90-2.20	SMALL LOCOMOTIVES.		
Firemen boiler house.....	1.70	1.90	Foremen.....	2.45	2.60
Ash men boiler house.....	1.50	1.55	Assistant foremen.....	1.80	2.00
Engineer on coal tippie.....	1.57	1.66	Locomotive repairers.....	2.35	2.50
Assistant engineer coal tippie.....	1.08	1.14	Do.....	1.80	1.90
Boiler cleaner.....	1.48	1.57	Car repairers.....	1.80	1.90
			Track cleaners.....	1.20	1.25
ROLLING-MILL MINE, DAY HANDS.			Engineers.....	1.44	1.60
Boss driver.....	2.65	2.65	Brakemen.....	1.20	1.30
Single drivers.....	2.40	2.40	Crane men.....	1.60	1.75
Drivers wth safeties.....	2.50	2.50			
Team drivers.....	2.50	2.50	SMITH SHOP.		
Team drivers with safeties.....	2.60	2.60	Blacksmiths.....	2.60-2.92	3.10-3.25
Patchers.....	1.20	1.20	Do.....	2.42	2.55-2.75
Trappers.....	.90	.90			
Couplers.....	1.95	1.95			
Do.....	1.55	1.55			

* Per month.

TABLE 321.—Rate of pay per ten-hour day, in steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1903 and 1908—Continued.

Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.		Department and occupation.	Rate per 10-hour day.	
	1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.
SMITH SHOP—continued.			STONE MASONS.		
Blacksmiths	\$1.98-2.22	\$2.17-2.60	Foremen	\$2.90	\$3.20
Do	\$1.43-1.80	\$1.57-1.98	Stone masons	2.00-2.25	2.20-2.47
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.23	1.40	Do	1.48-1.66	1.60-1.82
Hammer men	1.23	1.35	Laborers	1.21	1.35
Hammer boys	1.00	1.10	Do	1.10	1.10
Do .....	.85	.93	STONE QUARRY.		
Laborers	1.20	1.25	Foremen of stone quarry	3.00	3.00
STEEL FOUNDRY, DAY HANDS.			Foreman sand mill	2.50	2.50
Annealers	2.05	2.25	Laborers	1.50	1.50
Molders	2.25-2.90	2.50-3.10	TEAMS, SHOPS, AND FARMS.		
Do	1.50-2.00	1.65-2.20	Stable hand	1.40	1.50
Labor foreman	2.40	2.50	Teamsters	1.50	1.57
Laborers	1.25	1.45	Drivers	1.20-1.25	1.25-1.30
Laborers' boys .....	.60-.90	1.10	<i>Wagon shop.</i>		
Ash men	1.25	1.50	Horseshoers	2.50	2.65
Foremen	3.27	3.00	Wagon makers	1.70-2.00	1.80-2.25
Gas makers	1.87	2.05	<i>Farms.</i>		
Gas makers' helpers	1.65	1.80	Laborers	1.00-1.25	1.10-1.40
Brick mason	3.00	3.30			
Brick-mason helpers	1.50	1.65			
Millwright	2.40	2.64			
Millwright helpers	1.80	1.98			

No. 1 mill under 50-pound rail rates, twelve-hour turn.

	Per 100 tons.		Per 100 tons.
Heater	\$1.80	Tongsmen No. 2	1.27
Helper	1.26	Levermen	1.27
Roller	2.52	Levermen, finish .....	.99
Tongsmen No. 1	1.35	Charging crane	1.20

No. 1 mill.

[Std. Under 50 billets.]

	450.	300.	210.	450.	300.	210.
Heater	\$1.20	\$1.80	\$2.57	\$5.40	\$5.40	\$5.397
Helper .....	.84	1.26	1.80	3.78	3.78	3.78
Roller	1.68	2.52	3.60	7.56	7.56	7.56
No. 1 tongsmen .....	.90	1.35	1.92	4.05	4.05	4.032
No. 2 tongsmen .....	.85	1.27	1.81	3.825	3.81	3.801
Levermen .....	.85	1.27	1.81	3.825	3.81	3.801
Levermen, finish .....	.66	.99	1.43	2.97	2.97	3.003
Charging crane .....	.80	1.20	1.71	3.60	3.60	3.591
Hotbed:						
Sawyer .....	.72	1.08	1.54	3.24	3.24	3.234
Dragouts .....	.50	.75	1.07	2.25	2.25	2.247
Stampers .....	.70	1.05	1.50	3.15	3.15	3.15
Hotbed men .....	.65	.97	1.39	2.925	2.91	2.919
Hot straighteners .....	.52	.78	1.11	2.34	2.34	2.331
Inspectors .....	.56	.84	.....	2.52	2.52	.....
Inspectors, assistant .....	.38	.57	.....	1.71	1.71	.....
Throw-off press .....	.38	.57	.....	1.71	1.71	.....
Throw-off saws .....	.38	.57	.....	1.71	1.71	.....
Drill dresser .....	.64	.96	.....	2.88	2.88	.....
Sawyer .....	.46	.69	.....	2.07	2.07	.....
Helper .....	.38	.57	.....	1.71	1.71	.....

Rates of No. 13 mill for all material produced.

	Per 100 tons.		Per 100 tons.
Stocker.....	\$5. 20	Hooker.....	\$6. 40
Heater.....	10. 00	Dragout.....	4. 80
Helper.....	8. 00	Sawyer.....	4. 80
Buggymen.....	6. 40	Hotbed.....	5. 60
Roller.....	14. 00	Stamper.....	6. 00
Rougher.....	8. 80		

Rates of No. 16 mill for all material produced.

Stocker.....	\$9. 50	Catcher, roughing.....	\$14. 90
Heater.....	18. 00	Catcher, finish.....	13. 40
Helper.....	14. 00	Hooker, roughing.....	11. 00
Roller.....	25. 00	Hooker, finish.....	11. 00
Finisher.....	16. 40	Dragout.....	8. 50
Rougher.....	16. 40	Stamper.....	10. 00

Rates of No. 3 mill for all material produced.

Stocker.....	\$3. 30	No. 2 rougher.....	\$5. 00
Heater.....	5. 20	Catcher.....	5. 00
Helper.....	4. 80	Hooker.....	4. 00
Extra helper.....	4. 00	Hotbed.....	3. 50
Buggyman.....	4. 10	Gauger.....	3. 80
No. 1 rougher.....	5. 40	Sawyer.....	2. 80

Rates of No. 4 mill for all material produced.

	100-ton basis.	200-ton basis.
Stocker.....	\$2. 40	\$1. 20
Heater.....	3. 80	1. 90
Helper.....	3. 60	1. 80
Extra helper.....	3. 60	1. 70
Buggyman.....	2. 90	1. 45
Roll hand.....	4. 40	2. 20
Tablemen.....	4. 00	2. 00
Hotbed.....	2. 50	1. 25
Stamper.....	2. 70	1. 35
Sawyer.....	2. 20	1. 10

Rates of No. 1 mill for hotbed men on billets.

	Per 100 tons.		Per 100 tons.
Sawyer.....	\$1. 54	Hotbed men.....	\$1. 39
Dragouts.....	1. 07	Hot straighteners.....	1. 11
Stamper.....	1. 50	Loaders.....	1. 15

No. 1 mill billet rates.

Heater.....	\$2. 57	Sawyer.....	\$1. 29
Helper.....	1. 80	Dragouts.....	. 90
Roller.....	3. 60	Stamper.....	1. 26
Tongsmen No. 1.....	1. 92	Hotbed men.....	1. 16
Tongsmen No. 2.....	1. 81	Hot straighteners.....	. 94
Levermen.....	1. 81	Charging cranes.....	1. 71
Levermen, finish.....	1. 43		

It is very difficult to make any comparison of the present wage scale of the establishment with that prevailing a considerable number of years in the past, for the reason that some occupations have entirely

disappeared and others have been greatly changed owing to improvements in mechanical and technical processes. So far as possible, however, a comparison of the wage scale for the twenty-eight years, 1880 to 1908, is made by five-year periods, departments, and occupations in the following table:

TABLE 322.—Wage scale of steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1880 to 1908.

BESSEMER DEPARTMENT.

Occupation.	1880.		1885.		1890.		1895.		1900.		1903.		1908.	
	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.	10 hours	100 tons.
Ashman.....	{ \$0.88		\$0.95		\$1.30		\$1.00				\$1.50		\$1.55	\$1.55
Brakeman.....	{ 1.21		.90											
Bottom maker.....	1.10													
Blowerman.....		\$0.80		\$0.47				\$0.23		\$0.29				
Carpenter.....		1.91		.54		.53		.37		.41				
Cinder man.....		2.00		1.29		.27		1.22		.35	\$1.35	1.75		1.90
Clean up.....			.68		\$0.75		1.00					1.30		1.35
Cupola foreman.....		3.78		1.80		1.55		.80		.88		1.70		1.80
Cupola helper.....		2.61		1.40		1.20		.34						
Cupola boy.....		1.22		.77		.66		.45						
Cupola stocker.....		2.06				1.12		.40		.44				
Cupola charger.....		2.44		1.30		1.12		.38		.42				
Coke fillers.....		1.54		.85		.76		1.23		.37				
Dumper.....					1.10		1.00				1.30			1.35
Dropman.....	1.50		{ 1.22		1.60		1.32		1.45					
Electric crane man.....			{ 1.48					1.40						
Engineer.....	{ 1.10		1.04		.35		.99							
Engineer, crane.....	{ 2.09		1.31		1.10		1.40							
Engineer, locomotive.....	1.54		1.25											
Fireman.....	{ 1.21		.78		1.45		1.00				1.70		1.90	
Gannister mixer.....	{ 1.54		1.00											
Hoist man.....	{ 1.17		.13				1.00				1.30		1.35	
Ingot crane man.....	{ 1.73		.34											
Laborer.....	1.23		1.04	.89	.67		.32		.35					
Ladle liner.....		1.29		.80			.38		.42		1.30		1.45	
Ladle setter.....	2.00		1.00	1.10	1.10		1.10		1.10					
Lad crane man.....	2.25		1.40	1.20	.40		.45		.40					
Metal breaker.....	2.25		1.51	1.30	.40		.40		.40					
Mold breaker.....	2.20		{ 1.28		1.55		1.33				1.55		1.65	
Mold loader.....			{ 1.35											
Pit foreman.....		2.50			1.40		.60							
Pulpit man.....	{ 2.80		1.59		1.00									
Pump man.....	1.57		1.03	1.00										
Stopper maker.....		1.08		.43	1.20		.20		.22		1.30		1.40	
Skull cracker.....				1.60		1.18		{ 1.25		1.50		1.55		1.64
Spiegel stocker.....		2.00		1.20	1.03		.60		.42					
Spiegel helper.....		2.00			1.03		.60		.42					
Spiegel foreman.....		3.30			1.55				.61					
Scrap man.....						1.00								
Trough man.....		2.70		1.61	1.39		.39		.35					
Trough man helper.....		2.09		1.28	1.10									
Trough man boy.....		1.30		.92										
Vessel man.....		3.83		1.89	1.60		.80		.88					
Vessel man helper.....		2.74		1.63	1.40		.50		.60					
Weighmaster.....		2.00	1.50				1.43							
Water tender.....					1.00		1.05	.36			2.10		2.20	

TABLE 322.—Wage scale of steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1880 to 1908—Continued.

BLAST FURNACES. (TWELVE-HOUR TURN.)

Occupation.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1903.	1908.
Blacksmith (10 hours).....	\$1.84		\$1.26	\$1.45	\$1.60	\$2.00	\$2.10
Blacksmith helper (10 hours).....			1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.38
Brakeman.....	1.38						
Carpenter (10 hours).....	1.55		1.50	1.45	1.60	1.80	1.90
Cinder man.....	1.55	\$1.15	1.20	1.26	1.40	1.45	1.55
Coke fillers.....	1.55		1.25			1.50	1.60
Dumper.....			1.40	1.45	1.60		
Engineer.....	3.00	1.65	1.60	1.60	2.20	2.50	2.65
Engineer, assistant.....	2.04						
Firemen.....	1.27	1.00	1.17	1.30	1.50	1.75	1.85
Fillers.....	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.44	1.40	1.50
Gas men.....	1.55		1.17	1.35	1.50	1.84	2.05
Greasers.....			1.00	1.20	1.32	1.30	1.38
Hoisters (10 hours).....	.90	.80	.72	.80			
Locomotive engineer.....	1.65						
Pushers.....			1.00	1.20	1.32	1.35	1.45
Scale men.....			1.15	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.60
Top fillers.....	1.75		1.25				
Water tender.....			1.35	1.30	1.65	2.10	2.25
Water boy (10 hours).....	.60		.65	.65	.70		
Hot-stove tender.....			1.26	1.45	1.60	1.70	1.80
Boiler blowers.....			1.10	1.00	1.20	1.55	1.60
Laborers, first-class.....	1.10	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.38
Laborers, second-class.....	.95	.90	.90		1.00		

BLOOMING MILL.

Occupation.	1880.		1885.		1890.		1895.		1900. ^a		1903.		1908.	
	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.
Ash man.....	\$1.23		\$1.50		\$1.30		\$1.00							
Brakeman.....	1.10		.90											
Bottom man.....	1.78		1.80		1.75		\$0.20							
Back tableman.....	\$1.45		\$0.99		\$1.04		.54							
Chippers.....	1.37		.47		.48		.57½							
Crane man.....	1.25		.95		1.20									
Coal shoveler.....			1.00											
Engineer.....	{ 1.05 } 1.65		1.09				1.20	.54						
Engineer, loco- motive.....	1.54		1.25											
Engineer, hammer.....			1.26		1.65									
Fireman.....	{ 1.96 } 2.52		.59 .86		1.45		1.10	.23						
Front tableman.....	1.98		1.32		1.40			.70						
Gas man.....	1.76		1.30		1.55		{ 1.50 } 1.70							
Heater.....	2.60		1.68		1.76		.42							
Hooker.....	1.57		.94		1.00		.51½							
Inspector.....	1.54		1.03		1.10		.57½							
Loader.....	1.57		.94		1.00		.49½							
Laborer.....	1.23		1.20		1.20		1.00							
Marker.....			.33		.94									
Oiler.....			1.22		1.05		.18							
Pump man.....			1.08				1.00							
Pull around.....			.90		.94		.47							
Roll pitman.....			1.45		1.70									
Screw man.....			1.18		1.24		.63½							
Shear man.....			.66		1.50		1.00	.49½						
Striker.....	1.57		.95		.70		.37							
Slate man.....			.33		.43		.35							
Stocker.....	1.10													
Test hand.....			.95				{ .16 } .30							
Telegrapher.....	1.57		.94		1.00									

^a No wage scale.

TABLE 322.—Wage scale of steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1880 to 1908—Continued.

COAL MINES. (TEN-HOUR TURN.)

Occupation.	1895.	1900.	1903.	1908.
Assistant foreman.....	\$2.00	\$2.00		
Blacksmith.....	1.62	1.75	\$2.00	\$2.20
Boss driver.....	1.53	1.65	2.65	2.65
Clerk and pick man.....	1.25	1.40		
Coupler.....	1.21	1.25	1.95	1.95
Carpenter.....	1.25	1.35	1.80	2.00
Dilly brakeman.....	1.41	1.50		
Fire boss.....	1.46	1.50		
Fireman.....	1.24	1.35		
Greaser.....	.80	.80		
Labor boss.....	1.50	1.60		
Labor (mine).....	1.03	1.10	1.35	1.45
Labor (with track L).....	1.13	1.25		
Machine boss.....	2.50	2.50	3.20	3.20
Motorman.....	1.75	1.85	2.40	2.40
Night brakeman.....	1.40	1.50		
Oilier (dilly road).....	1.06	1.15	1.25	1.35
Patcher.....	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.20
Pipe man.....	1.15	1.25		
Ratchet man.....	1.35	1.45		
Shoer (mule).....	1.71	1.80	2.25	2.40
Single driver.....	1.31	1.45	2.40	2.40
Stable boss.....		1.50	2.40	2.40
Stable man.....	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.10
Switch man.....	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.45
Trapper.....	.70	.70	.90	.90
Tipple man.....	1.07	1.15	1.40	1.55
Tipple engineer.....	1.20	1.40	1.65	1.80
Timberman.....	1.30	1.40		
Track layer.....	1.38	1.50		
Tipple foreman.....	1.42	1.60	2.50	2.50
Team driver.....	1.50	1.60	2.50	2.50
Trip rider.....	1.55	1.65	2.25	2.25
Tracer.....	1.60	1.60		
Track layer (dilly road).....	1.55	1.65		

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT. (TEN-HOUR SHIFT.)

Occupation.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1903.	1908.
Boiler maker.....	\$1.60-\$2.75	\$1.62-\$2.25	\$1.75-\$2.50	\$1.65-\$2.47	\$1.60-\$2.85	\$1.48-\$2.67	\$1.62-\$2.95
Boiler-maker helper.....	.70-1.35	.45-1.31	.85-1.50	1.18-1.43	1.28	1.25	1.37
Bolt maker.....	1.60-1.95	1.62-2.00					
Bolt-maker helper.....	.55-1.10	.45-1.31					
Blacksmith.....	1.65-2.70		1.55-2.20	1.62-2.58	2.10-2.70	1.43-2.92	1.57-3.25
Blacksmith helper.....	.50-1.25		.70-1.35	.65-1.37	.70-1.50	1.28	1.40
Carpenter.....	1.60-2.50	1.60-1.80		2.00-2.20	1.55-2.40	1.29-2.37	1.41-2.60
Carpenter helper.....	.50-1.40	.68-1.40		.80-1.45	.88-1.45	1.20	1.30
Car fitter.....	1.50-1.75	1.60		1.54-1.98	1.57-2.15		
Car fitter helper.....	.60-1.35	.50-1.44		.82-1.43	.90-1.30		
Foundry men.....	1.55-2.50	1.53-2.30		1.62-3.00	1.60-3.30		
Laborer.....	.55-1.10	.50-1.00	.50-1.20	.50-1.20	.65-1.43	1.10-1.21	1.35
Machinist.....	1.60-3.50	1.53-2.75	1.50-3.95			2.20-2.60	2.80
Machinist helper.....	.50-1.50	.75-1.50	.85-1.45				
Mason (brick).....	1.85-2.45	1.57-3.42	1.95-2.50	1.80-3.00	1.80-3.65	2.25-3.24	2.47-3.60
Mason (brick) helper.....	1.10-1.30	.70-1.48	1.25	1.15-1.35	1.15-1.40	1.10-1.35	1.20-1.48
Mason (stone).....	1.00-1.65		2.25				
Pattern maker.....	1.55-2.50	1.54-2.43				1.48-3.00	1.55-3.25
Painter.....	1.20-2.10					1.98-2.25	2.17-2.47
Roofer.....	1.50-2.00	1.31-2.50	1.60-2.70	1.54-2.50	1.55-2.75	1.30-2.40	1.45-2.65
Roofer, helper.....	.60-1.45	.50-1.31	.80-1.50	1.10-1.43	1.25-1.28	1.10-1.25	1.20-1.37

TABLE 322.—Wage scale of steel company No. 1, by department and occupation, 1880 to 1908—Continued.

RAIL MILL.

Occupation.	1880.		1885.		1890.		1895.		1900.		1903.		1908.	
	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.	10 hours.	100 tons.
Ash man		\$0.93		\$0.67	\$1.35				\$1.20		\$1.20		\$1.25	
Back hookers				.86										
Back sawyers				.61										
Blacksmith								\$0.61						
Blacksmith helper							\$1.00							
Buggy men	1.91		1.37		\$2.98				\$1.90					
Catchers	2.20		1.58		1.97				2.75					
Chipper	1.55		1.66		2.47									
Cinder man	1.09		.78	1.10		1.00		1.25						
Cold straightener	9.44		6.55		9.45									
Drill wheeler	.70	\$0.68		.75										
Door boy				.88			.80		.90					
Drag outs	1.43		1.03		1.50		.49		.57					
Extra rollers	1.77		1.26		1.97									
Engineer	\$1.21		1.26				1.52							
Front hooker			1.13											
Gagger		6.05	4.19		5.31									
Gas man							1.57		1.84					
Hold up	1.10		1.00											
Hooker		{ 1.21 2.20 }	1.58						2.02					
Heater		33.00	22.87		27.00		22.41		22.41					
Heater helper		14.30	10.20		18.00		15.30		15.30					
Hot straightener		1.65		1.18		1.29		1.00	.78					
Inspector		1.48	1.05		1.15		.80							
Laborer	1.10		{ .61 1.00 }		1.20		1.00							
Lever man				1.10	1.97		1.36		1.51					
Lever man, front					1.97									
Lever man, back					1.97									
Number taker							1.38		1.65					
Oiler			1.00											
Outside inspector			1.13											
Outside straightener	7.38		{ 5.33 6.55 }											
Outside gagger	5.47		{ 3.90 6.55 }											
Pull up			1.00		.80									
Piler	1.32													
Roller	6.10		4.23		4.61		3.18		3.00					
Rougher	2.94		2.04						2.97					
Rail puncher	1.82													
Rail catcher	1.65				1.97									
Run out		1.00		1.10										
Sawyer	2.20		1.78		2.16		1.08		1.08					
Scale man				1.10				1.20						
Stamper	.70	.54					1.30		1.05					
Stocker			.95		1.03		.87							
Telegrapher			1.00		1.10									
Tongs man							1.44		1.60					

CHAPTER X.

IMMIGRATION INSTITUTIONS.

Immigrant churches—Work of native churches and religious organizations among immigrants—Immigrants in business—Immigrant employers—Immigrant banks and steamship agencies—The immigrant press—Immigrants in the professions—Fraternal and other organizations—[Text Tables 323 to 325].

IMMIGRANT CHURCHES.

There are 16 immigrant churches in Community A proper and two in the adjoining borough. All of the former are in the foreign section, except the Welsh and Italian. The following table gives data in regard to these churches, classified according to race:

TABLE 323.—*Immigrant churches in Community A, by race.*

Race.	Denomination.	Number of members.	Number of families.	Dues per annum.	Year of establishment.	Parochial school.
Croatian...	Greek Catholic.....	150	55	\$15.00	1907	None.
Croatian...	Roman Catholic.....	700	200	15.00	1903	Do.
Croatian... Serbian...}	Greek, orthodox.....	600	100	15.00	1902	Do.
German.....	Roman Catholic.....	1,500	300	25.00	1855	Five days per week.
Irish.....	do.....	1,100	340	20.00	1868	Do.
Italian.....	do. ^a	300	100	12.00	1905	None.
Magyar.....	Colonist.....	75	30	15.00	1903	Do.
Magyar.....	Hungarian Reformed.....	300	70	15.00	1903	Saturday classes.
Magyar.....	Roman Catholic.....	600	200	15.00	1901	Five days per week.
Polish.....	do.....	1,200	300	20.00	1900	Do.
Slovak.....	Greek Catholic.....	1,200	200	13.00	1895	Do.
Slovak.....	do.....	100	40	15.00	1908	None.
Slovak.....	Lutheran.....	500	100	12.00	1903	Do.
Slovak.....	Roman Catholic.....	500	100	15.00	1902	Do.
Welsh.....	Baptist ^b	700	300	.....	1854	Do.
Welsh.....	Congregational ^b					
Welsh.....	Lutheran ^b					

^a In Italian section.

^b In American section.

NOTE.—All except those indicated otherwise are in the foreign section.

The influences exerted by immigrant churches upon the immigrants themselves may, for the sake of clearness, be classified as follows, according to their direction:

(1) Toward segregation:

The influence toward segregation of aliens from natives is quite strong and is present in nearly every instance. Quite a few Germans, Irish, English, Scotch, and Scandinavians have settled in the native sections of the city. Possibly the best example of this is found in the case of the Germans in the foreign section. They settled first in a separate municipality and founded their church (Roman Catholic) in 1855. Even to-day this church is the strongest in that section, and very few of its members have moved to other sections. The German language is still used in the services, and in the families of the parish. This example is the most forcible of all of

the immigrant churches exhibiting this tendency because of the forces that work against it, viz: The facts that the German-American (Pennsylvania Dutch) influence is great and that there have been many German immigrants who have not settled in this section. In the case of other races, such as the Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, etc., the same effect is seen. The earliest immigrants to this locality, the Welsh, still maintain their own churches.

Another segregating influence is the maintenance of religious separation among immigrants by denominations. The exceptions to this influence are so rare as almost to escape notice. The denomination of the immigrant is therefore invariably that with which he was identified before emigration from his native land. Not even racial ties are able to destroy denominational lines. The Greek Catholic (orthodox) Croatians attended, for example, the Servian church of the same faith for a long time, but recently a separate church for the Croatian Greek Catholics has been built.

Evidences of the strength of denominational rivalry constantly occur in the courts. Magistrates holding courts in the foreign sections state a considerable number of cases for assault and battery, as well as more serious ones, arise from denominational differences that lead to personal encounters and bitter rivalries of all kinds. In one section there is going on at the present time a fierce rivalry between the two factions of the Greek Catholics. These factions are drawn largely, although not altogether, along racial lines, the Slovaks and the Croatians being pitted against each other. The result of this rivalry so far has been the forming of two church organizations of Greek Catholics, the building of two separate churches, and frequent fights and lawsuits growing out of the denominational differences.

A third segregating influence is racial. The denominations in each race strive to have their own separate churches. The denominational influence proves stronger than the racial under circumstances such as those of the Orthodox Greek Catholic Servians and Croatians noted above, but it does not seem to be permanent in any case.

All of these segregating tendencies are further enforced by the parochial schools. The first step toward religious segregation after a number of immigrants of a given race and denomination have settled in Community A is the sending of a missionary from the ruling body to arouse interest among the settlers. Then an organization is effected and a priest or pastor, as the case may be, is placed among them and supported by them. Services are regularly held in rented buildings, and the work of gathering funds for erecting a church edifice is begun. Frequently the members are called upon to give even more than they can afford, although in some instances a large part of the money is given by one man who has attained means. A good example of this is the case of a Servian who practically built the Servian Church in the community. In at least one instance the cooperation of the leading steel company has been secured. This occurred when the Polish priest, with the consent of his congregation, made an arrangement whereby the company was to deduct a dollar from the wages of every Polish Catholic on the regular fortnightly pay days. The result of this policy was one of the finest immigrant church buildings in the city, and the willingness of the company to aid was compensated by certain services on the part of the priest in securing labor when called upon.

(2) Toward permanency of residence:

The priests and pastors all state that they are desirous of increasing the number of persons in their parishes and congregations, and that they encourage their members to induce their friends and relatives to come to this locality. This effort is not directed to immigrants in the larger cities or towns in the United States where churches have been already organized for the different races and denominations, but to immigrants in any locality where there are no religious organizations for the race or denomination in question, and to friends and relatives in their native land. The work of the priests along this line seems to be actuated by at least three considerations: First, their duty in strengthening the whole church body in America by concentration; second, their desire to increase the size of their own parishes or congregations and hence to strengthen their own churches; and third, to act in a sense as labor agents, although this phase of their work is necessarily involved in their activities outlined under the first two heads.

From the same motives, and frequently from a sense of civic duty as well, the priests and pastors do all in their power to encourage permanency of residence among immigrants. Their statements to this effect have been corroborated by the testimony of the immigrants themselves. This phase of the work of the immigrant church not only takes the form of mere verbal persuasion, but also that of encouragement of property owning, marriage, and home making, and frequently of assisting the local benefit associations. The Polish priest, for example, has been known to persuade men to take out first naturalization papers. The German priest is possibly more active than he, and the whole influence of the church is brought to bear upon immigrants in favor of permanent residence.

WORK OF NATIVE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

The work done by native churches in Community A among the immigrants is regarded as of a purely missionary nature; there is little tendency to promote association among natives and foreigners such as exists among natives. Two native Protestant churches have attempted work of this kind. Probably the more successful of the two was the denomination in the foreign section among the Magyars. The Magyar chapel soon grew into an organized church, the Hungarian Reformed, its members being composed almost entirely of Protestant Magyars who had been of that denomination before leaving Hungary. At present the native church has little connection with the Magyar organization; the latter has an immigrant pastor and teacher, and all services are conducted in Magyar dialect. Beyond the organization of the church the native church has had very little influence upon the immigrants, and no social connection is maintained between the two. Special effort has been also made by the native church among the Italians, and to a small extent among Slovaks and Syrians. An Italian missionary is employed who conducts services in Italian in the church on Sunday afternoons and night classes for study of the English language three times a week. The enrollment of these night classes is 30, and the average attendance from 8 to 15. Three Italians and two Syrians are now on the

church membership roll of a local native Protestant church. The work among other races has been less successful. Efforts have been made of both a religious and a social nature among the Slovaks without success. The sewing school for women has been discontinued and the woman missionary removed. These constitute practically all of the missionary work done by Protestant native churches. They give as the obstacles to any work of this kind, first, the strong opposing influence of the priests, and, second, the segregation of the immigrants in the foreign sections, and claim that any endeavor to carry on work of even an industrial or social character is effectually blocked.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Community A has for the past few years made efforts to do work of a purely secular character among the immigrant races. Its work has been entirely of an educational nature, namely, night and day classes in the English language. Advertisements are printed in five different languages and distributed among immigrants. All taking these classes are required to pay a membership fee to the association of \$2 and a tuition fee of \$7.50. There are two classes, one for beginners and another for advanced students, which meet for two hours twice a week for six months, beginning in October of each year. Three male native teachers are employed. In 1907, 69 men were enrolled in these classes. In addition, one immigrant (Italian) was enrolled in the course in architectural drawing, although all courses are open to immigrants capable of understanding sufficient English.

The courses in English language are designed to stimulate the immigrants to an intelligent understanding of American government and institutions. For example, the reader used in these classes contains selections on citizenship, the meaning of the American flag, outlines of the Government, iron and steel making, etc., what trade unions are trying to do, and the like. In addition, a course of four lessons was given to these classes on "How to become a citizen of the United States." The criticism was made by one of the Young Men's Christian Association officials that the language of these lessons was too difficult, and it is probable that they will be simplified. With what effect the lessons in civics are taught can not be determined. It is stated that no direct results have been seen, but that the members of the classes exhibited considerable interest. In progress in the study of English the Germans were best, the Magyars, Slovaks, and Italians next, and the Poles last.

The general work of the Young Men's Christian Association is aided to a small extent by the leading steel company; also by one of the smaller steel companies. The former company for a number of years contributed small sums, but these have since ceased. None of the contributions from these sources were for work among immigrants especially. The Young Men's Christian Association of another section undertook in 1907 to carry on a similar work, but without success, owing to the opposition of the immigrant churches. Arrangements are being made to employ the editor of the Croatian weekly in the foreign section to teach classes in English among the immigrants with the hope that he may be able to arouse more confidence among them than American teachers can do.

IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS.

The growth of a large immigrant population in certain sections of the community either necessitated an expansion of the business already carried on by the natives or called into existence new forms of enterprise. The latter has been the effect largely, because the immigrants are quite separate from the natives, exhibit race clannishness, and exert racial demands for articles of consumption.

It was impracticable to obtain exact data as to the Germans and Irish in business in Community A for the reason that it was impossible to ascertain in many instances whether they were of the "original stock" or of recent immigration. This is true also of the Welsh. Their descendants have become merged with natives to such an extent that only the most careful study of each individual case could establish the proper distinctions. Only two Welsh immigrants are in business, so far as could be ascertained, and they are proprietors of small general stores, but a considerable number of their descendants are engaged in and associated with Americans in business.

Fairly exact data as to the Germans and Irish were obtained in the foreign section, which, as has been noted elsewhere, was originally an exclusively German and Irish immigrant section. In the table given herewith these are included. The table which follows shows the number of immigrants, by race and kind of enterprise, in business in Community A.

TABLE 324.—Number of immigrant business establishments in Community A, by race of proprietor and kind of business.

Business	Croatian.	German. ^a	Hebrew, Hungarianian.	Hebrew, Russian.	Irish. ^a	Italian.	Macedonian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Servian.	Slovak.	Syrian.	Total.
Bakery and confectionery.....		1				2			1				4
Barber shop.....						1		1			1		3
Bottling house.....		1			1								2
Cigars, retail.....		2			6					1	2		11
Cigars, wholesale.....			1										1
Cigars and tobacco.....					1	1		2		2	2		10
Clothing.....			5						1		1	1	8
Contractor.....		1							1		1		3
Drugs.....			1	1				1					3
Fruit stand.....		1				6		1				13	22
General store.....	1	1	2		2						2	3	11
Grocery.....	1	3	1	1	2	7		1	4	3	6	1	30
Hardware.....		1											1
Jewelry.....									1				2
Meat shop.....		2		1	1	1		1			1		12
Pool room.....											1		1
Real estate.....		1											1
Restaurant.....						2	3						5
Small store.....	2	1	2								5	3	19
Steamship agency.....	1		1			3				1	2		8
Tailor.....				2				1	1				4
Undertaker.....	1			1									2
Total.....	6	15	13	6	13	29	3	8	11	7	31	21	163

^a German and Irish business houses in foreign section only are included in this table.

NOTE.—In addition to the statistics above given there are in adjoining boroughs the following: 13 Syrian small variety and fruit stores, 3 Polish butcher shops, 2 Slovak meat shops, 2 Slovak general stores, 1 Croatian general store (including meat shop), two branches of Slovak steamship agents whose chief offices are in the foreign section, 1 Italian barber shop, and 1 Croatian small store and bakery.

It will be seen that of the recent immigrants the Slovaks show unquestionably the greatest tendency to engage in mercantile pursuits. An analysis of their nearest competitors in number of enterprises, the Italians, will show that nearly half are engaged in conducting small stores (as variety, novelty, and small general merchandise) and fruit stands. The same may be said of the Syrians. The largest single business interests among the immigrants are represented by two Slovaks, while the two largest meat markets and the largest clothing stores are Slovak. On the other hand, the Croatians, while not having a large number of establishments, operate the largest general store, which, however, is partly controlled by a Servian. The Hungarian Hebrews have the largest number of clothing houses, by far the largest bank, and a wholesale liquor establishment. The Servians, with the exception of one man who controls several Croatian interests, do not figure to any great extent, while the Macedonians practically show no business enterprise.

About two-thirds of the business establishments among southern and eastern European races are in the foreign section. The 29 Italian establishments are in the native section of the city with the exception of 6 groceries and 1 fruit stand in the Italian colony. Twenty-six of the establishments conducted by other southern European immigrants are in the native section, among which are 6 Slovak groceries and meat shops, 2 Slovak stores, 3 Syrian fruit stands, 3 Polish groceries, 2 Hungarian Hebrew stores, the others being scattered among the various races. The Russian Hebrews have their own butcher shop in the native section of the city as well as a grocery and two tailoring establishments.

Employees of immigrant business establishments are, with very few exceptions, of the same race as the proprietors. Instances have been found where a Roumanian barber was employed by a Magyar, and a Macedonian cobbler by a Magyar shoe-repair shop. In some instances Slovaks and Magyars lease stores, saloons, and other properties from owners of other races, but they are not employed by the owners.

The fact that there are few mercantile establishments operated by immigrants equal in age to those operated by natives makes an exact comparison of business methods impossible. The general methods at stores, however, may be compared with regard to the following points:

Stock carried.—It should be noted that the stock carried by immigrant stores is of a more general character than that of native establishments. There is as a result less evidence of the principle of division of labor as applied to the former. The immigrant stores are of several kinds: Grocery, meat, fruit, jewelers', novelties, clothing, and in many instances a combination of two or more of these known as "variety" or "general stores." The smaller the community the more general is the nature of the stock carried. Another fact with reference to the articles sold in immigrant stores is that as a rule they are of a cheaper quality than those sold in native stores. It has been frequently noted, for example, that when an immigrant wishes to purchase a good suit of clothes he patronizes an American store. Finally, the stock carried by immigrant merchants is more or less adapted to the peculiar needs of the immigrant consumers. An examination of a general store, for example, would reveal a compara-

tively large stock of brightly colored cloth, handkerchiefs, miners' supplies, etc.; rough shoes and clothing for workingmen; religious pictures; small personal articles, such as tobacco, pipes, etc., peculiarly used by the different races; potatoes, sauerkraut, garlic, onions, cheap coffee, and other kinds of food used in a large measure by foreigners; as well as cheap household and kitchen articles. That there is very little effort on the part of the immigrant storekeepers to quicken or create demand for new articles is seen in a comparison of the nature of their stock and the articles owned by immigrants in their houses.

There is a strong contrast between native and foreign mercantile establishments in the matter of orderliness and cleanliness. The immigrant stores are as a rule kept in great confusion and are frequently quite dirty. This is due not only to the lack of method and cleanliness on the part of the merchant, but also to the fact that their consumers do not evidence a demand for cleanliness and order, although many of them have had occasion to deal with American stores and observe the difference.

There is little difference in methods of keeping accounts between native and foreign stores of the same kind. Regular customers, such as families and boarding houses, of grocery and meat stores are given store books, and the gross amounts are entered upon the merchant's day books and ledgers for monthly settlements. Credit custom seems to be carried on to a less extent by clothing and other stores than by grocery and meat shops.

Delivery systems are used only to a slight extent, there being only two immigrant general stores which have wagons, and none which resort to hand delivery.

Restaurants are operated only by Italians and Macedonians, and are patronized chiefly by immigrants. The Italian restaurants are operated on a larger scale than those owned by Macedonians. One Italian business of this kind is well kept and is conducted on the improved plan of cheap American restaurants, although it is almost exclusively patronized by Italians, and is situated on the outskirts of one of the Italian sections next to an American lunch room. The Macedonian restaurants are ill-kept, dirty places in the foreign sections, and are general loafing points for Macedonians and a sprinkling of other races.

The one real estate establishment conducted by a recent immigrant in the community has as its proprietor an Austrian-German, who has had considerable business training as a clerk in a Croatian bank and steamship agency. An examination of his books did not reveal many transactions, a fact which he claimed was due to the industrial depression of 1907-8. Fully three-fourths of his business was the collecting of rents for both foreign and native property owners, and the other fourth was composed of small speculations on his own account and transactions in small houses in the foreign sections of the city.

Two drug stores are located in immigrant sections, one being owned and operated by Germans and the other being owned by Magyars and conducted by Slovaks. Both are operated like American stores, the usual soda fountains, tobacco stands, etc., being important adjuncts. The druggists in the German store are American born and educated in pharmacy; the Slovak store is operated by a registered pharmacist

who was educated in Hungary. In both, the German and Slavic dialects are spoken. Other instances of specialized business are seen in two immigrant undertaking establishments, two tailor shops, and several barber shops. The differences between these and like establishments operated by natives is slight. They are equipped in American style and with American conveniences, machines, etc., although they are carried on by immigrants who have received their training as apprentices in their native land. One tailoring establishment is operated by an Austrian Pole, the other by a Magyar. Barber shops are owned by Germans, Magyars, and Slovaks. The two undertaking establishments are patronized by all those of foreign origin in the sections where they are located.

In a comparison of methods used by immigrant business men and Americans, the contrast in advertising methods and the significance of it should be noted. While advertising of all kinds is followed to a very great extent by American business establishments, very little of it is done by immigrants similarly engaged. Considerable advertising is done by Germans in their weekly paper published in Community A, and by Croatians, Servians, and Slovak business men in the Croatian weekly, also published in the foreign section of the town. The same is true of Italian newspapers, an examination of the columns of *La Trinacria*, published in Pittsburgh, but having a large circulation among the Italians of Community A, reveals advertisements of the two Italian banks, a large Italian restaurant, and a wholesale fruit store. Advertising of this nature, however, is confined entirely to the foreign business men of long residence, chiefly of the German, Croatian, Servian, Slovak, and Magyar races, who have assimilated some of the American methods. Calendars, folders, attractive posters, etc., are used by a large Magyar banking house, the managers of which are well assimilated citizens, and also by a Servian banking house.

Every steamship agency has its posters of ticket rates, which are forwarded by the steamship companies. Evidences of skill in window displays and signs are rarely seen, and then only in the establishments of the more Americanized immigrants; in many instances no signs are shown, the displays of goods, infrequently changed, being the sole method of advertising, as in the case of fruit stands, novelty and variety stores, etc. The habit of advertising appears to be an American method of conducting business, and is adopted by immigrants in proportion to their length of residence and degree of assimilation.

The variety of races in the immigrant population, their location in a town of considerable size, the absence of control by any one industry or agency of the living conditions of immigrant employees, as evidenced by the lack of any exclusive property holdings, commissioners, and the gradual increase in the foreign population, have not afforded as much opportunity for the monopoly of interest by any one man or set of men, as in other immigrant populations where these opposing conditions do not prevail. At the same time there are instances of immigrant business men who have gained considerable influence among their countrymen by gradually increasing their interests. The most conspicuous example is a Servian of the foreign section, who, possessing little education, and starting as a common laborer in the principal steel company some fifteen years ago, immediately

after immigration to the United States, became in a short time the local agent of a prominent foreign banker and steamship agent, having offices in New York, Pittsburg, and other points. In a few years he severed his connection with this firm and established a banking house and steamship agency of his own in the foreign section of Community A. He embarked also in several other ventures until he operated, in addition to his bank and steamship agency, a Croatian general store, a butcher shop, a Croatian weekly paper, a hotel and barroom, besides considerable real estate holdings. He became treasurer of a large beneficial society of the United States, and contributed a majority of the funds with which the Servian Greek Orthodox Church was built. In this manner he became the most prominent man in business and religious circles among the Croatians and Servians of the foreign part of the town.

After a time an investigation of his financial condition was started. The investigation showed that large sums of the beneficial society had been embezzled, although he asserted the irregularities were due to his manager, who promptly disappeared. Immediately many depositors in his bank came forward with accusations to the effect that he had embezzled funds intrusted to him to be forwarded to European points, and there was an immediate run on the bank. At present he is under heavy bail awaiting trial, his bail being furnished, it is said, by certain American and other creditors in order to protect their own interests. From the conflicting testimony it is difficult to ascertain to what extent dishonest methods have furnished him with funds in order to acquire his business interests. It is claimed, however, by American and other residents of the town that much of the money he has used in his private enterprises was deposited for exportation to Europe. Aside from the truth or falsity of the accusations concerning his honesty, his case is an interesting one as giving a history of an immigrant business man who, by reason of racial clannishness and religious influence, had been able to gain the confidence of nearly all of his countrymen in this locality, and was fast extending his influence over the Croatians. That his influence is a strong one may be seen in that, despite the fact that he has only recently been in jail, Servians and Croatians still continue to some extent to patronize his bank and steamship agency.

Other instances of the influence of immigrant business men are seen in the cases of a Slovak banker and steamship agent and a Magyar banker and steamship agent. The Magyar has a son associated with him. Less of their history is available than in the case of the Servian. The Slovak started as a blacksmith some twenty years ago, and twelve years ago established a steamship agency and bank. He now has two offices, and in addition to these he is largely interested in distillery and in real-estate holdings. The Magyar has been in business for nearly twenty-five years and at present owns a well-constructed bank building arranged in American style, a wholesale liquor house in the foreign section, a considerable interest in the largest vaudeville theater in the heart of the American section, and property holdings in saloons and real estate.

There is always a predominant tendency against cooperation among business men of different races, so far as could be ascertained, although no instances of active enmity or rivalry could be discovered. An exception to this general statement should be made in the case of some of the immigrant banks, who have dealings of a business nature with immigrant merchants and others. This is particularly noticeable when the banker speaks the language of other races. The best instance of this situation is the banking firm of the Magyars referred to, a large part of the business of which is done with immigrant business men of the Slovak, German, and Polish races.

Immigrant business men do not associate to any considerable extent with American business men except as depositors in banks whereby they are enabled to maintain a necessary credit for dealing with American jobbers. The case of the Magyar, which is noted above, and of the Slovak are important exceptions. Interviews with American business men have revealed the fact that they are associating with Americans in a business way more and more as their business grows. The Magyar is associated with Americans in owning an important theater property and management, and the Slovak with American capital in a distillery. Welsh, English, and Irish business men are associated with Americans upon terms of equality. The same may also be said of the Germans who live in the American sections of Community A.

Immigrant business men are regarded by natives as a part of the foreign population to which a general attitude of indifference is shown. Their financial standing is measured by the native strictly upon the basis of their cash account in American banks and their real estate holdings, and they may be said to have practically no standing among American business men and in the community in general. Even the two instances of foreign business men (the Magyar and the Slovak) which have been mentioned as illustrating the most advanced types are regarded by the majority of Americans, so far as could be determined, with suspicion. This attitude, however, is not true of the Welsh, English, Irish, and Germans. The business men of these races are on an equal footing with American business men. It is even claimed by some that they have a better standing than natives in many instances.

IMMIGRANT EMPLOYERS.

There is no tendency on the part of the immigrants to become employers in businesses other than small mercantile establishments, saloons, banks, boarding houses, etc. One of the brewing companies has already been referred to as an instance of an industry established by an immigrant (German), but in recent years its control has passed into the hands of Americans. This brewing company first employed Germans exclusively. The opportunity afforded in the steel mills for higher wages has drawn most of the original employees of this class away, and at the present time this company, although now operated by Americans, employs Americans, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Russian Jews, and Croatians, in addition to Germans. Immigrants engaged in mercantile and other pursuits employ immigrants of their own race as a general rule.

IMMIGRANT BANKS AND STEAMSHIP AGENCIES.

There are eight steamship agencies in Community A, of which five are in the foreign section. Of these eight agencies, six do a foreign exchange and a banking business. All are private firms and were organized with capital gained through the business enterprises of their managers.

The total amount of money deposited for all purposes during 1907 by foreigners was between \$850,000 and \$900,000. Of this sum \$350,000 was sent to foreign countries, according to the statements of the bankers themselves. About \$200,000 was kept on deposit, on an average, during the same year, and this amount was redeposited with American banks in Community A. About \$120,000 was the average amount of loans made to foreigners by immigrant banks in 1907.

All of the immigrant banks have been started since 1900, with two exceptions. Three of the banks have branches. One has a branch in Punxsutawney, Pa.; one in Philadelphia; and one operates a branch in another part of Community A.

Only one of the banks give their depositors deposit slips. The rest claim to give receipts, but it is probable that many foreigners are too ignorant of the importance of this item to demand receipts. One banker usually gives his depositors a regular bank book, but whether this procedure is followed in all cases it was impossible to determine. It is claimed by immigrants who have had business with these banks that the failure on the part of depositors to get receipts has resulted in two things: First, a denial, in many instances, by the bankers that any deposit has been made; second, a loss of the entire deposit in the case of the death of the depositor. It is stated that there have been instances of men who have started a banking business and who have suddenly disappeared after several thousand dollars had been deposited with them. Two things prevented their arrest: The fact that there is no law in Pennsylvania requiring private immigrant bankers to be bonded; and the fact that the average foreigner is either too ignorant of any law whereby the defaulting banker might be arrested or too afraid of the costs of instituting proceedings, since a general impression among foreigners seems to prevail that legal processes usually result in the loss of more money than they can gain. In two instances where immigrant bankers were interviewed no satisfaction could be gotten as to the method of receiving deposits.

Deposits are used in two ways by the immigrant bankers—for loans and exportation. Loans are of three kinds; first, on first mortgages of real estate; second, on the private credit of immigrants who are either in business or who need money for a short time; third, deposits are used by the bankers in their own commercial or real estate ventures, the bankers themselves becoming debtors to their banks. In loans on real estate, the usual practice is to advance to the immigrant investor 50 per cent of the purchase value of the property and take a mortgage on the whole. There seems to be no doubt that in the recent depression the bankers have acquired a considerable amount of real estate at a very low figure by foreclosures. Immigrant merchants and others who have borrowed on their pri-

vate credit have been able to extend their notes during the depression, a fact which is obviously to the benefit of the banker. On the other hand, at least one banker has become seriously involved by the depression in his own ventures. A Croatian banker has been recently brought up for trial on charges of embezzlement of funds which were deposited with him for transmission to Europe. It was claimed that these funds never reached their destination and, although he was acquitted, the investigation brought to light the fact that the withdrawal of deposits as a consequence of the exodus of immigrants has seriously embarrassed him since he had invested large sums in his own private ventures.

By far the largest amount of loans made on real estate is made to members of those races which have shown the greatest tendency to settle, namely, the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars. As has already been shown, only about one-fourth of the deposits remain in this country, and probably not more than a half of this is loaned to immigrants. The rest is used as capital for the private enterprises of the bankers or kept in the American banks at a 4 per cent interest rate.

In not a single instance was any interest paid by immigrant bankers on deposits. On the contrary, it is claimed by immigrants, though not admitted by the bankers themselves, that a charge is even often made for the safe-keeping of their money. On the other hand, the American banks of the community give a rate of 4 per cent interest on deposits, so that the mere handling of the deposits of immigrants is a profitable business in itself.

The immigrant bankers all claim to charge 6 per cent on loans made by them to immigrants, but immigrant borrowers have claimed that it is their practice to get as much as they can in the form of illegal interest rates.

The exchange of money is both local and foreign. A uniform rate of 1 per cent is charged. Nearly all of the exchanges are made in cash, since the immigrants are not accustomed to the use of drafts on New York or foreign checks. On the other hand, the sending of money to foreign countries, which constitutes the largest part of the business of the banker, is done through New York agencies. These New York agencies send every week to the immigrant bankers their rates for money exchange. In some instances the New York rates are the rates used in the community, and the only profit that the local foreign banker receives is the commission from the New York agencies, it being claimed that they are forced to this procedure by competition among themselves. In at least one instance, however, a higher rate than the New York rate is charged, the claim being that a uniform rate for certain amounts was fixed, as it was difficult to explain to the customers the reason for the varying New York rates. The usual profit to the local foreign exchange banker is about one-third of 1 per cent.

The immigrant banks have no connection with American banks except as individual depositors in the banks of the town and as agents of the New York money agencies. Very rarely are any drafts presented to them on European banks for reasons already explained. Checks and drafts on American banks are also very rare and no charge is made for collection. In fact, the immigrant bankers are

not given any rating by American banks, and are not regarded as in the banking business according to the American sense of the term. For the same reason, no checks on the immigrant banks themselves are issued. When an immigrant draws out his money he simply calls for it at the window, and his accounts, with the exception of the two instances already noted, are kept by the bankers themselves.

As a general rule, the immigrant bankers claim that the industrial depression of 1907 and 1908 resulted in a shrinkage of their banking business of about 75 per cent. This was due to the fact that the earnings of the immigrants decreased, and to the fact that a large exodus from the community occurred. The loans that they had made to individuals and mercantile firms were not collectible, and the notes were renewed in almost every instance. In some instances the failure to pay interest on the part of their debtors occurred, but no foreclosures took place except in the case of loans on real estate. This information was derived from immigrant citizens, the immigrant bankers in almost every instance denying that they had taken advantage of the depression to foreclose. The exodus of immigrants has not compensated the bankers in their capacity of steamship agents, since they receive a uniform commission of only \$2 on each ticket.

The immigrant bankers in their relations with American banks and with Americans in general, and so far as could be discovered with immigrant business men, have been honest. From interviews with immigrant citizens of good standing it was ascertained that some of them at least were in the habit of taking advantage of the ignorant and raw immigrant. The new immigrants are wholly unversed in the American methods of business, and in no instances are depositors in American banks. They seek bankers either of their own nationality or those who speak their language, and are too ignorant of business methods to be able to take care of themselves. This fact renders them the easy prey of the unscrupulous foreign banker. The failure on the part of at least some of the immigrant bankers to use a system of deposit slips, bank books, or receipts would seem to indicate that in many instances the ignorant immigrant is taken advantage of, and this assumption seems to be borne out by the opinion in which the bankers are held by some of the older immigrant residents. In the work of this investigation some of the bankers showed themselves to be particularly suspicious of any inquiries as to the methods used in their business. This was especially evident when questions were asked regarding the use of deposit slips or their equivalent.

The largest deposits for transmission abroad were made by those immigrants who send money to their families in Europe. The Italians send the most money, while the Croatians are second, and the Magyars third. The Slovaks and Poles keep their money on deposit the longest, as they save money usually with the intention of buying property. The Magyars rank third in this respect, striking probably an average between the two extremes.

THE IMMIGRANT PRESS.

Three weekly periodicals are published in Community A by immigrants and for circulation among the foreign population. One is

German, one is Croatian, and the other is Italian. A brief statement of their character and purposes may be made as follows:

(1) The German newspaper was established in 1871 and is edited by a German of the second generation. It is printed in a small hand establishment in which Germans are at present exclusively employed. A circulation of 1,750 is claimed, which is entirely among Germans living in Community A, and other places in the same county. An interesting fact in connection with the racial composition of the subscribers was brought out by a statement of the editor to the effect that he found it very difficult to retain a circulation among Germans of the second generation on account of a lack of interest in the German language and in affairs of interest to Germans. His paper therefore finds its largest circulation among the older German immigrants and not among their children who have grown up and settled with their own families:

This newspaper is the organ of no organization, and its purpose is stated to be to furnish largely local news of interest to its readers. An examination of the paper itself shows that this is true, although considerable attention is given to national, state, and German items of news. The editor states that his attitude toward his race with reference to its progress in the United States is to encourage citizenship, while at the same time he encourages the keeping alive of German family customs. It should be noted that it is patronized to a considerable extent by local advertisers among Americans and Germans, especially by the latter.

(2) The Italian paper has been published in the community for only a few months, but it has been in existence in another part of the State for about eighteen months. Recently the whole establishment was moved to Community A. It is edited by an Italian of the first generation, and has a circulation of about 2,500 (claimed), 500 of which is in the community and 2,000 in other localities chiefly in Pennsylvania. Its chief competitor in the locality is published in Pittsburg, and claims a circulation in this community of 1,200. The local editor says that his newspaper is the organ of no society or organization, but that he conducts it as a purely business enterprise. He assigns the same reason for not having any policy with reference to the progress of his race in the United States, and claims that as long as he can make money out of the paper he is not particular as to the nature of his policies.

A considerable contrast with the German paper is shown in the character of the advertisements. It has comparatively a small number of American advertisers, while a large number of Italian banks in several localities, restaurants, and mercantile establishments are patrons. This is of course partly due to the difference in the field of its circulation, the Italian paper being much more widely scattered than that of the German paper.

(3) The Croatian paper is in its fourth year of publication. Until recently it was controlled by a Servian banker and business man, and was used largely by him and his interests for advertising purposes. Since the failure and indictment for embezzlement of this man, it has continued in the control of his friends, and is edited by a well-educated and intelligent Croatian who reads and writes English. A circulation of 1,175 is claimed, only 175 of which is in the community and 1,000 in other localities in the United States.

This newspaper is possibly the most interesting that is published in the locality, because of its past history and the personality of the editor. Just how closely he is connected with the interests that formerly controlled the paper can not be accurately known, but he claims that his policy is to do everything he can to encourage citizenship and assimilation among Croatians in the United States.

The character of the advertising in this newspaper is much the same as that in the Italian, although not as large in proportion, and it differs considerably in character so far as the Croatian and other foreign patrons are concerned. Some of the larger American department stores are advertised, while Slovak and Polish establishments of various kinds are also represented.

Immigrants from southern and southeastern Europe who live in Community A also subscribe more largely to periodicals published in other localities than they do to local newspapers. This fact is evidenced by the data obtained in the family study. These newspapers, so far as the limited information available shows, are published by three groups of interests: (1) Racial organizations in the United States; (2) church organizations; and (3) business interests, chiefly steamship and banking and mercantile.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

There are not enough immigrants in the professions to show any especial racial tendency or progress. Four foreign physicians are conducting practice to a greater or less extent. One of these is a Hungarian Hebrew, another a Pole, a third an Italian, and the fourth a Welshman of long residence. The Pole studied medicine in the United States; the others received their training before coming to this country. One young Slovak, a son of a well-to-do and well-assimilated immigrant, is at present studying medicine at an American university. There are three pharmacists, all of whom received their training before coming to the United States. At the present time another Slovak, the son of one of the principal immigrant property owners in the largest foreign section, is studying law at a professional school.

Several native physicians and a dentist have a considerable practice among the foreigners. Lawyers are infrequently employed by immigrants of southern Europe, so that there is little demand for members of this profession of their own race.

FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The following table indicates the name, race, character, membership, dues, and benefits of the various immigrant fraternal and other organizations in Community A:

TABLE 325.—*Fraternal and other organizations among immigrants, Community A.*

Name.	Race.	Character.	Number of members.	Dues.	Benefits.
Croatian Society....	Croatian..	Political and social.	100	None.....	None.
German Beneficial Union	German...	Benefit.....	160	\$2.50 per month...	\$10 per week for 5 weeks sickness; \$600 at death with 6 per cent at end of 10 years.
Hungarian Musical Society.	Magyar...	Musical and social.	50	25 cents per month.	\$2 per week sickness.
Hungarian Reformed Society.	...do.....	Benefit and social.	50	50 cents per month and assessment.	\$5 per week sickness; \$50 for funeral expenses.
Italian Fraternal Society.	Italian....	Benefit.....	250	50 cents a month...	\$5 a week and doctor's attendance; funeral expenses.
Polish Benefit Society.	Polish.....	...do.....	300	50 cents a month and assessments.	\$5 per week sickness; \$1 assessed from each member for funeral expenses.
Rotehn Männer Benefit Society.	German...	...do.....	100	50 cents a month...	\$5 a week sickness.
St. Joseph's Benefit Society.	Slovak....	...do.....	700	Assessment averaging about \$30 per annum.	\$5 per week sickness; \$1,000 at death.
St. Laslo Benefit Society.	Magyar...	...do.....	700	Assessment \$25 on an average per annum.	Do.
St. Mary's Society (female).	...do.....	...do.....	50	25 cents per month; 50 cents assessment on death of members.	\$1.50 per week sickness; \$25 funeral expenses, each member contributing 50 cents.
St. Michael Society (branch line).	...do.....	...do.....	60	50 cents a month; \$1 assessment on death of members.	\$5 per week sickness; \$60 for funeral expenses, each member contributing \$1.
St. Nichola Croatian Society.	Croatian..	...do.....	800	Assessment \$1.50, \$2 per month, and \$1 on death of every member.	\$5 per week sickness; \$800 at death, depending on the number of members.
St. Rocus Croatian Society.	...do.....	Benefit and social.	100	Assessment \$1 to \$2 per month.	\$5 per week sickness; funeral expenses and \$800.
St. Stephen's Benefit Society.	Slovak....	Benefit.....	750	Assessment about \$25 per annum.	\$5 per week for sickness; \$1,000 in case of death.
Slavish Society	...do.....	Political....	50	None.....	None.
Verhovay (Benefit, Life, and Death Insurance Society).	Magyar...	Benefit.....	800	\$1.35 a month for men; 65 cents for women.	\$5 per week sickness; \$800 at death for both men and women; loss of eye or limb, \$300.

As the above table suggests, there is a strong tendency toward racial distinctions in the membership of the various societies. In few instances has it been found that immigrants belong to societies controlled by any other race than their own. These instances occur in cases where immigrants of long residence in the United States and of close association with another race will join the society of that other race. For example, a Magyar in the chief foreign section, having been intimately associated with the Germans living there, has joined the German Beneficial Union. He also belongs to the Verhovay, the society of his own race.

The membership of the benefit societies does not by any means include all of the population of any particular race. The large

majority of every race do not belong to them. The nonmembers give two reasons: (1) That they can not afford it; and (2) that they already are insured against sickness, accident, or death in the steel company's mutual benefit association. It is a significant fact that the membership of the racial societies is composed almost entirely of those who have resided in the locality for some time and who expect to remain permanently in the United States. Thus the societies themselves work toward assimilation, and to the extent that they bring newer immigrants into association with permanent and older residents, they constitute a factor for assimilation.

Another peculiar mark of immigrant benefit societies is the fact that their existence is closely bound up with the church to which their members belong. Thus the names, St. Rocus, St. Stephen's, Hungarian Reformed, etc., indicate that their members are members of the immigrant churches by the same name and denomination as well as race. Frequently it is the case that the priest is the treasurer, or that the president of the church organization is also the head of the benefit association. It seems clear, after careful questioning, that often the church and the society are cooperating even in a financial way, although by no means as a means of extending charity. In nearly every case the society is started contemporaneously or very soon after the organization of the church. Not only does this close interrelation of church and benefit society occur locally, but in large societies extending over the whole race in the United States. The Servian Orthodox Society, for example, is a national organization with a strong branch among the Servians of Community A. The chief financial supporter to the local church was the treasurer of the whole benefit society.

The Welsh, Swedes, and English immigrants have no local societies. The Irish belong to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the non-assimilated German immigrants, as well as the Welsh, Swedes, and English, are insured in the American life insurance companies.

Nearly all of the immigrant benefit societies are conducted on the assessment plan, with certain variations. The different methods may be classified as follows:

(1) Mutual benefit societies:

(a) Societies paying sick and death benefits in fixed sums, the rate of assessments being determined by the number of members and the nature of the benefit.

(b) Societies having fixed assessments for paying death benefits, usually for funeral expenses, the amount of the benefit being determined by the number of members.

(2) Old-line insurance societies of the nature of American insurance companies, having fixed premiums and fixed benefits.

The simplest form found in Community A is the first mentioned. A good example is the Hungarian Reformed Benefit Society. The members number only 50, and are required to pay regular dues of 50 cents per month for the payment of sick benefits and expenses of management. In case of the death of a member, every other member must contribute \$1 to defray his funeral expenses. As the total regular income would be only \$25 this call is frequently made and it is stated that members are assessed for more than the regular dues in order to cover the cost of paying the \$25 per week benefit to sick members. The expenses of operation are small in this instance; one

man is doing in his leisure time all the managerial work and receiving a salary of \$5 per month. There are no medical examinations, but new members are admitted by vote of the society, and due consideration is given, it is claimed, to age and physical condition, though without setting any definitely stated benefits in either case, of the applicant.

The German Beneficial Union is patterned after American insurance companies. The members number 160 and pay \$2.50 per month for each \$600 policy. The benefits are \$10 per week for sickness, limited to five weeks within a single year, and death benefits of \$60 for each year in which premiums have been paid. Sick benefits are deducted from final settlements by the union and the total amount of premiums paid in, less the deductions, is paid to the policy holder at the end of a stipulated time (ten, fifteen, twenty, or more years) with 6 per cent interest. Medical examinations are made, and age limits fixed, although a flat premium rate is charged according to the length of the time the policy is to continue.

The honesty with which immigrant benefit associations are managed depends, of course, on the honesty of the officers, especially the treasurer, as no bond is required of them. It is not surprising therefore to find that instances of dishonesty and even fraud occur. Only recently, a Slovak benefit society, based on the simpler form described above, failed because the treasurer disappeared with the surplus. In this instance the surplus amounted to only \$30, but the opportunity of obtaining benefit was lost to the members, each of whom had contributed about \$30 since its organization.

The case of the Servian Orthodox Society is an example on a larger scale. When an investigation of the financial affairs of the society was instituted, it was found that the treasurer, a prominent immigrant banker, had embezzled or had allowed to be embezzled not less than \$30,000 of its funds. These are the two most recent examples, and others are stated by immigrant residents to have occurred in past years.

Two so-called political societies exist, one among the Croatians and the other among the Slovaks, both in the foreign section. The former has 100 members, its membership being limited to naturalized citizens and those who have signified their intention of becoming naturalized. Its meetings are monthly, and supposedly held for the purpose of discussing and informing its members of American political topics. The Slovak organization has only recently been started and it is not fully organized. At present its membership numbers about 50, and is composed of naturalized Slovaks who wish to become informed on American political subjects. There is a movement among leading men of the Slovak race to start a club for the purpose of having American politics and civic topics explained, but as yet no organization has been effected. In none of these instances have any evidences of political motives of a local nature been discovered. As a matter of fact, the political societies are intermittent affairs, started by the enthusiasm of one or two men, and conducted with little success. The German immigrants who live in the native sections of the city and have become identified with the descendants of the original Germans belong to the German-American Union and take part in its annual ceremonies.

Among the Magyar young men is a musical or singing society which meets once a week. Recently a benefit feature has been added.

The English, Welsh, German, and Irish immigrants represent the only races whose members belong to American fraternal organizations, and their representation is limited to those who have become well assimilated and who have come to be regarded by natives as Americans in association and life. A very few instances of immigrants of other races form an exception. This statement covers also the second generation of immigrants of the same races. The same generalization is true also of organizations of other kinds, social and political. Some qualification of it must be made, however, when it is applied to American life insurance companies. While comparatively few of the southern European immigrants or of new immigrants of other races, which are very few, are insured in these companies, a large number of children of these races have industrial insurance policies taken out by parents. One of the large New York life insurance companies has issued by far the greatest number of these policies, owing to a particularly active immigrant agent. Payments are weekly, usually in amounts of 5 and 10 cents. Frequently payments lapse, especially during periods of slack employment.

The first of these is the fact that the average life expectancy at birth in the United States is now over 70 years. This is a significant increase from the 47 years in 1900. The second is the fact that the average life expectancy at birth in the United States is now over 70 years. This is a significant increase from the 47 years in 1900. The third is the fact that the average life expectancy at birth in the United States is now over 70 years. This is a significant increase from the 47 years in 1900.

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CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

General progress of recent immigrants—General tendencies toward assimilation—Investments—Money sent abroad—Ownership of homes—School attendance—Citizenship—Immigrants as citizens—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 326 to 339 and General Tables 155 to 163].

GENERAL PROGRESS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

Among the foreign-born population of Community A, as well as among the second generation, the Welsh seem to have made the greatest progress. The majority of that race are descendants of the original settlers. They have attained positions of responsibility in the steel works and the mines, such as foremen and weighmasters, and have almost without exception been advanced in the course of their history to skilled occupations. A large majority of them are property owners and live in the first and second wards of the city. They have to some extent intermarried with the native population and are treated on an equality with natives. They do not seem to have developed any tendency toward engaging in mercantile pursuits. At the present time only two business houses in the city are conducted by foreign-born Welshmen, but there are a number of the second generation engaged in business. One of the daily newspapers is edited by the son of a foreign-born Welshman, and there are several of the foreign-born as well as of the American-born Welsh who are professional men. With but few exceptions, therefore, the Welsh are employed in the larger industries. An evidence of their assimilation is seen in the fact that they are gradually giving up the use of their own language. For example, the services in the three Welsh churches were formerly conducted in the Welsh language, but within recent years it has been found necessary to conduct the services in English because the Welsh of the second and third generations do not understand Welsh sufficiently.

While the English have not come in as large numbers as the Welsh, they have shown nearly, if not quite, the same degree of progress. The first occupation in which they engaged after coming to this country was coal mining, although some, having had technical training in engineering and mechanics, were able to enter at once into skilled occupations. At the present time very few are employed in the mines. Nearly all of them have advanced to executive positions in the steel companies and to skilled occupations. They live among the Americans, have become naturalized, and are treated as natives without distinction.

The Scandinavians, who in this locality are almost all Swedes, are employed chiefly as mechanics in the steel companies, although a few are scattered throughout the whole scale of occupations.

The Germans of recent immigration have not progressed so far as have the races named above. A distinction should be here made between the Germans of recent immigration and those composing the descendants of what are known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." The latter compose a large part of the native population, while the former compose a large part of the foreign population and live in sections of the city separate from the native section. The Germans in the foreign section are considerably below the other German immigrants. They are more or less isolated from the natives, have retained to a large extent the use of their own language, attend a church of their own, send their children to their own parochial schools, and exert an influence on the community quite different from that exerted by Germans in other parts of the city. They have been living for many years in this community, controlling the sixteenth ward in politics, but they have not become wealthy to any great extent, nor are they nearly so well assimilated as are the Germans who live in other sections. Nearly all of them are employees of Company No. 1, the breweries, the smaller steel companies, and other small industries. They are engaged in the skilled occupations to a large extent and many of them, especially the second generation, are employed as foremen and in other executive capacities. On the other hand, the German immigrants who live in other sections of the city have progressed to a considerable degree. They mingle with the descendants of the original settlers, to whom reference has been made as the "Pennsylvania Dutch," on an equal basis, attending the same church, engaging in business, and in general showing all the characteristics of native-born Americans. The distinction between the Germans who live among the natives and those who live in the fifteenth and sixteenth wards clearly indicates the effect of segregation upon the latter.

To a less extent a distinction may be drawn between the Irish who have settled among the natives and those in the foreign section. Before the coming of the south European peoples these two wards constituted a separate borough, and its population was entirely German and Irish. After the coming of other races a large number of the Irish moved into the American settlement, and though they own property in the foreign section they use it as a source of income and not for residential purposes. From this it may be seen that the Irish immigrant has exhibited a distinct tendency to escape from the effects of isolation such as appear in the Germans of this section. Their progress from a social point of view has thus been considerably greater than that of the Germans, although they began lower down in the scale of occupations. At the present time they are engaged chiefly as foremen in the leading steel company, and to a small extent as skilled laborers. Those that have become skilled laborers have, without exception, learned their trade since immigration. A large number are employed in executive capacities in the mines, although there are some who work as ordinary miners. In this locality the investigation shows a distinct tendency on the part of the Irish immigrants to advance to executive positions rather than skilled occupations. This is seen not only in the industries, but also in civic affairs, several of the aldermen of the city being Irishmen of the first or second generation.

In sharp contrast to the races named above are the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. In drawing this contrast, how-

ever, due consideration should be given to the fact that the latter races have been in this locality a much shorter period of time than have the former. The Macedonians are of such recent immigration that practically no progress has been noted among them. They are largely employed as unskilled laborers in the brickworks. Next to these may be named the Italians, who have not progressed in the scale of occupations except as foremen. These people have, however, advanced in business, some of them showing a considerable degree of assimilation, and operating restaurants, banks, saloons, and small establishments in the American section of the city. Of almost the same degree of progress are the Croatians, although along different lines. With rare exceptions they have not progressed to any great extent in business, their advancement being largely in the skilled occupations of the brickworks and to a very small extent in the steel industries. The Servians are slightly more advanced than the Croatians, but they have shown greater progress along business lines than in the scale of occupations in the larger industries. The Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars may be classed together. About the same proportion of each race are skilled laborers. The Slovaks, however, exhibit a higher degree of assimilation in their homes and habits of life than do either the Poles or the Magyars.

GENERAL TENDENCIES TOWARD ASSIMILATION.

Under the conditions briefly outlined above the immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe have become Americanized to a far greater degree than other races. The English, Irish, and Scotch are found to have outstripped all others, while the Germans and Welsh are about on a parity, so far as it is possible to generalize. The parity on which the two latter races stand is due to the fact that any difference in favor of the Welsh over the Germans by reason of their longer residence is counterbalanced by a large proportion of the native population in the community being of direct German descent. Exception to this general statement is made in another section of this report in the case of the German immigrants of Community A.

There seems to be no doubt that, among the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, the Slovaks have become Americanized to a greater extent than any other race. The Magyars are second in this respect. The Russian Hebrews and the Syrians may be placed after the Magyars, but their number is too small for a just comparison. The Poles (chiefly from Austria) have attained a less degree of Americanization than any of the races named above, but are unquestionably higher in the scale than the Servians, Croatians, Italians, or Macedonians. Of the four last named, the Italians are the best assimilated, with the Servians, Croatians, and Macedonians following in order. The Croatians known as "Krainers"^a appear to become Americanized much more rapidly than other Croatians, but their number is so small as not to affect the average for the race.

The causes tending to Americanization operative in the community may be very briefly summarized as follows:

1. Employment of immigrant men in American industries.

^a Krainer.—A native of the Province of Carniola (Krain), Austria. See Dictionary of races or peoples, volume 5 of the reports of the Immigration Commission.

2. Employment of immigrant women as servants in American households.

3. Residence to some extent of immigrants among natives and the association resulting therefrom.

4. Attendance of immigrant children to some extent in American public schools, and the teaching of the English language and American branches in the immigrant parochial schools.

5. The influence of immigrant priests and pastors in bringing about permanency of residence through the stimulation of property owning and home making.

6. The tendency on the part of immigrants, especially young immigrants, to acquire American habits and customs.

The causes opposing Americanization, on the other hand, are briefly as follows:

1. Isolation from the natives of a large part of the immigrant population.

2. Indifference toward immigrants, and to some extent prejudice, on the part of natives.

3. Illiteracy of a large proportion of immigrants.

4. Ignorance resulting from the peasant origin of nearly all of the southern European immigrants, and their unfitness for so decided a change in environment.

5. The influence of immigrant churches and parochial schools in emphasizing and maintaining racial and denominational distinctions.

INVESTMENTS.

In discussing the comparative tendencies toward saving of the different races for which data have been gathered, a distinction should be noted between those races which are exclusively wage-earners and those which are not. The Hungarian Hebrews and the Syrians are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, and of all races these have shown the greatest tendency to save. On the other hand, the races occupied as wage-earners in the various industries, particularly the steel industries and mining, are rated in the following order according to the tendency to save: (1) Slovaks, (2) Magyars, (3) Italians, (4) Poles, (5) Croatians, (6) Servians, (7) Macedonians.

During the year 1908, very few immigrants were met with who had been able to save. The effect upon savings of the industrial depression then existing was modified by two considerations growing out of the conditions of employment. One of these was that, wherever possible, preference was given by the employers to men having families in the locality. The other was that the more skilled and older employees were retained to a considerable extent during the depression.

The extreme difficulty of obtaining data as to investments made by immigrants has made impossible full information upon this point. As a general rule it may be stated that immigrants from southern Europe have invested to a very small extent in enterprises conducted by natives. Interviews with native business men corroborate any conclusion of this nature that would follow inquiries among the immigrants themselves. On the other hand, the Welsh, Germans, and Irish are investors in American local enterprises of all kinds. This is true

almost altogether of those who have resided here for a considerable length of time and have risen in the industrial scale, and also of the second generation, since it is necessary, first, to have had the opportunity to accumulate, and second, to have acquired an attitude of confidence in American business men. In other words, a considerable degree of assimilation is a prerequisite to investment in native enterprises. Exceptions, of course, are found. For example, a German immigrated about nine months ago with some accumulations, and before he had been in the locality half a year he invested in six tenement houses.

To some extent the Germans and Irish have invested in various enterprises of their own. The former, as is pointed out elsewhere, started a brewery in the foreign section. Instances of foreign-born Germans conducting bakeries, drug stores, sauerkraut factories, and enterprises even more distinctively American, are present. The Irish seem to invest more in real estate and in saloons than in anything else. Over one-half of the saloons in the foreign section are said to be owned by the Irish, and rented or leased to other foreigners.

The general tendency on the part of immigrants from southern Europe is to invest in real estate what savings they do not send abroad or use in the purchase of homes. This is especially true of the Slovaks. As mentioned elsewhere, the two largest property owners in the foreign section are Slovaks, and many other instances of Slovak owners of barber shops, tenements, restaurants operated by Macedonians, small stores, etc., are found. Some cases of Slovaks who own dwellings and tenements in which they do not live have been found. In proportion to their numbers, the Russian Hebrews in the foreign sections are larger property owners than the Slovaks, and show a stronger tendency to invest in various kinds of business. The Italians and Syrians manifest the latter tendency also, although they are not property owners to any considerable extent. One Magyar, conspicuous in this respect, has accumulated enough from his banking business to conduct a thriving wholesale liquor trade and to become a partner in the largest vaudeville theater in the native section of the city. The Poles display less tendency than any other race to invest in business enterprise. Immigrant bankers and steamship agents are the largest investors, so far as known, among the immigrants of any race. One Servian is the most conspicuous example. In a recent petition in bankruptcy his assets were placed at \$99,330.10, of which about \$66,000 was in real estate.

In forming any estimate of the extent and nature of the investments by immigrants in the community, due consideration should be given to several factors, which may be suggested in brief as follows:

- (1) That the large majority of them are day laborers in the steel plant, and that most of these receive only the wages of unskilled labor;
- (2) that nearly three-fourths of a million dollars was sent abroad during one year (1907), which, together with expenses of living, leaves a comparatively small surplus for investment in this locality;
- (3) that fully 50 per cent of the immigrants have no incentive to invest even if they had the means, on account of their intention of returning to their native lands;
- (4) that the great majority of the foreign population are from southern Europe, with an average period of residence in the United States of less than five years.

From these considerations, and from such data as the investigation has afforded, it may be safely argued that the more permanent the residence of almost any race of immigrants, and the greater their degree of assimilation, the greater will be the tendency to become economically independent.

MONEY SENT ABROAD.

The total amount of money sent abroad by immigrants in Community A during 1907 may be fairly stated as \$700,000. At least \$550,000 of this was sent by immigrant banks through New York agencies, and about \$100,000 through the money-order department of the post-office. The remainder was transmitted by express money orders, telegraph, and registered mail.

The purposes for which money was sent, as shown by the answers to inquiries, may be stated thus:

1. For investment in Europe. This takes the form chiefly of paying off debts on new farm land bought, or buying new land outright.

2. For paying old debts, usually on mortgages on farms.

3. For support of relatives. In most instances money sent for this purpose is from men who have left their immediate families in their native lands, but in many cases it is sent for the support of parents, or brothers and sisters.

4. For defraying expenses of relatives who are about to emigrate to the United States. Funds of this nature take two forms:

(a) Gifts—to members of immediate families; rarely to others.

(b) Loans—to friends or relatives (brothers, cousins, etc.).

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The general distinction between the immigrants from northern Europe and those from southern Europe is more apparent in the ownership of homes than in any other phase of the life of the foreigners in Community A. This is chiefly true because the tendency to own homes is a result not only of the marked differences in general characteristics of the two classes of races, but also of the great difference in extent of residence. The Welsh, Germans, and Irish are notably more progressive in assimilation, and they have had a greater opportunity to accumulate savings and to become permanently settled. About two-thirds of the Welsh own their homes. As they live in the native section of the city, the only other races comparable with them in point of length of residence are the Germans and Irish who live there also. The Russian Hebrews are easily first in the ownership of homes in sections where Croatsians, Magyars, Poles, and Russian Hebrews are scattered among the natives. The Croatsians living in native sections seem to lead in owning homes, although exact data could not be secured. The only other races represented to any extent in the American parts of the community are the North and South Italians, who have exhibited a very small tendency to purchase homes. This tendency, according to the best data available, seems to be among the North Italians almost altogether. The small number of Syrians who live in the native section and conduct street trades, own practically no property.

In the foreign sections, the German immigrants exhibit a distinctly greater tendency to own homes than do the Irish. Although the Germans are outnumbered by the Irish by about 200 in population, 240 Germans, as against 170 Irish, own their homes. In proportion to their population, the Russian Hebrews rank higher in the tendency to own homes than do any of the immigrants other than Germans and Irish. A definite statement comparing the Poles and Slovaks is difficult to make, because of conflicting evidence. Each race may be said to have about 100 families owning homes, according to the best data available.

The Magyars in the foreign section have not become property owners to any considerable extent; a few own two and three tenements. Very few Croatians in this part of the city have become owners of real estate of any kind. With them may be classed the Servians, while the Macedonians and Syrians have exhibited no tendency in this direction.

In the neighboring borough the same general classification holds true, except for the absence of any considerable number of foreign-born Germans, Irish, or Magyars. The finest residence in the borough is owned by a Slovak, who made his money conducting a butcher shop, and a larger proportion of Slovaks than of any other immigrant race own their homes. The Poles are second, although one of the largest property owners in the borough is of this race. A few Croatians own homes and other real estate. The Syrians here, as in the foreign section, own no property at all.

Interviews with native real estate agents reveal the fact that a very small percentage of their business is with immigrants from southern Europe, probably not more than 1 per cent during 1907; and their opinion is that, judging from their own experience, not over 5 per cent of this class of immigrants become property owners. The value of real estate bought by them ranges chiefly between \$1,000 and \$2,000. The majority of property transfers, however, are made between the seller and buyer direct, before magistrates, and real estate agents handle very little of it. Their opinion can not be taken, therefore, to apply to any other than the transfers in which they act as middlemen.

The table next presented shows the number and per cent of families owning homes, based on a study of 311 households. The presentation is by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 326.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	15	2	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	1		(a)
German.....	1		(a)
Irish.....	1		(a)
Welsh.....	2		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	24	3	12.5
German.....	12	7	(a)
Hebrew (not specified).....	10	1	(a)
Irish.....	14	3	(a)
Italian, North.....	10	2	(a)
Italian, South.....	43	6	14.0
Magyar.....	41		.0
Polish.....	42		.0
Ruthenian.....	12	3	(a)
Servian.....	9	2	(a)
Slovak.....	63	8	12.7
Welsh.....	11	7	(a)
Grand total.....	311	44	14.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5		(a)
Total native-born.....	20	2	10.0
Total foreign-born.....	291	42	14.4

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 311 families from whom information was secured in this community, 14.1 per cent own homes, the proportion of foreign-born being somewhat larger than the proportion of native-born. Of the 11 Welsh and 12 Germans reporting, 7 of each race own homes. Although these numbers are small, they indicate that in the matter of owning homes these races lead the other races of foreign birth. Of the recent immigrant races, the Croatians, South Italians, and Slovaks, show 12.5 per cent, 14 per cent, and 12.7 per cent, respectively, owning homes.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The following table shows the number and per cent of pupils in Community A, by general nativity and race of father of pupil:

TABLE 327.—*Number and per cent of pupils in public school in Community A, by general nativity and race of father of pupil.*

General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	3,957	74.4	Magyar.....	81	1.5
Negro.....	41	.8	Polish.....	35	.7
Foreign-born:			Ruthenian.....	10	.2
Canadian-English.....	15	.3	Scotch.....	21	.4
English.....	191	3.6	Slovak.....	56	1.1
German.....	446	8.4	Swedish.....	14	.3
Hebrew, German.....	13	.2	Syrian.....	15	.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	72	1.4	Welsh.....	83	1.6
Hebrew, Other.....	32	.6	Other foreign.....	51	1.0
Irish.....	81	1.5	Total foreign-born.....	1,322	24.8
Italian, North.....	18	.3	Grand total.....	5,320	100.0
Italian, South.....	25	.5			
Italian (not specified)....	63	1.2			

The preceding table shows that of the 5,320 pupils for whom information as to general nativity and race of father was secured, 24.8 per cent are of foreign parentage, 74.4 per cent are children of native whites and only 0.8 per cent are the children of native negroes. Of the foreign races the Germans have the largest representation, followed by the English.

CITIZENSHIP.

In any statement of the tendency toward naturalization among the immigrants of Community A, two considerations should be noted at the outset: First, the line of distinction between the races emigrating from Great Britain and northern Europe and the races emigrating from southern and eastern Europe in so far as length of residence applies; and, second, the location of the races in the city with especial reference to the native section. That the first consideration is important is evident when the significance of the coming of such races as the Welsh, the Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, and the English as far back as 1850 to 1870 is considered. The community itself was primitive and association with natives more free. Furthermore, Community A has had its greatest period of growth after 1870 and the older immigrants developed with it and became closely identified with its social, industrial, and political life. The importance of the second consideration necessitates statements relative to naturalization according to section as well as to race. In making the investigation on this point, therefore, the races in each foreign neighborhood and in the native section were studied, with the following results:

Foreign section.^a—This section is composed of two wards of the city. All of the foreign races represented in the community are present here, with the exception of the Welsh and Italians. The number of voters, according to race, is as follows:

TABLE 328.—Number of voters in the foreign section of Community A, by race and ward.

Race.	Fifteenth ward.	Sixteenth ward.	Race.	Fifteenth ward.	Sixteenth ward.
Croatian.....		5	Servian.....		2
German.....	74	200	Slovak.....	21	70
Hebrew, Russian.....	4		Syrian.....	5	
Irish.....	140	108	Total.....	248	450
Magyar.....	4	40			
Polish.....		25			

The voting population of these wards is mainly Irish and German, although, with the exception of the Macedonians, who have come within the last two or three years, immigrants of other races have had practically the same opportunities. Under these conditions, it appears that, allowing for the differences in numbers and in years of residence, as shown elsewhere in this report, the Slovaks manifest the greatest tendency toward naturalization, the Magyars follow, the Russian Hebrews and Syrians are a close third, the Poles are fourth, and the Croatians and Servians last. Of the Croatians, it should be noted that all who are naturalized are of the class who call themselves "Krainers."^b

^a See footnote on p. 437.^b See footnote on p. 475.

Neighboring borough.—This is a borough separate from the municipality proper. The borough is controlled politically by natives, while the two wards composing the foreign section are controlled by the Germans and Irish. The following shows the voters in the borough by race.

TABLE 329.—Number of voters in separate borough of Community A, by race.

Race.	Number of voters.	Race.	Number of voters.
American.....	846	Slovak.....	35
Croatian.....	6	Syrian.....	2
German.....	2	Welsh.....	2
Irish.....	2	Total.....	900
Polish.....	5		

Practically no Italians, Macedonians, or Russian Hebrews, and very few Magyars, live in the borough. A comparison of the above statistics with the population as given by races would thus indicate that the Slovaks show the greatest tendency toward naturalization, and the Croatians the next. In proportion to numbers the Syrians would come third, with the Poles fourth. The few Welsh, Irish, and German voters can not be considered for purposes of comparison here, since they are practically the only foreign-born representatives of their races.

The American section.—The first, second, twelfth, and thirteenth wards and a residential section, chiefly for American laborers, have been selected for comparison here, as they contain the largest foreign population in the distinctively American section of the city. The Welsh population of the city is in the first and second wards, while the Italians live chiefly in the twelfth and thirteenth wards.

TABLE 330.—Number of voters in certain native sections, by race and ward.

Race.	First ward.	Second ward.	Twelfth ward.	Thirteenth ward.	Residential section.
American.....	275	273	420	250	293
Croatian.....					2
German.....	30	20		10	5
Hebrew, Russian.....				15	
Irish.....	20	12		15	2
Italian.....			30	5	
Magyar.....					3
Syrian.....		1		1	
Syrian.....	75	25		5	
Welsh.....					
Total.....	400	331	450	301	305

Practically no races except those indicated above live in these sections. Since nearly all the Italians of the community live in these wards, it is evident that they have shown little tendency toward naturalization. Practically all of the foreign-born Irish, Welsh, and Germans are naturalized. With the exception of some of the Italians the races are not segregated, but live among native-born citizens and come into closer contact with Americans than do the foreign-born in any other section of the city. The effect on naturalization of this close contact does not appear to be any greater

with reference to the southern and eastern European races than is the effect of longer residence as regards the more segregated foreign sections. As a general conclusion, therefore, it may be said for the community as a whole that of the races of earlier immigration the Irish show the greatest tendency toward naturalization. The English and Scotch may safely be placed next. The Germans are slow to acquire citizenship. Instances were met with, in the course of the investigation, of Germans who have been residents for forty years and have not become naturalized. They have in all instances become law-abiding residents and industrially proficient, but they seem to be extremely slow about taking part in political affairs. Of the southern and eastern European races in Community A the Slovaks may be placed first in point of the total number naturalized as well as regards total population. The tendency toward naturalization on the part of the Croatians is not shown by these people as a race, but by a certain group who call themselves "Krainers."^a The Italians and the Servians exhibit less desire to become citizens than any of the other southern European races.

The following table shows, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born iron and steel workers who have been in the United States for five years or over and who were 21 years of age at time of coming to this country:

TABLE 331.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Bulgarian.....	1	1	.....	(b)	(b)
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	.....	(b)	(b)
Croatian.....	45	1	5	2.2	11.1
Dalmatian.....	2	1	.....	(b)	(b)
Danish.....	4	2	1	(b)	(b)
Dutch.....	1	1	.....	(b)	(b)
English.....	28	19	2	(b)	(b)
French.....	3	2	.....	(b)	(b)
German.....	216	151	22	69.9	10.2
Greek.....	11	1	1	(b)	(b)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	.....	1	(b)	(b)
Herzegovinian.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Irish.....	31	19	3	(b)	(b)
Italian, North.....	33	3	3	(b)	(b)
Italian, South.....	76	16	.....	21.1	.0
Magyar.....	151	10	9	6.6	6.0
Polish.....	122	4	2	3.3	1.6
Portuguese.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Roumanian.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Russian.....	24	2	.....	(b)	(b)
Ruthenian.....	1	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Scotch.....	2	1	.....	(b)	(b)
Servian.....	18	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Slovak.....	415	34	14	8.2	3.4
Slovenian.....	59	4	3	6.8	5.1
Swedish.....	11	8	.....	(b)	(b)
Welsh.....	15	10	2	(b)	(b)
Austrian (race not specified).....	23	10	6	(b)	(b)
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	.....	1	(b)	(b)
Total.....	1,300	301	75	23.2	5.8

^a See footnote on p. 475.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number covered by the preceding table slightly less than 25 per cent are fully naturalized and 5.8 per cent have first papers only. The Germans show the largest proportion, 69.9 per cent, who are fully naturalized, while the South Italians, who show the next largest proportion, report only 21.1 per cent. Each of the other races shows a proportion of less than 10 per cent fully naturalized. These are Croatians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Slovenians. While over 20 per cent of the South Italians are fully naturalized, none have first papers. Of the Croatians, 11.1 per cent have first papers and of the Magyars 6 per cent. Less than 5 per cent each of the Poles and Slovaks, and 5.1 per cent of the Slovenians, have first papers.

The table next presented shows by race and period of residence the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States.

TABLE 332.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
German.....	39	2.6	25.6	177	84.7	6.8	216	69.9	10.2
Magyar.....	95	.0	4.2	56	17.9	8.9	151	6.6	6.0
Polish.....	100	.0	1.0	22	18.2	4.5	122	3.3	1.6
Slovak.....	251	.4	2.8	164	20.1	4.3	415	8.2	3.4
Total.....	693	1.0	4.9	607	48.4	6.8	1,300	23.2	5.8

Of the 693 persons reporting a residence of five to nine years, only 1 per cent are fully naturalized, and of the 607 who have been in the United States ten years or over, less than 50 per cent are fully naturalized. The Germans show the largest proportions fully naturalized, but comparatively few of this race are reported. The Slovaks, reporting by far the greatest numbers, have a larger proportion naturalized than have the Magyars or Poles.

The table following shows the present political condition of foreign-born males within the households studied who have been in the United States five years or over, and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

TABLE 333.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	40		1	0.0	2.5
German.....	3	3		(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	4	2	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	5	3		(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	5	1		(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	31	1	2	3.2	6.5
Magyar.....	28	1	2	3.6	7.1
Polish.....	35	2	1	5.7	2.9
Ruthenian.....	11	1	1	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	6			(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	47	4	2	8.5	4.3
Welsh.....	4	3	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	219	21	11	9.6	5.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be seen that of the 219 foreign-born males only 9.6 per cent are fully naturalized, and an additional 5 per cent have secured first papers. None of the Croatians and only a very small proportion of the South Italians, Magyars, Poles, or Slovaks in this locality are fully naturalized, while of those who hold first papers the Croatians show the smallest proportion, or 2.5 per cent, and the Magyars the largest proportion, or 7.1 per cent.

IMMIGRANTS AS CITIZENS.

The Welsh, Germans, and Irish who live in the American section take more interest in civic and political affairs than do the other races. They have long been naturalized, and second and third generations are growing up as American citizens. Some of the municipal offices are held by the second generation of these races. The first generation is gradually disappearing and does not figure to any great extent in municipal affairs except as voters. The first and second generations of Germans and Irish in the foreign section are nearly all voters. The Germans control the sixteenth ward and the Irish the fifteenth ward, the second generation of each race being represented by aldermen in their respective wards. As the two races live in both wards there is some friction between them, which, however, never amounts to more than personal rivalries and quarrels.

No other race figures to any considerable extent in local politics. The English, Scotch, and Scandinavians are few in number. The number of voters among the southern European races, as indicated in the tables already given, is too small to control any one section or ward, and their civic interest is usually very slight. As a general rule they do not understand American government or politics, and have no conception of civic responsibility. The large

majority of those who pay taxes do so under protest, or as an unavoidable incident of their life here without understanding anything more.

Notwithstanding the fact that the average immigrant voter has no clear understanding of citizenship, a few evidence a real desire to know something about the politics of the new country to which they have come. This interest is confined altogether to national politics. As far as could be ascertained, the political clubs mentioned in the sections on immigrant organization are not organized for local political purposes, but to stimulate a desire for a better understanding of national parties and party issues. Conversation with members and leaders of these clubs not only substantiates this statement, but shows the difficulty of arousing interest among immigrants. The editor of the Croatian weekly paper has announced that in order to arouse interest he will print half his newspaper in English. Distrust of any effort of this nature, on the other hand, has been expressed by immigrant residents on the ground that it is simply a bid for advertising from American establishments. Translations of the Croatian and Italian papers printed here, and of immigrant papers published elsewhere and circulated here, show that considerable attention is given to national and even state politics, and while the construction placed upon events of this nature is often ludicrously erroneous, the tendency is manifest.

The obstacles to the awakening of civic interest among southern European immigrants may be briefly stated as follows:

(1) The great majority of them come to the United States for economic reasons alone, and their motives are almost entirely of a pecuniary nature. The result is that if they are able to earn ordinary wages here and live in far greater ease than they did in Europe, they are simply indifferent to every other influence. The immigrant from southern Europe who does manifest interest is an exception.

(2) Little or no honest effort is made by natives to stimulate civic interest.

(3) Not only is there no effort to stimulate interest, but the effect of the experience of immigrants with municipal offices is distinctly to the contrary. The immigrants are heavily taxed whenever possible, and are arrested and fined without explanations or warnings and often without cause. They are made the victims of unscrupulous "interpreters" of their own races or language, who act with the municipal officers, and they suffer from a constant attitude of contempt toward them on the part of the natives. This attitude is everywhere apparent on the part of those who have direct dealings with immigrants of this class; otherwise the attitude is one of absolute indifference. The inequality of taxation is frequently evident. For example, the city license tax on business is based on a rough estimate of the volume of business done. In 1908 the largest department store in the community, operated practically by the leading steel company, paid a license tax of \$100; another store company, operated by immigrants, which does not do more than one-twentieth part of the business done by the steel company's store, paid a license tax of \$25. An Italian general storekeeper in the Italian section, whose gross receipts would not exceed \$50 per annum, was taxed \$10. Numerous other instances of inequality are shown

by the records in the city comptroller's office. Since the foreigner is naturally prone to receive his impressions from his own experiences, the effect of all this is to create doubt in the minds of those immigrants who would otherwise exhibit a wholesome interest in American government.

(4) Another obstacle is the cost of becoming naturalized and the expenses of poll tax, etc.

As foregoing remarks will indicate, the Welsh, Irish, and Germans are on an equal footing with the natives as citizens. The standing of citizens among southern European races, on the other hand, is much lower. As has been pointed out, they are usually too few in number to have much effect on local politics, except in very close ward elections, and they are ordinarily disregarded.

Little expression of opinion among southern European immigrants on questions of good government is possible, the closest approach to any position on questions of good government among southern European races being the ability to recognize certain abuses. This recognition is not confined to any particular race or races of immigrants of this class, but the tendency seems to be more marked among the Slovaks and Magyars.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The following table shows the percentage of persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied who speak English, according to sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 334.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	153	25	178	11.1	16.0	11.8
Italian, South.....	89	54	143	39.4	22.2	32.9
Magyar.....	97	51	148	22.7	25.5	23.6
Polish.....	160	46	206	6.9	15.2	8.7
Ruthenian.....	38	15	53	26.3	13.3	22.6
Slovak.....	150	68	218	32.7	13.2	26.6
Grand total.....	834	397	1,231	30.1	37.8	32.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	75	80	155	92.0	83.8	87.7
Total foreign-born.....	759	317	1,076	24.0	26.2	24.6

Of the persons native-born of foreign father 87.7 per cent speak English, and of the foreign-born the corresponding proportion is 24.6 per cent. The proportions of the various races able to speak English range from 32.9 per cent of the South Italians to 8.7 per cent of the Poles. The proportion of the total number of foreign-born who speak English, 24.6 per cent, represents most closely the per cents reported by the Slovaks, Magyars, and Ruthenians. In this respect the Croatians and Poles are decidedly below the general level of the group of foreign-born.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race:

TABLE 335.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Croatian.....	258	40.3	Russian.....	109	34.9
German.....	504	90.7	Servian.....	88	42.0
Greek.....	45	42.2	Slovak.....	1,472	42.5
Italian, North.....	112	45.5	Slovenian.....	206	49.0
Italian, South.....	235	45.1	Total.....	4,134	47.7
Magyar.....	450	44.0			
Polish.....	470	27.0			

Of the total number of foreign-born male employees for whom data were obtained 47.7 per cent speak English. The proportion of Germans speaking English, or 90.7 per cent, is considerably greater than that of any other race. The Poles and the Russians show a comparatively small proportion able to use the language.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over within the households studied who speak English, according to age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 336.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	178	(a)	10.3
Italian, South.....	143	66.7	25.0
Magyar.....	148	53.3	20.3
Polish.....	206	50.0	6.2
Ruthenian.....	53	(a)	19.6
Slovak.....	218	72.7	21.4
Total.....	1,076	75.4	18.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the 1,076 foreign-born persons in the households studied 75.4 per cent of those who were under 14 at time of coming to the United States now speak English as compared with 18.6 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of arrival in the United States. Of those who now speak English and who were under 14 years of age at time of coming, the Slovaks report a slightly larger proportion than do the South Italians and a considerably larger proportion than do the Magyars or Poles, while of those who were 14 years or over at time of coming, the South Italians, 25 per cent of

whom now speak English, report a slightly larger proportion than do the Slovaks, Magyars, or Ruthenians and a much larger proportion than do the Croatians or Poles.

The next table shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied who speak English.

TABLE 337.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	178	7.7	9.1	87.5
Italian, South.....	143	21.3	31.6	72.0
Magyar.....	148	5.9	32.4	65.5
Polish.....	206	2.2	10.2	75.0
Ruthenian.....	53	.0	47.1	57.1
Slovak.....	218	4.1	37.1	56.0
Total.....	1,076	8.7	29.5	70.8

The proportion of immigrants able to speak English, as shown by the foregoing table, increases rapidly with years of residence in the United States. Only 8.7 per cent of those who have been here under five years speak English, while those who have been here ten years or over report 70.8 per cent.

The table next presented shows the percentage of foreign-born who speak English, classified by age at time of coming to the United States and race:

TABLE 338.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	258	(a)	40.1	40.3
German.....	504	99.1	88.4	90.7
Italian, North.....	112	(a)	44.5	45.5
Italian, South.....	235	85.7	43.9	45.1
Magyar.....	450	86.7	42.5	44.0
Polish.....	470	62.5	26.4	27.0
Russian.....	109	(a)	34.3	34.9
Slovak.....	1,472	88.1	41.1	42.5
Slovenian.....	206	100.0	47.8	49.0
Total.....	4,134	93.1	45.3	47.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of those who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States, 93.1 per cent speak English. The proportion speaking English of those who were 14 or over at the time of their arrival is 45.3 per cent. Each race for which information is given has a greater proportion among those who were under 14 when they came to this country, indicating the naturally greater adaptability and progress of the younger immigrants.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race:

TABLE 339.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	253	27.0	58.0	92.9	40.3
German.....	504	50.8	94.8	96.9	90.7
Italian, North.....	112	25.5	54.3	73.7	45.5
Italian, South.....	235	30.6	53.7	82.8	45.1
Magyar.....	450	25.5	53.3	72.7	44.0
Polish.....	470	18.8	33.3	69.4	27.0
Russian.....	109	24.3	44.8	80.0	34.9
Slovak.....	1,472	24.2	49.7	73.5	42.5
Slovenian.....	206	30.7	66.1	83.3	49.0
Total.....	4,134	25.6	53.2	84.2	47.7

Of the foreign-born employees who have been in the United States ten years or over, 84.2 per cent, and of those who have been here from five to nine years, 53.2 per cent speak English. The smallest proportion speaking English, or 25.6 per cent, is among those who have been in this country less than five years. The Germans are the only race of which the greater part of those who have been here under five years speak English.

COMMUNITY B.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Industrial significance of the community—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 340 to 344 and General Tables 164 to 166].

INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMMUNITY.

Community B, with an estimated population of seventy to seventy-five thousand people, is located in the eastern part of Ohio, on the bank of a tributary of the Ohio River. The valley in which it is situated ranks next to the Pittsburg district proper in the production of iron and steel. The community is one of the oldest cities in the State of Ohio and was among the first to engage in the iron industry, a charcoal furnace having been built upon the site of the present locality in 1835. Transportation facilities are furnished by five railroads, two of which are trunk lines extending east and west and the other three connecting the community with the Great Lakes and the eastern cities.

The industries of the community are many and varied, but all of the important ones are closely related to each other by reason of the fact that all of their products trace their origin to iron ore. There are more than 10 companies within the locality which employ between 150 and 700 men each and which are engaged in the production of iron and steel products of different kinds. There are 3 steel companies, employing about 5,000 men each, which are the basic industries of the locality and upon which the life of the community primarily depends. These 3 companies may be briefly described as follows:

Company No. 1. This company operates in the community proper and adjacent territory 11 blast furnaces, with a total annual capacity of 1,405,000 tons. It also has rolling mills and steel works capable of producing annually 120,000 tons of merchant bars, 725,000 tons of ingots, and 600,000 tons of rails, or 900,000 tons of billets and sheet and tin-plate bars. Its operating force within the community is usually about 5,000 men.

Company No. 2. This company is of equal importance with No. 1 and also employs about 5,000 men in its blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel plant. It has 4 blast furnaces, with an annual capacity of 490,000 tons, and its steel plant and rolling mills are capable of turning out annually 500,000 tons of ingots, 450,000 tons of billets, 600,000 tons of rails or tin-plate bars, 110,000 tons of merchant bar and plate iron, 225,000 tons of rolled steel and iron products, 8,000 tons of spikes, and 800 tons of washers.

Company No. 3. This company also employs about 4,500 to 5,000 men, but is more limited in its products than the other two combinations. It has 3 blast furnaces, with an annual capacity of 450,000 tons, and steel works and rolling mills, with an output of 1,693,500 tons of slabs, billets, plates, corrugated roofing, and similar products.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In Community B the investigation involved a detailed study of 421 households, comprising 3,598 persons, and of 7,995 male employees of the iron and steel industry. The series of tables here presented is designed to show the racial classification of employees and members of their households. The first table shows the households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 340.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	7.4	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	2.6	Roumanian.....	56	13.3
Foreign-born:			Ruthenian.....	32	7.6
Croatian.....	60	14.3	Servian.....	21	5.0
German.....	23	5.5	Slovak.....	36	8.6
Irish.....	24	5.7	Grand total.....	421	100.0
Italian, North.....	32	7.6	Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	2.6
Italian, South.....	14	3.3	Total native-born.....	42	10.0
Magyar.....	57	13.5	Total foreign-born.....	379	90.0
Polish.....	24	5.7			

The preceding table shows that 90 per cent of the households studied in this locality report the heads as foreign-born. Households in which the heads are native-born of native father constitute a larger proportion of the total number than do those in which the heads are native-born of foreign father. Among the foreign households the Croatians, Magyars, and Roumanians combined constitute 41.1 per cent of the total. Of the other foreign households, those in which the heads are Slovaks constitute the largest proportion, or 8.6 per cent, and those in which the heads are South Italians constitute the smallest proportion, or 3.3 per cent. Of all households studied, those in which the heads are native-born of Irish father are the fewest in number.

The table next presented shows the persons in households studied and the persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 341.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White	31	146	4.1	141	8.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish..	11	59	1.6	59	3.4
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	60	639	17.8	217	12.6
German.....	23	210	5.8	62	3.6
Irish.....	24	136	3.8	135	7.8
Italian, North.....	32	246	6.8	151	8.7
Italian, South.....	14	107	3.0	65	3.8
Magyar.....	57	404	11.2	222	12.9
Polish.....	24	157	4.4	83	4.8
Roumanian.....	56	831	23.1	201	11.6
Ruthenian.....	32	254	7.1	146	8.5
Servian.....	21	209	5.8	86	5.0
Slovak.....	36	200	5.6	159	9.2
Grand total.....	421	3,598	100.0	1,727	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	59	1.6	59	3.4
Total native-born.....	42	205	5.7	200	11.6
Total foreign-born.....	379	3,393	94.3	1,527	88.4

This table shows that in the 421 households there were 3,598 persons, and that from 1,727 persons, detailed information was secured. Of all the persons reporting, 94.3 per cent are in foreign households, 1.6 per cent are in households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, while in 4.1 per cent the heads are native-born of native father. No negroes are reported in the household study of this community. Of those for whom detailed information was secured, 88.4 per cent are in foreign households, 3.4 per cent native-born of foreign father, and 8.2 per cent native-born of native father. Comparing the different households whose heads are foreign-born, it is seen that Roumanian households comprise a larger number of persons than any other, while the smallest group studied is in households whose heads are South Italians. Among the persons for whom detailed information was secured the largest group studied is in Magyar households, closely followed by households whose heads are Croats or Roumanians. The smallest groups are in households whose heads are Germans.

The following table shows the sex of the 1,727 persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 342.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father, White	73	68	141	51.8	48.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	31	28	59	52.5	47.5
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	129	88	217	59.4	40.6
German.....	33	29	62	53.2	46.8
Irish.....	64	71	135	47.4	52.6
Italian, North.....	79	72	151	52.3	47.7
Italian, South.....	33	32	65	50.8	49.2
Magyar.....	122	100	222	55.0	45.0
Polish.....	42	41	83	50.6	49.4
Roumanian.....	122	79	201	60.7	39.3
Ruthenian.....	77	69	146	52.7	47.3
Servian.....	54	32	86	62.8	37.2
Slovak.....	83	76	159	52.2	47.8
Grand total.....	942	785	1,727	54.5	45.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	31	28	59	52.5	47.5
Total native-born.....	104	96	200	52.0	48.0
Total foreign-born.....	838	689	1,527	54.9	45.1

The preceding table shows that 54.5 per cent of the total number of individuals for whom detailed information was secured are males and 45.5 per cent are females. The proportions of males and females are more nearly equal among the groups native-born of native father than among those who were native-born of foreign father. The latter, in turn, have a more equal sex distribution than have the foreign-born households. The Irish is the only race with a greater number of females than of males reporting information. Among the foreign households the most equal proportions of males and females are found among the Poles, the difference being 1.2 per cent in favor of the males. The most unequal proportions of the sexes are in the Servian households, with 62.8 per cent males.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented shows persons in the households studied for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 343.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	93	83	176	9.9	10.6	10.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Croatian.....	37	23	60	3.9	2.9	3.5
English.....		1	1	.0	.1	.1
German.....	3	6	9	.3	.8	.5
Irish.....	44	51	95	4.7	6.5	5.5
Italian, North.....	36	29	65	3.8	3.7	3.8
Italian, South.....	10	12	22	1.1	1.5	1.3
Magyar.....	42	30	72	4.5	3.8	4.2
Polish.....	7	11	18	.7	1.4	1.0
Roumanian.....	12	14	26	1.3	1.8	1.5
Ruthenian.....	16	31	47	1.7	3.9	2.7
Scotch.....		1	1	.0	.1	.1
Servian.....	2	8	10	.2	1.0	.6
Slovak.....	23	27	50	2.4	3.4	2.9
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	4		4	.4	.0	.2
Croatian.....	92	63	155	9.8	8.0	9.0
English.....		2	2	.0	.3	.1
German.....	30	27	57	3.2	3.4	3.3
Hebrew.....	1		1	.1	.0	.1
Irish.....	31	25	56	3.3	3.2	3.2
Italian, North.....	43	41	84	4.6	5.2	4.9
Italian, South.....	23	22	45	2.4	2.8	2.6
Magyar.....	81	72	153	8.6	9.2	8.9
Polish.....	34	32	66	3.6	4.1	3.8
Roumanian.....	109	65	174	11.6	8.3	10.1
Russian.....	1	1	2	.1	.1	.1
Ruthenian.....	61	38	99	6.5	4.8	5.7
Servian.....	47	19	66	5.0	2.4	3.8
Slovak.....	60	49	109	6.4	6.2	6.3
Welsh.....		2	2	.0	.3	.1
Grand total.....	942	785	1,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	232	244	476	24.6	31.1	27.6
Total native-born.....	325	327	652	34.5	41.7	37.8
Total foreign-born.....	617	458	1,075	65.5	58.3	62.2

A tabulation by general nativity and race of individual instead of head of household discloses a different racial composition for the 1,727 persons furnishing detailed information. This table shows only 62.2 per cent to be actually foreign-born, 27.6 per cent being native-born of foreign father, and 10.2 per cent native-born of native father.

Of the 1,075 foreign-born reporting, large proportions are shown for the Roumanians, with 174 persons, the Croatians with 155, and the Magyars with 153. The smallest racial groups are the 1 Hebrew, the 2 English, Russian, and Welsh, and the 4 Bulgarian. The North and South Italians and the Poles report almost as many females as males, but with the Servians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, and Croatians the

males reporting are largely in excess of the females. A comparison of the Poles and Servians, each reporting 66 persons, shows 34 males and 32 females for the Poles, and 47 males and 19 females for the Servians.

Of the 476 native-born of foreign father, the Irish, with 95 persons, are represented in the largest numbers, the Magyars ranking next with 72 persons. Only 1 Scotch and 1 English employee are here reported, the next smallest group being the 9 Germans. Most of the races report more females than males, the 47 Ruthenians showing but 16 males in contrast with 31 females. The Croatians, North Italians, and Magyars are the exceptions to this rule.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the general nativity and race of the 7,995 male employees of the iron and steel industry for whom information was secured:

TABLE 344.—Male employees for whom information was secured by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Contd.		
White.....	1,183	14.8	Irish.....	187	2.3
Negro.....	27	.3	Italian, North.....	296	3.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Italian, South.....	177	2.2
Austria-Hungary.....	46	.6	Lithuanian.....	15	.2
Canada.....	18	.2	Magyar.....	712	8.9
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Montenegrin.....	4	.1
England.....	218	2.7	Norwegian.....	5	.1
France.....	12	.2	Polish.....	485	6.1
Germany.....	243	3.0	Portuguese.....	2	(a)
Ireland.....	289	3.6	Roumanian.....	620	7.8
Italy.....	29	.4	Russian.....	68	.9
Netherlands.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	13	.2
Russia.....	4	.1	Scotch.....	61	.8
Scotland.....	61	.8	Scotch-Irish.....	2	(a)
Sweden.....	21	.3	Servian.....	107	1.3
Switzerland.....	2	(a)	Slovak.....	883	11.0
Wales.....	178	2.2	Slovenian.....	120	1.5
Foreign-born, by race:			Swedish.....	56	.7
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Syrian.....	4	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	10	.1	Welsh.....	100	1.3
Bulgarian.....	40	.5	Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Canadian, French.....	1	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	34	.4
Canadian, Other.....	25	.3	Swiss (race not specified).....	4	.1
Croatian.....	957	12.0			
Danish.....	8	.1	Grand total.....	7,995	100.0
Dutch.....	21	.3			
English.....	223	2.8	Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,125	14.1
Finnish.....	2	(a)	Total native-born.....	2,335	29.2
French.....	2	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	5,660	70.8
German.....	394	4.9			
Greek.....	13	.2			
Hebrew Russian.....	7	.1			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the community—Present population of the community—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 345 to 348 and General Tables 167 and 168].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

The movement of the immigrant population to the community has corresponded to the recurring periods of expansion of the iron and steel industry within its borders. The early settlers were from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maryland. The first immigrants were the English, Scotch, and Welsh, followed by the Germans, who in turn were followed by the Irish. Because of the familiarity of the English, Scotch, and Welsh with the iron and steel industry they were attracted to the locality by the openings for skilled workmen. The Germans, and more extensively the Irish, sought positions as common or unskilled laborers in the local furnaces and steel plants. The immigration of these races dates practically from the establishment of the community and continued without admixture of any other races until about eighteen years ago. At that time representatives of races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe began to make their appearance. Small numbers of the Italians, Slovaks, and Magyars were the first to secure employment in the steel mills. They were followed by the Poles, who were present in considerable numbers by the year 1898. The Croatian population had its beginning in 1900, and shortly afterwards the Swedes arrived. The Roumanians have been in the community for five years, while the Bulgarians, Russians, Servians, Syrians, Greeks, Armenians, and Bohemians, together with scattered members of other races, have arrived within the past two years.

No statistics as to race of persons in Community B are available, but the returns of the censuses of 1890 and 1900, showing the country of birth of the foreign-born residents of the locality, throw a valuable light upon the racial movements to the city and bear out during the period 1890 to 1900 the history of immigration outlined above. As can be readily seen from the table following, there was a decrease in the English, Welsh, Irish, and German immigration between 1890 and 1900 and the increase in persons of foreign birth was derived principally from migration from Italy, Poland, and Hungary.

TABLE 345.—Population of Community B, by country of birth, 1890 and 1900.

[Compiled from the censuses of 1890 and 1900. All nationalities with less than 10 persons reported are shown in "Other countries," "Asia (not specified)," and "Europe (not specified)."]

Country of birth.	1890.	1900.	Country of birth.	1890.	1900.
Total native-born.....	22,684	32,678	Hungary.....	399	1,031
Total foreign-born.....	10,536	12,207	Ireland.....	2,591	2,124
Grand total.....	33,220	44,885	Italy.....	331	1,331
Asia (not specified).....	3	10	Norway.....	6	14
Austria.....	59	492	Poland.....	41	52
British America.....	237	302	Poland, Austrian.....	.....	132
China.....	1	10	Poland, Russian.....	.....	166
Denmark.....	31	27	Russia, Russian.....	48	675
England.....	2,451	2,278	Scotland.....	646	343
Europe (not specified).....	11	15	Sweden.....	231	74
Finland.....	.....	28	Switzerland.....	119	58
France.....	29	32	Turkey.....	.....	1,351
Germany.....	1,709	1,632	Wales.....	1,569	11
Greece.....	15	11	Other countries.....	7	8
			Born at sea.....	2	.....

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

The present population of the community, according to careful estimates, is exhibited below. The number given for each race includes both native-born of foreign father and foreign-born:

Estimated population of Community B, by nativity.

American.....	28,700
Bulgarian.....	400
Croatian.....	3,200
English.....	1,500
German (including 1,000 from Transylvania).....	5,000
Greek.....	300
Irish.....	6,000
Italian.....	6,000
Magyar.....	2,000
Polish.....	3,500
Roumanian.....	5,200
Russian.....	150
Ruthenian.....	800
Scotch.....	800
Servian.....	400
Slovak.....	4,000
Swedish.....	2,000
Syrian.....	200
Welsh.....	4,000
Miscellaneous.....	850
Total.....	75,000

The estimate is based upon normal conditions. It is estimated that during the industrial depression of 1907 and 1908 about 5,500 wage-earners left the community because of the curtailment of work. Racially the number which emigrated was estimated to be as follows:

Estimated number who left during the depression.

Croatian.....	500
Italian.....	2,000
Polish.....	1,500
Roumanian.....	1,200
All other.....	300

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households also affords light upon the racial movements to the community. The period of residence in this country and in the community may not be the same, but as a rule they approximate each other. In the following table the percentage of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who had been in the United States each specified number of years is shown by race:

TABLE 346.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over
Bulgarian.....	40	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatian.....	952	72.3	22.2	3.2	1.8	.6
English.....	218	14.7	7.3	2.8	9.6	65.6
German.....	391	40.4	18.4	3.3	7.2	30.7
Irish.....	184	3.3	9.2	2.7	13.0	71.7
Italian, North.....	294	44.2	36.1	11.2	4.1	4.4
Italian, South.....	177	43.5	33.9	14.1	6.2	2.3
Magyar.....	706	63.5	27.2	5.1	3.7	.6
Polish.....	483	51.8	33.5	7.9	4.8	2.1
Roumanian.....	607	92.4	7.4	.2	.0	.0
Russian.....	68	72.1	14.7	5.9	4.4	2.9
Scotch.....	60	28.3	5.0	3.3	16.7	46.7
Servian.....	107	81.3	18.7	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	869	47.0	31.2	10.1	6.9	4.8
Slovenian.....	119	46.2	37.0	8.4	5.0	3.4
Swedish.....	56	16.1	23.2	7.1	23.2	30.4
Welsh.....	98	2.0	1.0	1.0	9.2	86.7
Total.....	5,602	55.1	23.1	5.5	4.9	11.4

Of a total of 5,602 persons reporting in the foregoing table, 55.1 per cent have been in the United States under five years, while less than 5 per cent have been here from fifteen to nineteen years. A little less than 25 per cent have been in this country from five to nine years, while 11.4 per cent have been in this country for twenty years or over. Less than 10 per cent of the Bulgarians and Roumanians have been in the United States over five years, while only 2 per cent of the Welsh have been here under five years, and only 3.3 per cent of the Irish. The Croatians, Magyars, Russians, and Servians are among the races that report large numbers in immigration of less than five years. In the five to nine year period of residence the Slovenians show the largest proportion and the Welsh the smallest. The North and South Italians, the Poles, the Slovaks, and Slovenians each report over 30 per cent in this period of residence. None of the Bulgarians or Servians studied have been in this country over ten years, while the North and South Italians and Slovaks are the only races showing more than 10 per cent who came ten to fourteen years ago. Of those who have been in this country for twenty

or more years, the Welsh, with 86.7 per cent, show the highest proportion, followed by the Irish, English, Scotch, Germans, and Swedes.

The following table shows by race of individual the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years.

TABLE 347.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Croatian.....	153	61.4	89.5	99.3
German.....	57	66.7	93.0	95.2
Irish.....	56	10.7	33.9	62.5
Italian, North.....	84	45.2	66.7	92.9
Italian, South.....	45	48.9	86.7	93.3
Magyar.....	153	47.7	80.4	93.7
Polish.....	66	54.5	83.3	100.0
Roumanian.....	174	83.5	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	99	66.7	86.9	98.0
Servian.....	66	87.9	98.5	100.0
Slovak.....	109	42.2	74.3	92.7
Total.....	1,073	59.5	83.4	95.5

From the preceding table, containing data concerning 1,073 foreign-born persons in the households studied in the community, it will be seen that the majority, or 59.5 per cent, have been in the United States under five years, 83.4 per cent have been in the United States under ten years, and 95.5 per cent have been in the United States under twenty years. The Roumanians report the highest percentage of their numbers as having been in the United States under five and under ten years and the Irish the lowest, all of the Roumanians having been in the United States less than ten years. Of the persons who have been in the United States under twenty years, the Roumanians, together with Servians and Poles, report 100 per cent, or their entire number, and the Irish show only 62.5 per cent, or the lowest percentage reported.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The racial classification of employees for whom information was secured is shown by the following table:

TABLE 348.—Male employees for whom information was secured by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	1,183	14.8	Hebrew, Russian.....	7	0.1
Negro.....	27	.3	Irish.....	187	2.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Italian, North.....	296	3.7
Austria-Hungary.....	46	.6	Italian, South.....	177	2.2
Canada.....	18	.2	Lithuanian.....	15	.2
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Magyar.....	712	8.9
England.....	218	2.7	Montenegrin.....	4	.1
France.....	12	.2	Norwegian.....	5	.1
Germany.....	243	3.0	Polish.....	485	6.1
Ireland.....	289	3.6	Portuguese.....	2	(a)
Italy.....	29	.4	Roumanian.....	620	7.8
Netherlands.....	1	(a)	Russian.....	68	.9
Russia.....	4	.1	Ruthenian.....	13	.2
Scotland.....	61	.8	Scotch.....	61	.8
Sweden.....	21	.3	Scotch-Irish.....	2	(a)
Switzerland.....	2	(a)	Servian.....	107	1.3
Wales.....	178	2.2	Slovak.....	883	11.0
Foreign-born, by race:			Slovenian.....	120	1.5
Arabian.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	56	.7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	10	.1	Syrian.....	4	.1
Bulgarian.....	40	.5	Welsh.....	100	1.3
Canadian, French.....	1	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	25	.3	Austrian (race not specified).....	34	.4
Croatian.....	957	12.0	Swiss (race not specified).....	4	.1
Danish.....	8	.1			
Dutch.....	21	.3	Grand total.....	7,995	100.0
English.....	223	2.8			
Finnish.....	2	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,125	14.1
French.....	2	(a)	Total native-born.....	2,335	29.2
German.....	394	4.9	Total foreign-born.....	5,660	70.8
Greek.....	13	.2			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent

This table shows that 5,660, or 70.8 per cent, of the employees reporting are of foreign birth. The 29.2 per cent of native-born persons are almost equally divided between the second and third generations, 14.1 per cent being of foreign father, while 14.8 per cent are white of native father, and 0.3 per cent are negro of native father.

The largest racial group is that of the American whites, with 1,183 reporting. The largest groups of foreign born are the 957 Croatians, 883 Slovaks, 712 Magyars, and 620 Roumanians, these four races constituting 56 per cent of the foreign-born employees. The other foreign born range in numbers from the 485 Poles and 394 Germans to the several races represented by but 1 or 2 persons each. Of the European races the older immigration, from the British Isles and northern Europe, comprises approximately 1,000 persons, and the recent immigration, from southern and eastern Europe, approximately 4,500 persons.

CHAPTER III.
ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time in the households studied—Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of different sources of family income—[Text Tables 349 to 369 and General Tables 169 to 181].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

For an intelligent study of the present condition of the immigrant laborer in the industry under discussion some knowledge of his economic status before coming to the United States is necessary. The following tables show the industrial condition abroad, and the occupation of such as were employees, of large numbers of the foreign-born covered by both the household and individual study. The first tables show, by race of individual, the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at time of arrival:

TABLE 349.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	48	34	6	8	.....	70.8	12.5	16.7	0.0
German.....	24	12	2	9	.....	50.0	8.3	37.5	4.2
Italian, North.....	27	22	2	3	.....	81.5	7.4	11.1	.0
Magyar.....	55	30	10	9	.....	54.5	18.2	16.4	10.9
Polish.....	23	6	10	7	.....	26.1	43.5	30.4	.0
Roumanian.....	47	15	5	26	.....	31.9	10.6	55.3	2.1
Ruthenian.....	30	12	6	12	.....	40.0	20.0	40.0	.0
Slovak.....	35	5	22	8	.....	14.3	62.9	22.9	.0
Total.....	332	171	69	84	.....	51.5	20.8	25.3	2.4

TABLE 350.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.					Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	43	70.8	8.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	12.5	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
German.....	24	50.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	8.3	37.5	.0	37.5	.0	4.2	4.2
Italian, North.....	27	81.5	.0	7.4	.0	.0	7.4	11.1	.0	11.1	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	55	54.5	14.5	1.8	.0	1.8	18.2	16.4	.0	16.4	10.9	.0	10.9
Polish.....	23	26.1	39.1	4.3	.0	.0	43.5	30.4	.0	30.4	.0	.0	.0
Roumanian.....	47	31.9	2.1	8.5	.0	.0	10.6	55.3	.0	55.3	2.1	.0	2.1
Ruthenian.....	30	40.0	10.0	10.0	.0	.0	20.0	40.0	.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	35	14.3	51.4	8.6	2.9	.0	62.9	22.9	.0	22.9	.0	.0	.0
Total.....	332	51.5	14.2	5.7	.3	.6	20.8	25.3	.0	25.3	2.1	.3	2.4

The first table discloses the industrial condition abroad of 332 females, of whom 51.5 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States. Twenty-five and three-tenths per cent were working without wages, as compared with 20.8 per cent who were working for wages and 2.4 per cent who were working for profit.

Of the several races studied the North Italians show the largest and the Slovaks the smallest proportion who were without occupation before coming to the United States, the unemployed of other races ranging from 70.8 per cent of the Croatians to 26.1 per cent of the Poles. Conversely, the Slovaks exhibit the largest and the North Italians the smallest proportion who were working for wages abroad. The North Italians also show the smallest proportion working without wages, the largest figure in this classification being the 55.3 per cent of the Roumanians. Only three races, the Magyar, German, and Roumanian, with proportions in the order named, report a part of their number working for profit.

The second table deals with the same total and is intended merely to show the various occupations followed by those who were working for and without wages and for profit before coming to the United States. Of the women working for wages the largest proportion were farm laborers, followed by those who were in domestic service, practically none having been employed either as factory operatives or in hand trades. The total proportion working without wages were farm laborers, and the Germans were the only race working for profit engaged in occupations other than farming. It will be seen that of those who were farm laborers working for wages the Slovaks have the highest percentage. With the exception of the Germans and North Italians, each of which shows that the entire proportion of their number who were working for wages had been in domestic service, the Roumanians report the smallest proportion who were farm laborers working for wages.

The tables following show the industrial condition and the occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at time of arrival, by race of individual.

TABLE 351.—Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	78		26	12	40	0.0	33.3	15.4	51.3
German.....	28		9	9	10	.0	32.1	32.1	35.7
Irish.....	21	4	16	1		19.0	76.2	4.8	.0
Italian, North.....	36	1	15	4	16	2.8	41.7	11.1	44.4
Magyar.....	68		32	5	31	.0	47.1	7.4	45.6
Polish.....	28		18	9	1	.0	64.3	32.1	3.6
Roumanian.....	98	1	19	42	36	1.0	19.4	42.9	36.7
Ruthenian.....	53	1	24	19	9	1.9	45.3	35.8	17.0
Servian.....	41		21	8	12	.0	51.2	19.5	29.3
Slovak.....	47	1	34	6	6	2.1	72.3	12.8	12.8
Total.....	520	8	228	115	169	1.5	43.8	22.1	32.5

TABLE 352.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.					Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	78	0.0	16.7	0.0	2.6	10.3	3.8	33.3	15.4	0.0	15.4	51.3	0.0	51.3
German.....	28	.0	3.6	.0	.0	21.4	7.1	32.1	32.1	.0	32.1	32.1	3.6	35.7
Irish.....	21	19.0	23.8	42.9	.0	4.8	4.8	76.2	4.8	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	36	2.8	25.0	2.8	.0	5.6	8.3	41.7	11.1	.0	11.1	33.3	11.1	44.4
Magyar.....	68	.0	39.7	1.5	.0	2.9	2.9	47.1	7.4	.0	7.4	44.1	1.5	45.6
Polish.....	28	.0	50.0	3.6	.0	7.1	3.6	64.3	32.1	.0	32.1	3.6	.0	3.6
Roumanian.....	98	1.0	9.2	2.0	1.0	6.1	1.0	19.4	42.9	.0	42.9	35.7	1.0	36.7
Ruthenian.....	53	1.9	39.6	.0	.0	.0	5.7	45.3	35.8	.0	35.8	15.1	1.9	17.0
Servian.....	41	.0	34.1	.0	.0	12.2	4.9	51.2	19.5	.0	19.5	29.3	.0	29.3
Slovak.....	47	2.1	53.2	6.4	.0	8.5	4.3	72.3	12.8	.0	12.8	12.8	.0	12.8
Total.....	520	1.5	27.5	3.7	.8	7.3	4.6	43.8	22.1	.0	22.1	30.8	1.7	32.5

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that of a total of 520 foreign-born males only 1.5 per cent were without occupation abroad, while 43.8 per cent were working for wages, 22.1 per cent were working without wages, and 32.5 per cent were working for profit. Of those working for wages, the largest proportion were farm laborers, while the smallest were in the iron and steel industry. The entire number of those working without wages were farm laborers, the proportions ranging from 42.9 per cent of the Roumanians to 4.8 per cent of the Irish. Thirty and eight-tenths per cent were farming for profit.

Comparing the various races, it is seen that the Irish show the largest proportion, or 19 per cent, who were without occupation

abroad. The Croatians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, and Servians show none who were without occupation.

The Slovaks show the largest proportion, 53.2 per cent of farm laborers, working for wages in marked contrast with the 3.6 per cent reported by the Germans. Other races range from 50 per cent, as shown by the Poles, to 9.2 per cent, as shown by the Roumanians. Of the races reporting laborers other than farm, the Irish show the largest proportion, 42.9 per cent. Only two races report persons formerly employed in the iron and steel industry—2.6 per cent in the case of the Croatians and 1 per cent in the case of the Roumanians. The Germans were more largely engaged in the hand trades than were other races, their 21.4 per cent being followed by the 12.2 per cent of the Servians. The Ruthenians had none of their number in hand trades, and the Magyars had but 2.9 per cent.

All the males reported as working without wages were farm laborers, the proportions ranging from 42.9 per cent of the Roumanians to 4.8 per cent of the Irish. Of those working for profit nearly all were farmers. The Irish report none of their number to have been working for profit.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

In addition to the foregoing information, returns as to occupation before coming to the United States were secured from large numbers of the individual employees. These returns are here presented, by general nativity and race of employee:

TABLE 353.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						Other occupations.
		Manufacture of iron and steel and its products.	Other manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	
Croatian.....	916	1.6	1.0	84.6	7.2	3.4	0.3	1.9
English.....	121	52.9	5.0	2.5	4.1	7.4	2.5	25.6
German.....	305	7.2	3.9	60.3	1.0	21.3	2.6	3.6
Irish.....	112	14.3	5.4	57.1	11.6	1.8	.9	8.9
Italian, North.....	257	1.9	1.6	57.6	21.0	7.0	.8	10.1
Italian, South.....	153	3.3	2.6	60.8	15.0	10.5	2.6	5.2
Magyar.....	639	4.4	.3	77.9	9.4	4.5	1.1	2.3
Polish.....	442	4.1	1.6	79.4	5.7	6.1	.7	2.5
Roumanian.....	582	2.7	.3	79.9	10.5	3.6	.5	2.4
Servian.....	106	.0	1.9	69.8	15.1	9.4	.0	3.8
Slovak.....	771	3.0	1.9	74.1	10.8	4.9	.5	4.8
Slovenian.....	105	2.9	1.9	75.2	11.4	4.8	1.9	1.9
Total.....	4,871	5.6	1.7	71.6	9.1	6.0	1.0	4.9

Of the grand total of 4,871 male employees reporting complete data for this table a large proportion, 71.6 per cent, were farmers or farm laborers before coming to the United States, and 9.1 per cent were doing general labor. Only 5.6 per cent, or 1 in 18, show previous

experience in the manufacture of iron and steel and its products. Six per cent were in hand trades, 1.7 per cent were in manufacturing other than iron and steel, 1 per cent were in trade, and 4.9 per cent were in occupations not specified.

Every race except the English shows a large proportion of farmers or farm laborers. The majority of the English were engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and its products. The Irish rank second in the iron and steel industry, though far behind the English. The Servians show no persons so engaged, and the Croatians and North Italians had less than 2 per cent each. Of those who were engaged in general labor the North Italians show the largest proportion, 21 per cent; the Servians and South Italians follow with 15.1 and 15 per cent, respectively, and the Germans, with 1 per cent, had the smallest proportion of laborers. All races had very small percentages engaged in other manufacturing or in trade. Of those formerly in hand trades the Germans lead with 21.3 per cent. The South Italians rank second, with 10.5, while the other races report small proportions, the Irish showing only 1.8 per cent. Of those engaged in occupations not specified the English report the high proportion of 25.6 per cent, the North Italians follow with 10.1 per cent, while the other percentages range from 8.9 for the Irish to 1.9 for the Croatians and Slovenians.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The industrial condition and occupation abroad of the iron and steel workers of this community having been pointed out, their industrial condition and occupation in this country may be considered. The general occupation of all females 16 years of age or over, in the households studied, is shown in the following table, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 354.—General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	42	0.0	4.8	11.9	81.0	2.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	24	4.2	.0	41.7	54.2	.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	58	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
German.....	26	.0	.0	3.8	96.2	.0
Irish.....	22	4.5	.0	9.1	86.4	.0
Italian, North.....	34	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Magyar.....	62	.0	.0	.0	98.4	1.6
Polish.....	27	.0	.0	3.7	96.3	.0
Roumanian.....	55	3.6	.0	.0	96.4	.0
Ruthenian.....	31	3.2	3.2	.0	93.5	.0
Slovak.....	39	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Grand total.....	468	1.3	.6	4.3	93.4	.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	35	2.9	.0	31.4	65.7	.0
Total native-born.....	77	1.3	2.6	20.8	74.0	1.3
Total foreign-born.....	391	1.3	.3	1.0	97.2	.3

The preceding table shows that 93.4 per cent of the total number of adult females considered are at home; 1.3 per cent are in domestic service, 0.6 per cent in trade, 4.3 per cent otherwise employed, and 0.4 per cent at school.

The foreign-born show much the greater proportion of women at home, their 97.2 per cent being followed by 81 per cent of the native-born of native father and 65.7 per cent of the native-born of foreign father. The native-born of native father report a greater proportion at school than do the other groups, and the native-born of foreign father have by far the greater proportion employed.

Among the foreign-born the Croatians, North Italians, and Slovaks show 100 per cent at home. The Magyars follow, with 98.4 per cent at home and the remaining proportion at school, this being the only instance of foreign-born adult females at school. The Irish are the only race whose percentage of females at home is less than the general average for all persons reporting. These people, both native and foreign born, have, on the other hand, greater proportions than any other race in domestic service and other employment. The Irish born in this country report 41.7 per cent employed otherwise than as domestics or in trade. The Ruthenians alone among the foreign-born are represented in trade. Their percentage is, however, less than that of the persons native-born of native father.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table gives the results of the household study as regards the general occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 355.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	55	70.9	12.7	9.1	7.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	24	70.8	16.7	8.3	4.2
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	81	85.2	12.3	2.5	.0
German.....	28	96.4	3.6	.0	.0
Irish.....	30	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	39	84.6	12.8	2.6	.0
Magyar.....	76	88.2	3.9	7.9	.0
Polish.....	30	96.7	.0	3.3	.0
Roumanian.....	104	87.5	8.7	3.8	.0
Ruthenian.....	54	94.4	.0	5.6	.0
Servian.....	46	80.4	4.3	15.2	.0
Slovak.....	53	77.4	9.4	11.3	1.9
Grand total.....	650	83.8	8.9	6.0	1.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	29	65.5	17.2	6.9	10.3
Total native-born.....	84	69.0	14.3	8.3	8.3
Total foreign-born.....	566	86.0	8.1	5.7	.2

The foregoing table shows that of 650 males for whom information was secured in the household study, 83.8 per cent are in the iron and steel industry, 8.9 per cent are otherwise employed, 1.2 per cent are at school, and the remaining 6 per cent are at home.

The foreign-born report 86 per cent of their number in the iron and steel works; their proportions in the other groups are below the average, the percentage at school indicating that only 1 male 16 years of age or over is so reported. The native whites born of native father, numbering less than 1 to 10 of the foreign-born, follow with 70.9 per cent in the iron and steel industry, and 7.3 per cent at school. Persons native-born of foreign father report only 65.5 per cent in the iron and steel industry, and 10.3 per cent at school.

Of the foreign-born the Slovaks only have a percentage attending school, but all the races except the Germans and Irish have certain of their adult males unemployed at home. These proportions vary from 15.2 per cent of the Servians and 11.3 per cent of the Slovaks to 2.6 per cent of the North Itallans and 2.5 per cent of the Croatians. Of the foreign-born males who are employed, all the Irish, Poles, and Ruthenians are in the iron and steel works, the proportions being 100 per cent in the case of the Irish, 96.7 per cent in the case of the Poles, and 94.4 per cent in that of the Ruthenians. The Germans, reporting no males at home or at school, have 96.4 per cent of their number in the iron and steel industry and 3.6 per cent otherwise employed. The native-born of Irish father report only 70.8 per cent in the iron and steel industry, a larger proportion than of any other race group being otherwise employed. Of the 24 members of this race reporting in the table, 8.3 per cent are at home and 4.2 per cent are at school.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The individual study of the large numbers of employees in the iron and steel industry made inquiry as to the weekly wages received. The following table gives the percentage of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 356.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

{This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.}

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	1,008	\$16.35	99.6	94.3	72.4	55.9	32.7	18.0	11.5	7.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
England.....	189	16.41	100.0	94.7	71.4	53.4	33.9	20.1	9.0	6.9
Germany.....	224	17.26	99.1	94.2	77.2	57.6	37.9	24.1	17.9	9.8
Ireland.....	245	16.48	100.0	91.0	68.6	50.2	31.8	20.8	11.4	6.9
Wales.....	161	16.47	100.0	94.4	69.6	57.1	35.4	20.5	10.6	6.8
Foreign-born, by race:										
Croatian.....	894	10.87	99.4	57.8	16.1	6.2	1.9	.9	.2	.1
English.....	190	17.86	100.0	92.6	70.5	60.0	43.7	27.9	13.2	8.9
German.....	358	13.56	99.4	73.5	48.9	33.8	14.0	7.3	5.0	2.0
Irish.....	153	16.17	99.3	90.2	71.2	55.6	36.6	25.5	8.5	5.2
Italian, North.....	274	10.92	99.6	51.1	17.5	5.8	2.2	1.1	.4	.4
Italian, South.....	160	10.93	97.5	50.6	20.6	6.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	.0
Magyar.....	592	11.94	99.3	73.8	31.8	12.3	5.9	2.4	.2	.0
Polish.....	441	11.96	99.1	77.3	28.6	14.3	6.8	4.1	2.3	.2
Roumanian.....	422	10.65	99.8	56.2	12.1	3.3	.2	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	92	11.20	100.0	53.3	29.3	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	.0
Slovak.....	779	11.81	99.6	79.1	31.8	12.7	3.6	1.8	.4	.3
Slovenian.....	111	12.98	100.0	80.2	58.6	18.0	6.3	.9	.0	.0
Welsh.....	83	18.86	100.0	94.0	68.7	59.0	44.6	32.5	25.3	16.9
Grand total.....	6,934	13.46	99.4	75.3	43.3	27.8	15.7	9.0	5.2	3.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	987	16.42	99.2	92.1	71.0	53.2	33.5	20.1	11.9	7.1
Total native-born.....	2,019	16.35	99.4	93.3	71.3	54.1	32.9	18.9	11.5	7.1
Total foreign-born.....	4,915	12.28	99.5	68.0	31.8	17.0	8.7	5.0	2.5	1.4

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

According to this table the greater proportion of all male employees 18 years of age or over earn at least \$10 a week, and a majority of the native-born, whether of native or foreign father, earn at least \$15 a week. There is decided variation in the earnings per week of the several races. The foreign-born English and Welsh have higher average earnings per week than the native-born. The Welsh show a larger proportion than any other race in each wage group above the \$17.50 rate. The Roumanians have, on the whole, the lowest level of earnings, only 3.3 per cent of their number receiving \$15 a week or more, and only 12.1 per cent receiving as much as \$12.50.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The degree, if any, to which length of residence in the United States affects the wage-earning ability of the various races is disclosed in the following table, which shows the per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week by race and length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 357.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian:									
Under 5.....	643	99.2	54.6	10.7	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 to 9.....	201	100.0	65.7	27.9	14.9	5.5	2.5	.5	.0
10 or over.....	50	100.0	68.0	38.0	12.0	6.0	2.0	.0	.0
German:									
Under 5.....	137	99.3	53.3	29.9	19.0	1.5	.7	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	67	100.0	82.1	55.2	38.8	10.4	3.0	3.0	.0
10 or over.....	154	99.4	87.7	63.0	44.8	26.6	14.9	10.4	4.5
Italian, North:									
Under 5.....	120	100.0	41.7	6.7	1.7	.8	.8	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	98	99.0	51.0	18.4	7.1	1.0	.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	56	100.0	71.4	39.3	12.5	7.1	3.6	1.8	1.8
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	363	98.9	65.8	23.4	5.8	2.5	1.9	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	166	100.0	86.7	44.0	21.1	12.0	4.2	.6	.0
10 or over.....	63	100.0	85.7	47.6	27.0	9.5	.0	.0	.0
Polish:									
Under 5.....	224	98.2	67.4	18.3	7.6	2.2	1.3	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	152	100.0	85.5	35.5	19.7	10.5	5.3	2.0	.7
10 or over.....	65	100.0	92.3	47.7	24.6	13.8	10.8	10.8	.0
Roumanian:									
Under 5.....	386	99.7	53.6	11.4	2.6	.3	.0	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	35	100.0	82.9	17.1	11.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
10 or over.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak:									
Under 5.....	372	99.7	56.7	22.0	6.2	.5	.3	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	237	99.6	80.6	40.9	16.0	3.0	1.3	.0	.0
10 or over.....	170	99.4	84.7	40.6	22.4	11.2	5.9	1.8	1.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As a rule the proportion of a race earning each specified amount per week increases with the length of residence in the United States. In other words, the lowest level of earnings is among those who have been in this country under five years, and the highest is among those who have been here at least ten years. There is, moreover, a more marked difference between the earnings of the under-five-year and five-to-nine-year groups than between the earnings of those in the United States five to nine years and those here ten years or over.

The table next submitted shows the comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 358.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Croatian.....	643	99.2	54.6	10.7	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
German.....	137	99.3	53.3	29.9	19.0	1.5	.7	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	120	100.0	41.7	6.7	1.7	.8	.8	.0	.0
Magyar.....	363	98.9	65.8	23.4	5.8	2.5	1.9	.0	.0
Polish.....	224	98.2	67.4	18.3	7.6	2.2	1.3	.0	.0
Roumanian.....	356	99.7	53.6	11.4	2.6	.3	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	372	99.7	56.7	22.0	6.2	.5	.3	.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Croatian.....	201	100.0	65.7	27.9	14.9	5.5	2.5	0.5	0.0
German.....	67	100.0	82.1	55.2	38.8	10.4	3.0	3.0	.0
Italian, North.....	98	99.0	51.0	18.4	7.1	1.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	166	100.0	86.7	44.0	21.1	12.0	4.2	.6	.0
Polish.....	152	100.0	85.5	35.5	19.7	10.5	5.3	2.0	.7
Roumanian.....	35	100.0	82.9	17.1	11.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	237	99.6	80.6	40.9	16.0	3.0	1.3	.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian.....	50	100.0	68.0	38.0	12.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
German.....	154	99.4	87.7	63.0	44.8	26.6	14.9	10.4	4.5
Italian, North.....	56	100.0	71.4	39.3	12.5	7.1	3.6	1.8	1.8
Magyar.....	63	100.0	85.7	47.6	27.0	9.5	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	65	100.0	92.3	47.7	24.6	13.8	10.8	10.8	.0
Roumanian.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	170	99.4	84.7	40.6	22.4	11.2	5.9	1.8	1.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of those of each race with a period of residence of less than five years, the proportion earning \$15 or over a week ranges from 19 per cent of the German to 1.7 per cent of the North Italian, while the proportion of each race with a period of residence of from five to nine years earning the same amount ranges from 38.8 per cent of the Germans to 7.1 per cent of the North Italians, and the proportion of each with a period of residence of ten years or over ranges from 44.8 per cent of the Germans to 12 per cent of the Croatians. Less than 6 per cent of any race with a period of residence under ten years earn as high as \$20, while 14.9 per cent of the German and 10.8 per cent of the Polish with a period of residence of ten years or over earn \$20 or over a week.

The German, North Italian, and Slovak are the only races showing a proportion in excess of 1 per cent earning \$25 or over a week, this proportion being made up of those with a period of residence of ten years or over.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The table next presented gives the results of the household study as regards the number of husbands at work and their average annual earnings, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 359.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	29	28	96.6	\$894
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	11	11	(b)	804
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	51	51	51	100.0	484
German.....	17	17	17	(b)	488
Irish.....	18	15	15	(b)	592
Italian, North.....	28	28	27	96.4	430
Italian, South.....	12	12	12	(b)	562
Magyar.....	56	54	54	100.0	317
Polish.....	23	23	23	100.0	592
Roumanian.....	49	49	49	100.0	395
Ruthenian.....	25	25	25	100.0	472
Servian.....	20	20	20	100.0	271
Slovak.....	31	31	30	96.8	487
Grand total.....	374	365	362	99.2	486
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	11	11	(b)	804
Total native-born.....	44	40	39	97.5	868
Total foreign-born.....	330	325	323	99.4	440

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 374 selected families included in the foregoing table, 365 report the husband present. The creditable proportion of 99.2 per cent of the husbands are at work, one being idle among the 29 American whites, and only two, a North Italian and a Slovak, being idle among the 325 foreigners. All the husbands reported as native-born of foreign father are at work.

The average annual earnings of the husbands reporting are \$486. Those who are native-born of native father earn \$894 and those who are native-born of foreign father earn \$804, but as there are 330 foreign-born as against 44 native-born, and the foreigners' average is only \$440, the high earnings of the native-born have little effect on the grand total. The highest earnings among the foreign-born are \$592, the average of both Irish and Polish, followed by \$562 for the South Italians. The others range from \$488 for the Germans to \$271 for the Servians.

Expressed in terms of a month instead of a year, the general averages of husbands' earnings are as follows: Grand total for all races, \$40.50; foreign-born, \$36.67; native-born of foreign father, \$67; native-born of native father, \$74.50.

The annual earnings of the foreign-born races, divided by 12 for this comparison, give monthly averages as follows: Croatians, \$40.33; Germans, \$40.67; Irish, \$49.33; North Italians, \$35.83; South Italians, \$46.83; Magyars, \$26.42; Poles, \$49.33; Roumanians, \$32.75; Ruthenians, \$39.33; Servians, \$22.58; Slovaks, \$40.58.

The following table goes further into detail regarding the annual earnings of the male heads of families discussed in the table last presented, by showing, according to general nativity and race of head of household, the range in annual earnings:

TABLE 360.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						Per cent earning—					
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father. White.....	28	\$894	.....	1	3	5	13	17	0.0	3.6	10.7	17.9	46.4	60.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	804	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:														
Croatian.....	51	484	1	3	14	42	49	51	2.0	5.9	27.5	82.4	96.1	100.0
German.....	17	488	1	2	6	12	17	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	15	592	.....	.....	.....	3	8	12	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	27	430	1	3	11	21	26	27	3.7	11.1	40.7	77.8	96.3	100.0
Italian, South.....	12	562	.....	.....	.....	7	12	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	54	317	3	18	36	52	54	54	5.6	33.3	66.7	96.3	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	23	592	.....	.....	.....	3	14	20	22	.0	0.13	60.9	87.0	95.7
Roumanian.....	49	393	3	13	25	40	48	49	6.1	26.5	51.0	81.6	98.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	25	472	1	1	10	18	24	25	4.0	4.0	40.0	72.0	96.0	100.0
Servian.....	20	271	3	6	15	20	20	20	15.0	30.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	30	487	.....	2	8	21	30	30	.0	6.7	26.7	70.0	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	362	486	13	49	134	263	332	348	3.6	13.5	37.0	72.7	91.7	96.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	804	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	39	868	.....	1	3	8	20	27	.0	2.6	7.7	20.5	51.3	69.3
Total foreign-born.....	323	440	13	48	131	255	312	321	4.0	14.9	40.6	78.9	96.6	99.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Assuming \$600 to be, for the purposes of this comparison, a fair annual income, we find 78.9 per cent of the foreign-born heads of families, in contrast with 17.9 per cent of the American white, earning less than that amount. In other words, 82.1 per cent of the employees native-born of native father, and only 21.1 per cent of the foreign-born, earn as much as \$600 a year. The employees native-born of foreign father report in very small numbers, but 8 of the 11 earn at least \$600 annually, 4 earn at least \$800, and 1 earns \$1,000 or more. The grand total indicates that the income most commonly reported is between \$400 and \$600; 35.7 per cent of all the husbands having annual earnings between those figures. The next largest group, 23.5 per cent, have incomes between \$200 and \$400 and the next, 19 per cent, between \$600 and \$800. Thirteen and one-half per cent earn less than \$200 and 8.3 per cent earn \$800 or more.

The American whites, shown to have the highest average income, report less than one-half their number earning under \$800, and only 60.7 per cent earning under \$1,000. The Servians, on the other hand, who report a lower average income than any other race, show their entire number to be earning less than \$600, and 75 per cent less

than \$400. No Magyars and no Slovaks earn as much as \$800. As stated, in most of the foreign races a majority of the heads of households earn between \$400 and \$600 a year, but the Magyars, Roumanians, and Servians show a majority earning less than \$400. The foreign-born Irish and Polish each show 1 male earning at least \$1,000 a year.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In addition to the information as to the income of male heads of families, returns were made regarding the yearly earnings of all the males in the households studied 18 years of age or over, working for wages. These data are here presented, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 361.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	45	\$763	4	8	14	34	8.9	17.8	31.1	75.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Irish.....	18	842	.....	1	4	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bulgarian.....	4	(a)	1	3	4	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	75	443	11	32	65	75	14.7	42.7	86.7	100.0
German.....	26	441	3	12	20	26	11.5	46.2	76.9	100.0
Hebrew.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	30	776	.....	5	12	21	.0	16.7	40.0	70.0
Italian, North.....	33	415	3	15	27	33	9.1	45.5	81.8	100.0
Italian, South.....	14	567	.....	.....	8	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	67	329	19	43	64	67	28.4	64.2	95.5	100.0
Polish.....	29	585	.....	5	17	28	.0	17.2	58.6	96.6
Roumanian.....	98	345	28	61	88	98	28.6	62.2	89.8	100.0
Russian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	50	394	8	27	42	50	16.0	54.0	84.0	100.0
Servian.....	40	250	14	35	40	40	35.0	87.5	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	46	480	3	16	33	46	6.5	34.8	71.7	100.0
Grand total.....	579	458	94	265	442	554	16.2	45.8	76.3	95.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	20	806	.....	1	6	16	.0	5.0	30.0	80.0
Total native-born.....	65	776	4	9	20	50	6.2	13.8	30.8	76.9
Total foreign-born.....	514	417	90	256	422	504	17.5	49.8	82.1	98.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This classification including, as it does, all males 18 years of age or over, results in average annual earnings different from those arrived at in the tabulation of heads of families. For example, the average of all persons reporting is \$458, for the foreign-born \$417, for the native-born of native father \$763, and for the native-born of foreign father \$806. These averages, with the exception of that for the second generation, are all considerably lower than the corresponding figures in Table 360.

The small group of persons native-born of foreign father makes the most creditable showing, none of them earning less than \$200, only 5 per cent earning under \$400, and 30 per cent under \$600,

while one-fifth of their number earn \$1,000 or more. The foreign-born have practically one-half (49.8 per cent) earning less than \$400. The Irish, both native and foreign born, have higher annual earnings than the American whites, but no other race approaches their figures. The Poles rank next, with \$585, followed by the South Italians with \$567 and the Slovaks with \$480. The lowest averages are those of the Servians, who report \$250, and of the Magyars, who report \$329. The Irish of both generations, the South Italians, and the Magyars show higher average earnings in this table than in that of heads of families.

Of all males 18 years of age or over, 16.2 per cent earn under \$200, 45.8 per cent earn under \$400, 76.3 per cent earn under \$600, and 95.7 per cent earn under \$1,000. The largest proportion, 30.5 per cent, have earnings between \$400 and \$600; 29.6 per cent receive between \$200 and \$400; and 19.4 per cent receive between \$600 and \$1,000. The foreign-born Irish report 30 per cent of their number earning \$1,000 or more, the American whites following with 24.4 per cent. The foreign-born Irish and Poles have no males 18 years of age or over earning less than \$200, though the American whites have 8.9 per cent so reporting. Not one of the 40 Servians earns as much as \$600, and only 5 of them earn \$400 or more. Only 3 of the 67 Magyars, or 4.5 per cent, in contrast with 18 of the 30 Irish, or 60 per cent, earn as much as \$600.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The average earnings of individuals having been considered, the total incomes of 374 selected families, in all cases including contributions from other sources than the head of the family, are next presented. The first table submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount.

TABLE 362.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families, ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	\$1,100	0.0	15.2	27.3	54.5	84.8
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	51	855	5.9	29.4	45.1	68.6	88.2
Italian, North.....	23	523	17.9	50.0	82.1	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	56	439	35.7	64.3	94.6	96.4	93.2
Polish.....	23	741	.0	26.1	47.8	82.6	100.0
Roumanian.....	49	892	12.2	34.7	51.0	67.3	83.7
Ruthenian.....	25	612	12.0	40.0	76.0	92.0	96.0
Servian.....	20	516	35.0	55.0	75.0	90.0	100.0
Slovak.....	31	565	9.7	32.3	83.9	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	374	730	13.1	35.3	63.4	81.3	92.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	818	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	44	1,030	.0	15.9	31.8	63.6	86.4
Total foreign-born.....	330	690	14.8	37.9	67.6	83.6	93.3

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that the average family income of the 374 selected families is \$730. The average income of the foreign-born is \$690, of the native-born of foreign father, \$818, and of employees native-born of native father, \$1,100.

Of all the families 92.5 per cent have incomes below \$1,500, and 13.1 per cent have incomes under \$300. Among the foreign-born races, the Poles have no families whose income is under \$300, while the Servians and Magyars have 35 and 35.7 per cent, respectively. Fifty per cent of the North Italians, 55 per cent of the Servians, and 64.3 per cent of the Magyars have less than \$500 a year. No North Italian and no Slovak family has as much as \$1,000 a year, though 32.7 per cent of the Roumanians and 31.4 per cent of the Croatians have such incomes. The two races last named have the largest proportions with as much as \$1,500 a year, their average incomes being largely in excess of those of any other race except the American white. The Magyars have the smallest average income.

WIVES AT WORK.

In order to ascertain to what extent married women contribute to the family support, the following table, showing the number and per cent of wives at work within the households studied, is presented, by general nativity and race of head of family. On account of the small number involved, the average earnings are not computed.

TABLE 363.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, white.....	33	33	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	11	.....
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	51	51	.....
German.....	17	17	3
Irish.....	18	18	.....
Italian, North.....	28	28	.....
Italian, South.....	12	12	.....
Magyar.....	56	56	.....
Polish.....	23	23	1
Roumanian.....	49	49	1
Ruthenian.....	25	25	.....
Servian.....	20	20	2
Slovak.....	31	31	.....
Grand total.....	374	374	7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	11	.....
Total native-born.....	44	44	1
Total foreign-born.....	330	330	6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

The preceding table shows that of the wives in the 374 selected families in this locality, only 7, or 1.9 per cent, are at work. The foreign-born report 1.8 per cent as compared with 3 per cent of the whites native-born of native father.

Among the foreign-born who report in sufficient numbers to admit of comparison, 3 of the 17 Germans, 2 of the 20 Servians, and 1 of the 49 Roumanians are at work.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows the approximate yearly earnings of the females 18 years of age or over in the households studied, who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 364.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father, White	7	(a)	.....	1	6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Irish.....	9	(a)	1	1	8
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1
Foreign-born:					
German.....	2	(a)	1	2	2
Irish.....	2	(a)	2	2	2
Roumanian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Servian.....	2	(a)	1	2	2
Grand total.....	24	\$278	6	10	22
Total native-born of foreign father.....	10	304	1	2	9
Total native-born.....	17	317	1	3	15
Total foreign-born.....	7	(a)	5	7	7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table shows only 24 females 18 years of age or over reporting in the household study as working for wages. The average annual earnings of these women are \$278, the excessively low earnings of some outweighing the fact that 14 of the 24 earn \$300 or more and 2 earn as much as \$400. These 14 are American white and native-born Irish.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The following tables show the number and per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders, in the households studied, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 365.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	29	4	2	23	5			5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11		3	8				
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	51	14	28	9	42	12	22	8
German.....	17	6	6	5	13	5	4	4
Irish.....	15	3	5	7				
Italian, North.....	28	12	10	6	18	7	8	3
Italian, South.....	12		7	5	11		7	4
Magyar.....	54	36	16	2	29	19	9	1
Polish.....	23	3	11	9	13	3	7	8
Roumanian.....	49	25	15	9	45	21	15	9
Ruthenian.....	25	10	8	7	16	7	3	6
Servian.....	20	15	5		17	12	5	
Slovak.....	31	9	13	9	10	3	6	1
Grand total.....	365	137	129	99	224	89	86	49
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11		3	8				
Total native-born.....	40	4	5	31	5			5
Total foreign-born.....	325	133	124	68	219	89	86	44

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b This column includes 3 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 366.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	(b)	(b)	21.7	17.2
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	85.7	78.6	88.9	82.4
Italian, North.....	58.3	80.0	50.0	64.3
Magyar.....	52.8	56.3	(b)	53.7
Polish.....	(b)	63.6	88.9	78.3
Roumanian.....	84.0	100.0	100.0	91.8
Ruthenian.....	70.0	37.5	85.7	64.0
Servian.....	80.0	100.0		85.0
Slovak.....	33.3	46.2	11.1	32.3
Grand total.....	65.0	66.7	49.5	61.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	(b)	.0	16.1	12.5
Total foreign-born.....	66.9	69.4	64.7	67.4

^a This column includes 3 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of families studied in these tables, 61.4 per cent of the wives either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers, the foreign-born showing a much larger proportion than that of the whites native-born of native father. The largest proportion of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers are wives of husbands whose earnings are \$400 and under \$600, while the smallest proportion are wives of husbands whose earnings are \$600 or over.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

Notwithstanding the fact that very few wives in this community are employed outside the home, every race shows a considerable number of families augmenting the income by keeping boarders or lodgers, and nearly all report contributions by children and from other sources. The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources:

TABLE 367.—Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	84.8	3.0	27.3	15.2	12.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	51	100.0	.0	.0	82.4	.0
Italian, North.....	28	96.4	.0	7.1	64.3	21.4
Magyar.....	56	96.4	.0	10.7	53.6	10.7
Polish.....	23	100.0	.0	4.3	78.3	13.0
Roumanian.....	49	100.0	2.0	6.1	89.8	10.2
Ruthenian.....	25	100.0	.0	4.0	64.0	4.0
Servian.....	20	100.0	10.0	.0	80.0	.0
Slovak.....	31	96.8	.0	6.5	32.3	22.6
Grand total.....	374	96.8	1.9	9.4	59.1	10.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total native-born.....	44	88.6	2.3	22.7	11.4	9.1
Total foreign-born.....	330	97.9	1.8	7.6	65.5	10.6

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 374 selected families, 96.8 per cent have incomes from the earnings of the husband, 59.1 per cent have incomes from boarders or lodgers, 10.4 per cent from sources not specified, 9.4 per cent from children, and only 1.9 per cent from the wife employed. In every class of families the proportion having an income from the earnings of husband is considerably greater than the proportion having an income from any other source. Employees native-born of native father, however, have a smaller proportion with an income from the earnings of the husband than have the foreign-born. On the other hand, a larger percentage of the children of persons native-born of native father than of the foreign-born contribute to the family

support. The foreign-born have the maximum proportion of families with an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers.

No foreign-born race approaches the native-born in the proportion of children contributing to the support of the family; their highest figure is for the Magyars, 10.7 per cent, while the Croatians and Servians have no children so reported. Roumanians, Croatians, and Servians keep boarders and lodgers to the greatest extent, and the Slovaks, with only 32.3 per cent, have the smallest proportion. The Croatians and Servians derive no income from sources other than husband, wife, and boarders or lodgers.

The source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of household, is disclosed in the tables next presented, each source specified being exclusive of all other sources:

TABLE 368.—*Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—							
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	45.5	0.0	15.2	5.2	3.0	9.1	0.0	12.1
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	51	17.6	.0	.0	82.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	28	17.9	.0	3.6	57.1	.0	.0	.0	21.4
Magyar.....	56	33.9	.0	1.8	44.6	.0	1.8	1.8	16.1
Polish.....	23	17.4	.0	.0	65.2	.0	.0	.0	17.4
Roumanian.....	49	8.2	2.0	.0	73.5	.0	.0	.0	16.3
Ruthenian.....	25	32.0	.0	4.0	60.0	.0	.0	.0	4.0
Servian.....	20	15.0	5.0	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0
Slovak.....	31	51.6	.0	.0	22.6	.0	.0	.0	25.8
Grand total.....	374	28.6	.8	4.0	50.8	.3	1.9	.3	13.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	44	56.8	.0	13.6	11.4	2.3	6.8	.0	9.1
Total foreign-born.....	330	24.8	.9	2.7	56.1	.0	1.2	.3	13.9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that the three chief sources of income among the families included in this inquiry are the husband alone, the husband and boarders or lodgers, and miscellaneous sources not specified. Of these, the second is the most important, 50.8 per cent of all the families being so maintained. The proportion of the total foreign-born is somewhat above this figure, and certain foreign races exceed it largely. For the entire income to be derived from the husband and boarders or lodgers is much less common with the native-born families, who have a large proportion supported by the income of husband alone, and with whom, as shown in the preceding table, contributions of children are not unusual. Among the foreign-born the percentages which derive their income from husband and boarders or lodgers vary from 22.6 per cent for the Slovaks to 82.4 per cent for the Croatians. Wives furnish only a very small source of income,

and children are important in only a few cases. Among native American families, children alone are the means of support in 9.1 per cent of the cases.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

As already seen, the races vary considerably in the extent to which family income is derived from sources other than the earnings of the husband alone. What proportion of the income is so acquired is indicated in the following table, which shows the percentage of total yearly income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 369.—*Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	68.9	0.8	25.4	3.0	1.9
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	51	56.6	.0	.0	43.4	.0
Italian, North.....	28	79.4	.0	1.3	15.2	4.1
Magyar.....	56	69.7	.0	10.1	18.5	1.7
Polish.....	23	79.9	.0	1.2	16.4	2.5
Roumanian.....	49	44.0	.2	.8	54.7	.2
Ruthenian.....	25	77.2	.0	4.5	17.5	.8
Servian.....	20	52.5	4.2	.0	43.3	.0
Slovak.....	31	83.5	.0	4.0	8.8	3.7
Grand total.....	374	64.4	.4	7.7	26.1	1.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	44	74.7	.7	20.7	2.4	1.5
Total foreign-born.....	330	62.4	.4	5.1	30.8	1.2

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. ^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total income of the selected families, 64.4 per cent is from the earnings of the husband and 26.1 per cent is from the payments of boarders or lodgers. Only very small proportions of the family income are from the other specified sources.

The husband's earnings form the greater part of the family income in each nativity class, but the proportion is larger among persons native-born of native father than among the foreign-born. The most significant difference in family income between the native-born of native father and the foreign-born is that aside from husband's earnings the payments of boarders or lodgers are the only important factor of the foreign-born and the contributions of children the only item of weight among the native-born of native father.

The Roumanians are the only race in which the husband's earnings do not compose the greater part of the family income. Of the total income of that race, 54.7 per cent is from the payments of boarders or lodgers. The Slovaks, Poles, North Italians, and Ruthenians show large proportions of income from husband and small proportions from boarders or lodgers. The Magyars largely exceed the other foreign races in contributions of children, but do not approach the American figure of 25.4 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Regularity of employment—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for employment of immigrants—[Text Tables 370 and 371 and General Table 182].

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

Regularity of employment, always a potent factor in the economic rise of an industrial community, was made the subject of study in Community B as elsewhere. The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the months worked during the year covered by the investigation, by males 16 years of age or over in the households studied who were employed outside of the home.

TABLE 370.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working —			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White	46	54.3	71.7	91.3	97.8
Native-born of foreign father by race of father, Irish	20	55.0	60.0	90.0	100.0
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	77	44.2	58.4	80.5	89.6
German	27	3.7	48.1	81.5	88.9
Irish	30	33.3	73.3	93.3	100.0
Italian, North	33	27.3	57.6	87.9	97.0
Magyar	70	15.7	31.4	65.7	94.3
Polish	29	58.6	79.3	100.0	100.0
Roumanian	98	20.4	35.7	64.3	86.7
Ruthenian	49	40.8	49.0	77.6	91.8
Servian	39	2.6	15.4	53.8	89.7
Slovak	43	48.8	67.4	93.0	100.0
Grand total	583	33.4	51.1	78.6	93.5
Total native-born of foreign father	22	59.1	63.6	90.9	100.0
Total native-born	68	55.9	69.1	91.2	98.5
Total foreign-born	515	30.5	48.7	76.9	92.8

The preceding table discloses the fact that 93.5 per cent of the males worked at least three months, 78.6 per cent at least six months, 51.1 per cent at least nine months, and 33.4 per cent, or one in three, the full twelve months of the year. These figures are only slightly higher than those for the foreign-born, the native-born having little effect on the totals because of the comparatively small number reporting. Persons native-born of native father rank highest in two of the columns, and the second generation ranks highest in the other two. Among the foreign-born the Poles make the best showing. All of these people worked at least six months, and 58.6 per cent worked the entire year. They are followed by the Slovaks, 93 per cent of whom worked at least six months, while 48.8 per cent worked throughout the year. The Croatians report 44.2 per cent, and the Ruthenians 40.8 per cent, working all twelve months. The Servians, with 2.6 per cent, and the Germans, with 3.7 per cent, show the

lowest proportions at work throughout the year. The highest per cent working at least nine months is the 79.3 of the Poles. This is followed by the Irish 73.3 per cent, and the Slovak 67.4 per cent. The smallest proportion in this group is the 15.4 per cent of the Servians and the next is the 31.4 per cent of the Magyars. After the Poles, the Irish, with 93.3 per cent, and the Slovaks, with 93 per cent, have the largest proportions working as much as six months. The lowest percentage is that of the Servians, 53.8, immediately preceded by the 64.3 per cent of the Roumanians and the 65.7 per cent of the Magyars. The Irish, Poles, and Slovaks report 100 per cent working at least three months, the North Italians, Magyars, and Ruthenians report over 90 per cent, and the other races between 85 and 90 per cent.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The extent to which the males of the various races become members of trade unions is disclosed in the next table, which shows the affiliation with such unions of males 21 years of age or over in the households studied who were working for wages. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 371.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number affiliated with trade unions.	General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number affiliated with trade unions.
Native-born of native father,			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	36	6	Roumanian.....	93	.....
Native-born of foreign father,			Russian.....	1	.....
by race of father, Irish.....	18	4	Ruthenian.....	49	.....
Foreign-born:			Servian.....	33	.....
Bulgarian.....	2	.....	Slovak.....	46	.....
Croatian.....	74	.....		
German.....	27	.....	Grand total.....	549	20
Hebrew.....	1	.....		
Irish.....	30	9	Total native-born of foreign		
Italian, North.....	36	.....	father.....	18	4
Italian, South.....	16	.....	Total native-born.....	54	10
Magyar.....	59	1	Total foreign-born.....	495	10
Polish.....	28	.....		

This table, based upon information obtained from 549 males, shows only 20, or 3.6 per cent, affiliated with trade unions. Ten of the 54 native-born, or 18.5 per cent, and 10 of the 495 foreign-born, or 2 per cent, belong to some union. The only foreign-born affiliated with trade unions are 9 of the 30 Irish, or 30 per cent, and 1 of the 59 Magyars, or 1.7 per cent.

REASONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

The principal reason for the employment in the local industries of members of races both of past and recent immigration has been the inadequacy of the local labor supply in the face of the rapid expansion of the local industries. Labor had to be secured from outside sources, and immigrant labor was found to be the only available supply. In addition to this general and fundamental cause for the employment of immigrants, on one occasion a large steel plant in the community used Magyar and other recent immigrants to take the positions of a number of its former employees who were out on strike.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING.

Explanation of data—Summary statement of facts relative to representative households.

EXPLANATION OF DATA.

As in the case of other localities it has been thought profitable, in addition to the purely statistical material, to submit data more detailed and descriptive relative to housing and living conditions. Along with it there have also been presented facts of salient importance relative to the households of the immigrant iron and steel workers in the community in order that a general conception of the significance of this population might be had from a study of concrete cases. The material covering different items of expenditure are not designed to afford a basis for any study of cost of living but are inserted for the purpose of throwing light upon the prevailing standards of living.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLDS.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 1—AMERICAN.

The house is a single frame of six rooms, with toilet in the yard, and one well of water, which is also used by two other families. The dwelling is in fair condition, but somewhat old in appearance and needing a coat of paint to freshen its exterior. The rooms are fairly large, but the ceilings, walls, and floors need attention. Fairly good care has been given the house by its tenants, who own it, but it looks slovenly and untidy inside, though not absolutely dirty.

One of the three bedrooms is occupied by the father and mother, another by their son, and the third by their three daughters. The kitchen and dining room serve as living rooms, the parlor being kept for use on special occasions only.

The man is 55 years old and the wife is three years his junior. They have been married thirty-five years and have 8 children. The 4 oldest are married and live away from home, and the other 4 live at home with their parents. All can read and write, and the local newspapers are subscribed to. The father belongs to an American beneficiary order.

The father, a puddler, earns \$4 per day, and the son, an operator, \$2.50 per day. One of the daughters works as telephone operator and another as a dressmaker. All earnings are contributed to the family income, and as only the father lost any time during the year, the combined earnings of the four amounted to \$2,700. In spite of this large amount coming in, the family claim that they have no bank account and that the only property owned is their \$3,000 home. The house is, however, entirely free of all mortgage or incumbrance.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 2—AMERICAN.

This is a single frame house of eight rooms, in first-class condition, with all the modern improvements—bath, flush toilet, gas and electric lighting, and gas and coal heat. The interior is as well cared for as the exterior and, with its well-appointed furniture, piano, and pictures, gives an impression of well-to-do comfort. The house is worth \$4,000 and, with a \$1,000 house on the same lot, is owned, free of incumbrance, by the family under discussion.

The husband and wife are 36 years of age. They have been married thirteen years and have one 11-year-old daughter, at present in the public school. All can read and write, and two local newspapers are subscribed to. Neither man nor wife belongs to any trade or fraternal society.

Having learned his trade as a beater in the steel works, the man now earns \$6 per day, but through a two-months' lay-off his total earnings have amounted to \$1,560 for the year. To this sum has been added \$120 rent from his other house. He has no idea of ever leaving the United States, and has always lived in Community B.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 3—AMERICAN.

This is a seven-room frame house in first-class condition; it is neat and attractive, both inside and outside. The man bought the house for \$3,000 less than five years ago and has cleared it of a mortgage. Gas has been installed in the house.

The man and wife are 45 years old. They were married twelve years ago, and at present have three children. As a mill hand, his trade for the past twenty-five years, the man earns \$8.40 a week, but through frequent lay-offs has worked only about ten months during the past year. Consequently, with a mortgage just paid off and a total income of \$364 for the past year, no money has been saved, and with the exception of the house they live in, the family has neither a bank account nor property.

Both the man and wife can read and write, but neither takes any newspaper or periodical, nor belongs to any society, fraternal or otherwise.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 4—IRISH.

This household occupies a six-room frame house, with dry toilet in the yard, and no bath or city water in the house. The house is lighted and heated by gas, but is in only fair condition; it needs shingling and painting, and a general overhauling inside. Only fair care has been given it by its tenants, and the floors and walls are dirty and the furniture untidy. The rent is \$8 per month.

The man and woman are 55 years of age. They have been married thirty-five years and have five sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom, a girl of 14, was born in the United States. One other child, a son 21 years old, lives at home with the parents. After being married sixteen years, the couple brought their family to the United States, where the man at once found employment as an iron worker. Earning \$1.75 and \$2 per day at the same trade, the father and son have lost six months each during the past year

through short lay-offs, so that the total family income for the year has been less than \$600.

Everyone in the family can read and write, and a religious periodical is subscribed to, as well as the daily newspapers. The man belongs to two fraternal orders, carrying insurance. He is a fully naturalized citizen, has never left the United States, and has no intention of doing so.

HOUSEHOLD NO 5—IRISH.

This is a four-room apartment in a two-family frame tenement. The building is in first-class condition, with flush inside toilet for each family and bath used in common by the two. Gas is used for lighting and heating. The tenants have taken rather poor care of the apartment. The rooms are untidy, windows unwashed, and the kitchen stove and furniture brown and greasy, while the linen in the dining room is soiled and crumpled. One of the four rooms is used as a bed room, the others being kitchen, dining and living room.

The man is 27 years old and came to this country eight years ago. During the year preceding the agent's visit he married a woman two years his junior, who has been here five years. Both man and wife can read and write, and read the Pittsburg newspapers. The man belongs to an Irish fraternal order, but to no American trade union or beneficiary society. He is a fully naturalized citizen, and expresses no intention of leaving this country.

Always a steel worker since his arrival in the United States, the man has had steady work at from \$3 to \$4 per eleven-hour day, but the expenses incident to the furnishing of his house for his wedding did away with his savings, and at the present time there is neither a bank account nor property possessed by the couple.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 6—IRISH-AMERICAN.

This is a five-room frame cottage, with a dry toilet in the yard; there is no bath. The house is in first-class condition, neat and freshly painted, but has received only moderate care from its tenants. Though everything inside is fairly clean, there is a lack of neatness which gives the impression of dirt and disorder. The rent of the cottage is \$10. The man and wife and their 6-year-old boy sleep in one bedroom. The other rooms are used as living and dining rooms, kitchen, and spare bedroom. Gas is used for heating and lighting the house.

The man is 32 years old and his wife is a Scotch-American girl of twenty-nine. They have been married seven years. The man was first employed as a riveter for a bridge construction company, but later obtained employment in the Steel Tube Works, and for the past five years has been an electrician for that company. His pay of \$3 per ten-hour day is the sole support of his family, but with steady work he has earned \$936 during the past year. All of this has been spent on the family, however, so that he has been unable to save anything to start a bank account. On the other hand, he owes nothing.

Both he and his wife went to the local public schools and now subscribe to the local newspapers. Neither belongs to any aid society or trade union. Neither has the slightest idea of ever leaving the United States permanently.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 7—IRISH-AMERICAN.

This household lives in a five-room apartment in a brick block. There is a flush inside toilet for each family, but no bath. The building is in good repair and the apartment is tidy and clean. The rent has been \$10, but following a general 10 per cent cut in the wages, it was reduced to \$7.50 by the company one month before the agent's visit. All five members of the family sleep in one bedroom, and although there is a separate living room in use, the kitchen is used as a dining room.

The man is 38 and his wife, a German-American, is 34. They have been married eleven years and have three children, the oldest of whom is 10 years. All the members of the family have attended either the public or parochial schools, and can read and write. No newspapers or periodicals are taken, and neither father nor mother belongs to any organizations or societies.

The man, an open-hearth worker, has had steady work all the year, but one month previous to the agent's visit he received a 10 per cent cut in pay. At present he earns \$1.62 a day, and is the sole support of the family. There is no family bank account, and no real or personal property outside of the house furnishings.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 8—ROMANIAN.

This house is a seven-room frame, in very bad condition, with dry toilet in the yard and no bath. A hydrant outside supplies all the water used. The house needs painting, and the doors and blinds are loose, battered, and dirty; the yard is filthy and covered with débris. At first glance the dwelling resembles a large barn more than a house. The rooms are dirty and disorderly; there is insufficient ventilation, and the smell of cooking and washing pervades the house. The rent is \$16.

The household consists of a man and wife, the man's sister, and 18 boarders. One of the 6 sleeping rooms is used by the 3 members of the family, while the boarders sleep in the other 5. The kitchen is used as a living and dining room.

The man is 27 years old and came to the United States about five years ago. Three years later a 16-year-old girl also arrived, and a year later he married her. During the year preceding the agent's visit, the man's sister, a woman 20 years old, came to live with the couple, and at present they pay her \$13 per month, and her board and lodging, to help the wife with the housework. The man alone speaks English, but all three can read and write their own language. No periodicals or newspapers are taken, and none of the three belong to any society or fraternal order. The man has not taken out his first citizenship papers, and none of the three are sure that they will stay in this country permanently.

The man earns \$2.40 per day as a rougher, but through irregular hours he has had little more than eight months' work during the year. The \$10.50 monthly board of each of the 18 boarders has, since they have been with the family, added a considerable amount to the family income for the year. Although but \$192 has been paid for rent, and \$65 to the sister as helper, the wife states that out of

the remainder nothing has been saved, and that her husband has neither sent money abroad, bought property, nor established a bank account.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 9—ROUMANIAN.

This is a five-room frame house, with dry toilet in yard and no bath; there are no sewer connections. The house is in miserable condition, with clapboards and shingles missing, and blinds and doors broken and loose. The interior is filthy, the walls and ceilings cracked and dirty, floors unswept, beds unmade and with soiled linen. Dirty, damp, oilcloth is used on the dining table in lieu of a tablecloth. The rent of the house is \$20.

Four of the 5 rooms are used as bedrooms, 1 being occupied by the man and wife and child, and the other 3 by 18 lodgers. The kitchen serves as a living and dining room. The man is 28 years old, and five years ago came to the United States. Six months later the woman (about his own age) arrived, and the couple were married immediately. Although uncertain whether or not to keep his family in the United States, he has taken out his first citizenship papers. The man can speak English, and he and his wife can read and write their own language. They subscribe to a Roumanian newspaper published in Cleveland, Ohio, and the man belongs to a Roumanian fraternal order.

Upon arriving in this country, the man obtained employment in the steel works at \$1.50 per day, but during the past year lost about two months through business depression. The \$390 he earned was considerably augmented by the \$231 contributed by lodgers paying \$2.50 each month for cooking, washing, and lodging. An additional amount was owed by lodgers who had not as yet paid their bill.

Although \$240 was paid for rent out of \$621 income for the year, and the other incidental expenses were necessarily heavy, the man was able to send \$30 home to his parents. No money for personal or family purposes was saved.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 10—RUTHENIAN.

This home is a four-room apartment in a ten-family frame block. There are separate dry toilets in the yard for each family, but there are no baths, and one well is used in common by the ten families. The building is decidedly dilapidated, with loose and broken doors and blinds, badly worn floors and stairs, and cracked ceilings and walls. The house needs painting and papering. Very poor care of the apartment is given by the family under discussion, and everything inside the house is dirty, slovenly, or broken. The beds are unmade and dirty; the atmosphere is heavy with noisome odors and fetid air. The father, mother, and seven children sleep in three of the rooms, the fourth serving as kitchen, living room, and dining room.

The man is 45 years old and his wife is 40. They were married twenty years ago and two years later came to the United States to earn a better living. All their children have been born here. The man went to work as a common laborer on the railroad, but later became a greaser in the steel works, a position which he has held for eleven years. At \$1.80 per day he has had steady work all year, and

the \$562 he has earned during the year has been the sole support of the family.

All the children who are old enough are at school, and the wife alone is totally illiterate and unable to speak English. The only paper read in the family is one published by a Ruthenian benefit society, to which the husband belongs.

Apparently satisfied with his condition in the United States, the man has become a fully naturalized citizen and shows no desire to take up a residence in any country other than the United States.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 11—RUTHENIAN.

This is a three-room apartment in a seven-family frame block. There is a separate dry toilet in the yard for each family, but one well is used in common by the seven families. There are no baths. The building at first glance seems somewhat dilapidated, with loose shutters and doors and dingy paint, but is really in fair condition. The tenants do not give it the best care, and the floors and walls are dirty, the linen on the beds and table soiled, and the air hot and heavy from insufficient ventilation. The rent is \$7.

The household consists of a man and wife, 3 children, and 13 lodgers. The lodgers sleep in the two bed rooms, while the kitchen is used during the day as a living and dining room and at night as the family bedroom, one bed being put up for the man and wife and their three children.

The man is 43 years old, and twelve years ago married a girl of 18. Unable to make a fair living at home he decided to emigrate from Austria-Hungary, and two years before the agent's visit he joined his friends in the United States and came to this community with his wife and two children.

As a fireman in the boiler room he has had steady work at \$2 per day. His wife has added \$273 in the past seven months by lodging and cooking and washing for thirteen lodgers, who each paid her \$3 per month, making a total family income of \$897 for the year.

All the family are totally illiterate, and not one can speak English. No newspapers are taken. The man belongs to a Slovak benefit association. He has saved no money since his arrival in this country and has sent none to his native land. He has no intention of residing permanently in the United States, and in all probability will return to Austria-Hungary as soon as he has saved sufficient to make it profitable to go back.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 12—SERVIAN.

This household of man, wife, and 6 lodgers lives in a four-room apartment in a two-story stone flat. There is no bath, and the one dry toilet and one well in the yard are used in common by both families. The house is new and in first-class condition, with the stones well squared, chimneys and slates freshly topped, and the blinds and doors properly hung and painted. The tenants, however, do not give the building the care it deserves and the walls are spotted and finger marked, the windows dirty, and a slovenly and untidy appearance prevails. The rent is \$16.

The man is 26 years old, and the woman slightly younger. They were married four years ago and six months after the wedding the man came to the United States to earn more money, and obtained work cutting pipe in the steel works at \$1.95 per day. Two months before the agent's visit his wife joined him in the United States. Neither can yet speak English, and the woman alone can read and write her own language. No newspapers are taken and neither man nor wife belongs to a society.

During the past year the man lost three months through slack work, but the \$456 he earned was somewhat augmented by \$36 received from six lodgers who have been in the house since the woman's arrival, each paying \$3 monthly for lodging, washing, and cooking.

The man has not taken out his first citizenship papers, and has no intention of remaining permanently in the United States, the idea of both man and wife being apparently to get sufficient money saved to return to Servia. At present they claim that they have no money either saved or sent abroad.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 13—SERVIAN.

This is a six-room apartment in a three-tenement frame house, with one dry toilet in the yard, used in common by three families. There is no bath, and the one well outside is used by the three families. The building is in fair condition, but needs painting; the blinds and doors are loose and battered, and the interior needs repairing and whitewashing throughout. The care accorded the apartment by its tenants is almost none; the windows are dirty and not opened sufficiently for proper ventilation, while the rooms are unswept and the bed clothes and furniture are soiled and damaged.

The man is 32 years old, and his wife is three years his junior. They have been married thirteen years. About three years ago he came to the United States and was followed in a little over a year by his wife. Their only child, a girl, was left in the care of her grandparents. Both came to this country to earn some money, and have no intention of staying here permanently. Both are entirely illiterate and neither speaks English, nor does either belong to any society, foreign or domestic.

On coming to the United States the man got employment as a common laborer at \$1.55 per day, but the one month's work he has had during the year has netted him only \$40. From 12 lodgers, each paying \$3 per month for washing, lodging, and the cooking of the food they bring, \$144 has been realized in the four months they have been in the house, this amount just paying the rent of the apartment.

These lodgers sleep in three of the bedrooms of the house, and the man and wife in another, while the other two are used as living and dining room and kitchen.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 14—SLOVAK.

This family occupies a two-room apartment in a frame tenement block. The building is in good condition, though cheaply constructed. There is a separate dry toilet in the yard for each family, but there are no baths, and the one well of water supplies ten fami-

lies. The apartment is but fairly well cared for. The rooms are close and the air heavy, and while there is no actual dirt, there is a general air of slovenliness in both rooms. One of the rooms is used as a bedroom by the man and wife and their four daughters, the other being used as a kitchen, dining room, and living room combined. The rent is \$5.

The man is 39 years old and the wife six years his junior. They have been married 17 years. Eight years ago he came to the United States to make a better living, and a year afterwards sent for his wife and two children. Since coming here two more children have been born to the couple. All of the family with the exception of the wife, who is totally illiterate and can not speak English, can read and write English, but the man alone can read Slovak. The only papers read in the house are two Slovak periodicals published in the United States, one independent, and the other sent him by the Slovak benefit society to which he belongs.

Earning \$2 per day as a stoker, his \$624 pay with steady work for the year has been the sole support of the family. Since his arrival in the United States he has been able to save enough money to buy a \$250 lot of land, free of encumbrance, and having no intention of leaving this country permanently, has taken out his first naturalization papers.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 15—NORTH ITALIAN.

This is a single-family frame house with four bedrooms, a kitchen, and a dining room used for living purposes. Three of the four sleeping rooms are used by five lodgers, who pay the wife \$3 per month for their washing and lodging and the cooking of their food. The house is in good condition, and the grounds are well kept, with a vegetable garden in the rear, cultivated to its fullest extent. The rooms are neat and scrupulously clean. The furniture, though cheap and scanty, is serviceable and well ordered. The rent is \$12.

The man is 28 years old, his wife is 29. The woman has been in this country seven years and the man four years. They were married one year before the agent's investigation. Neither can speak English, but both can read and write their own language. They are fully satisfied with this country, but the man has not signified his intention of becoming a citizen. As boss of a gang of laborers he earns \$1.70 per day, and with full time has been paid \$530 for the past year. The lodgers in the house have added \$135 to the family income. Out of this amount, however, nothing has been saved or sent abroad.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 16—NORTH ITALIAN.

This household lives in a six-room tenement in a two-family frame house. The dry toilet in the yard, and the one well of water are used by both families. There is no bath. Eight lodgers sleep in two of the three bedrooms, while two rooms in the basement are unused. The kitchen is used as a living and dining room combined. The house itself is in first-class condition, with neat, clean rooms, and a flourishing vegetable garden in the rear. The rent is \$16.

The man is 27 years old and came to this country nine years ago. The woman is 20 years old, came to the United States four years

ago, and was married the year after her arrival. She is totally illiterate, but her husband can speak English and read and write Italian. Both are well satisfied here, and the man is a fully naturalized citizen.

As a pipe tester the man earns \$2.07 per day, but through six consecutive months lost he earned only \$323 during the past year. Eight lodgers have paid \$3 each monthly for their lodging and washing and the cooking of their food since living in the house, bringing the total income up to \$395 for the year. Naturally no money has been saved or sent abroad, but, on the other hand, the family is not in debt.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 17—SOUTH ITALIAN.

This is a frame two-family tenement house, with 5 bedrooms, 2 of which are used by 6 lodgers, 2 by the man and wife and their 3 children, and 1 by the man's father and mother. There is no bath, the toilet is a dry one in the yard, and the well in the yard is used by both families in the tenement. The building is quite new and is in first-class condition, while good care has been given it by its owners, the household under discussion. Everything inside the house is very neat and clean, and there is a small vegetable garden behind it, which is tended after working hours.

The man is 25 years old and came to the United States with his parents when very young. He has gone to the public schools here, can read and write both English and Italian, and, like his father, is a fully naturalized citizen. On a trip to Italy five years ago he met and married a girl of about his own age, and at the end of his visit brought her back to the United States with him.

As a watchman he earns \$2 per day, and with steady employment, has received \$624 during the past year. Joint owner of the house with his father, rents have netted the pair an additional \$132, while the wife has contributed the \$156 received from her lodgers, who pay \$3 each per month for their lodging and washing and the cooking of their food. As there is no mortgage on the house, a deduction of about \$35 for taxes leaves a net income of over \$900 for the year. Out of this no money has been saved, but a \$1,500 house free of all mortgage or incumbrance is the result of the savings of father and son.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 18—SOUTH ITALIAN.

This is a single-family frame house of six rooms. There is a dry toilet in the yard, and a pump supplying all the water used. There is no bath. The house is in fair condition, but needs a general overhauling to make it first-class. Better care by its occupants would make the house more presentable, but untidy rooms, soiled linen, cracked ceilings and walls, and insufficient ventilation detract from its appearance. One of the three bedrooms accommodates four lodgers, who pay \$3 per month each for their lodging and washing and the cooking of their food and coffee in the morning. The other two sleeping rooms are used by the five members of the family, one of the three remaining rooms being reserved as a parlor, another as a living room, and the third as a kitchen and dining room combined.

The man is 29 years old and the wife is slightly older. They have been married eleven years. After eight years of married life they decided that they could make a better living away from Italy, and came to the United States. As a common laborer, with steady work at \$1.50 per day, the man earned \$468 during the past year. The four lodgers have added \$60, making a total family income for the year of \$528. In spite of the fact that the man has saved enough in three years to buy a \$1,200 house and free it of mortgage, and has at present an income far larger than he could possibly have in Italy, neither the man nor his wife has learned English, and they are not at all sure that they care to stay in the United States permanently.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 19—CROATIAN.

This household of man and wife and of lodgers occupies a five-room frame house, the married couple sleeping in one bedroom and the lodgers sleeping in the other two. The largest bedroom and the kitchen are used as living rooms, but the dining room is separate. There is a dry toilet in the yard, and three families use one well of water in common. There is no bath. The house is decidedly dilapidated, with loose clapboards and shingles, badly worn floors, and broken steps and stairs. It is in need of a coat of paint, and the inside needs whitewashing. Poor care is given by the tenants, and floors, walls, and furniture are dirty, and the atmosphere is heavy from insufficient ventilation. The rent is \$13 per month.

The man is 28 years old, and came to this country three years ago. His wife is 24, and has been here less than two years. Neither of them can speak English. The couple have been married five years and have no children.

As an unskilled laborer ever since his arrival, the man earns \$1.70 per day, but with short time for much of the year his earnings have amounted to only \$354 for the past year. Lodgers paying his wife \$3 per month for their lodging and washing and the cooking of their food, have added \$432 to this amount, giving a total family income for the year of almost \$800.

Unable to make a living in Croatia, the couple came to this country in quest of more money and better opportunities. They are, however, already discontented, declaring that they have not saved a cent and that they are very doubtful whether or not to stay in the United States.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 20—CROATIAN.

This family occupies a three-room apartment in a brick tenement house. There is a dry toilet in the yard, and one pump supplies the water used by the two families in the building. There is no bath. The house is in fair condition, but the gutters, blinds, and doors are damaged. The tenants have not given the best of care, and cleaner floors and furniture and a little more fresh air would improve the conditions. The rent is \$12.50.

The couple under discussion use one of the rooms for sleeping purposes, the kitchen and a third room as living rooms, and the kitchen for dining. The man is 28 years old and his wife is three years younger. They have been married ten years. Unable to make

enough money in Croatia, he came to this country seven years after the marriage and his wife joined him the year before the agent's visit. The man can speak English, but both are totally illiterate. They have no intention of staying in this country.

With steady work for the year as a laborer at \$1.50 per day the man has earned \$468, but declares that he has neither saved money nor sent any abroad.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 21—POLISH.

This is a four-room apartment in a two-family frame house, with a dry toilet in the yard and one well of water used by the two families. There is no bath. The building, though of cheap construction, is in first-class condition, neatly painted, and with attractive blinds and trimmings. The apartment in question is excellently cared for by its occupants, who own the dwelling, and is bright and clean. The interior woodwork and chairs have been scrubbed until they are white, and potted flowers are in the windows.

The man is 30 years old and has been in the United States eight years. He married a 17-year-old girl and the couple have two children. Both man and wife read and write Polish, but the man only can speak English. The only newspaper taken is a Polish one published in Chicago. The man belongs to a Polish benefit society.

Steady work as a skilled pipe cutter at \$3 per day has paid the man \$936 during the past year. The rent of the other half of the house added \$108 to the family income, while the \$216 paid by the six lodgers, who pay \$3 per month each for lodging, cooking, and washing, has brought about a grand total of \$1,260 for the year's income. The six lodgers referred to sleep in one of the bedrooms, the family in the other, while the kitchen and dining room, the latter serving as a living room, are used by the household in common.

Although the man has not taken out naturalization papers, he has no intention of leaving the United States, and has paid entirely for his house, free of mortgage at a cost of \$1,700.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 22—POLISH.

This household, consisting of man and wife, four children, and one boarder, occupies a five-room frame cottage. There is no city water available, the water used being drawn from a well outside. There is a dry toilet in the yard and there is no bath. The house, although small and cheaply built, is neat and attractive and in first-class condition. The interior has been scrubbed and washed until the walls and furniture are white. The whole house gives the impression that the tenants are working people in comfortable circumstances. The house belongs to the family under discussion.

Two of the three sleeping rooms are occupied by the family, the boarder having the other. The dining room and kitchen are separate, and the former is used as the living room.

The man is 31 years old and came to the United States eleven years ago. Two years later he married a girl about his own age, who has borne him four children. Both man and wife can read and write English, but the man is not able to write Polish. The man belongs to a Polish society which sends him a weekly periodical. Intending to take up a permanent residence in the United States,

the husband has paid \$1,500 for his home and has taken out his first citizenship papers.

As a die setter since his arrival in the United States the man's steady work during the past year has paid him \$827, while the boarder, who came to the house a month before the agent's visit, has added an additional \$15 to the family income for the year. No money has been laid away or sent abroad, but the family is free of debt and the house is not mortgaged.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 23—POLISH.

This is a one-story, single-family frame house with two bedrooms, kitchen, and sitting room occupied by a man and wife, two small children, and two lodgers. The family sleeps in one bedroom and the lodgers have the other. The toilet is a dry closet in the yard and there is no bath, although city water is available. The two lodgers pay \$3 each per month for cooking, washing, and lodging, each supplying his own food. The rent of the house, which is in only fair condition, is \$6 per month, and the house itself is fairly well cared for by the tenants. The man is 29 years of age and the wife is 24. The woman came to the United States four years ago and was immediately married to the man, who had come two years previously. The man earns \$1.20 a day for ten hours' work as a bricklayer's assistant, but, on account of a ten-month lay off, has worked only two months of the past year. However, the wife has not worked outside the home and the couple intend to stay in the United States.

Neither man nor wife belongs to any labor or fraternal society. No newspapers or periodicals are bought by the family, but the husband can read, and the wife reads and writes her native language. Neither husband nor wife speaks English.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 24—GERMAN.

This household consists of a young married couple, occupying a two-room apartment in a four-family frame house. City water is piped into the house, and there is one flush toilet for the four families, but no bath. The building is in first-class condition, and the apartment in question is of fair size and well lighted. The rooms are extremely neat and clean, and though there is but little furniture and little attempt at adornment, everything is neat and in good taste. One of the rooms is used as a bedroom and the other as living room, kitchen, and dining room combined. The rent is \$6.

The man is 26 years old and the girl is three years younger. They have been married two years. Shortly after their marriage the couple came to the United States to earn a better living. The man got work as a common laborer in a brick yard in Columbus, Ohio, but about a year before the agent's visit he came to this community to work. As an assistant shearman he earns \$2.15 a day, but during the past year lost about one and one-half months through short time, so that his earnings amounted to \$564 for the year. Although unable to put away any money he sent \$10 to his father-in-law during the year preceding the agent's visit.

Neither man nor wife is able to speak English but both can read and write German. They subscribe to a German newspaper, and the

husband belongs to a German aid society. As yet the man has not taken out his first citizenship papers and is in doubt whether or not to reside permanently in this country.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 25—GERMAN.

This is a single-family frame house of seven rooms, with a dry toilet in the yard. There is no bath, and a pump outside supplies all the water used. The house itself is in fair condition, but needs repainting and repairs to the roof, doors, and blinds. The tenants have given it very little care and the walls and ceilings are dirty and spotted, the ceilings cracked, and the furniture dirty and dilapidated. Eight boarders sleep in four of the five bedrooms, and the man and wife and their two children occupy the other. The dining room is used as a living room and the kitchen separate. The rent is \$15.

The man is 27 years old and the woman is about his own age. They have been married eight years. About two years ago, attracted by the prospects of better living conditions in the United States, the couple came to this country with their baby. Immediately upon arrival here the man got work as an assistant shearman at \$2 per day. Through a five months' lay-off he has earned only \$335 during the past year. The eight boarders have added \$1,056 by their monthly payments of \$12 each for board and lodging, so that the couple have managed to put away \$150 in the savings bank at 4 per cent interest. As a result, the total family income of the year has been over \$1,200.

Neither man nor wife can speak English, but both can read and write German. They subscribe to a German newspaper published in Pittsburg, Pa. The man belongs to a German insurance society. Intending to return to his native land when he has saved enough money, the man has not taken out naturalization papers.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 26—GERMAN.

This family consists of man and wife and seven children, occupying a four-room apartment in a brick block. There are separate flush toilets in the building for each family, but there is no bath. The building is not in the best of condition, and has received hard usage from previous tenants. The apartment is kept neat and tidy by its occupants. The floors and walls have been well scrubbed, and the furniture is clean and orderly. Two of the four rooms are used for sleeping purposes by the family, and although the kitchen is used as a dining room there is a separate living room. Following a general 10 per cent cut in the company wages, the rent was reduced from \$8 to \$6 one month before the agent's visit.

The man is a fully naturalized citizen who came to the United States thirty years ago. The woman has been sixteen years in this country. They have been married about thirteen years, and have seven children. The man and wife read and write English, but not German, and at present all their children who are old enough are in the public schools. The family read the Buffalo newspapers, and the father belongs to an American fraternal order.

As a roll shipper the man formerly earned \$2.25 a day, but during the general cut in wages he was reduced to \$2. Ill health and business depression, moreover, made him lose three months, so that the total family income for the year has been only \$520. Consequently no

money has been saved, and there is neither a bank account nor property owned by the family.

Both man and wife came to the United States with their parents. Neither expresses any intention of ever returning to Germany.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 27—GERMAN.

This is a five-room apartment in a brick block. The apartment is in first-class condition, and has a separate flush toilet, but there is no bath, nor is there gas or electricity installed. The rent was formerly \$10, but two months before the agent's visit it was cut to \$7.50. Three of the rooms are used as sleeping rooms, the others being kitchen and dining room.

The household is composed of a 68-year-old man and his wife, three single daughters, and one widowed daughter and her five children. The man, a fully naturalized citizen, came to the United States forty-three years ago, and married the woman eight years later. They have six daughters and one son, of whom two daughters and one son are married and live away from home, and another daughter is widowed and lives with the parents, as stated. Every member of the household except one can read and write both German and English, and all the widow's children are now in the parochial school.

The Buffalo newspapers are subscribed to, and the father belongs to a benefit society composed of Germans living in the United States.

The family income is derived from the wages of the household head and his widowed daughter, the total earnings of each being contributed. The man has been a bottom maker in the steel works for thirty years, earning \$2 a day. The daughter earns \$1.25 a day at washing and housecleaning, and though averaging only three days a week has earned \$195 during the past year. The father has had steady work all year. In spite of the handicap of supporting eleven persons on a total yearly income of \$819, the father has succeeded in acquiring two lots of land valued at \$1,000.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 28—MAGYAR.

This household consists of man, wife and child, and 12 lodgers. They occupy a single-family frame house of six rooms. The one dry toilet and the one well in the yard are used in common by four families. The building is in fair condition but receives little care from its tenants. Walls and ceilings are cracked and spotted, the kitchen utensils are greasy and dirty, and there is a general appearance of slovenliness. The rent is \$18.

Four of the 5 bedrooms are used for sleeping purposes by the lodgers and the fifth is occupied by the man and wife and their infant son. The kitchen is the common living and dining room of the 15 members of the household.

The man is 21 years old, and, like his wife, can not speak English but can read and write their native language. The couple were married four years ago, and a year later the husband, hoping to make a better living, came to the United States. Satisfied with the life here, he sent for his wife, and since her arrival a son has been born to them. At present they are doubtful whether or not they will reside permanently in the United States.

Upon arrival here the man got work as a common laborer at \$1.25 per day, but during the past year, through seven months lost, partly through business depression and partly through laziness, his earnings have amounted to only \$163. To help in the family income the wife decided to take in lodgers, and two weeks before the agent's visit the family moved into the large house they now occupy and took in 12 lodgers, who pay \$3 per month for their lodging and washing and the cooking of their food. The family income for the year was, therefore, \$181.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 29—MAGYAR.

This is a six-room tenement in a frame house. The building is in a fair condition but needs a general overhauling. Very poor care has been given it by its tenants, and the interior looks worse than the exterior, with cracked and dirty ceilings and walls, cheap and dilapidated furniture, and badly worn floors and stairs. A dry toilet in the yard is used by two families, and the one well of water is used by the 12 families in the tenements. The rent is \$4 per month.

One of the six rooms is used as a bedroom by the man and wife and their two small children, and the kitchen is used as a living and dining room. The parlor is never used except on special occasions, and is furnished with cheap, gaudy furniture. The other three rooms are vacant.

The man is 28 years old and has been here six years. His wife is 5 years younger and has been in this country four years. Both had been farm laborers at home and came to the United States with the hope of making a better living. They have been married three years.

As a gas man in the steel works, the man earns \$1.86 per day, but through a six months' shut-down of the works he earned only \$289 during the past year. As this has been the sole support of the family, no money has been saved and none sent abroad, but both man and wife are contented and intend to make the United States their permanent home. The man, however, has not yet taken out naturalization papers.

Neither husband nor wife can speak English, but both read and write German. No papers of any description are subscribed to, and neither man nor woman belongs to any society, fraternal or other.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 30—MAGYAR.

This household, of man and wife and 7 lodgers, occupies a three-room apartment in a three-family frame house. The house has no baths, and neither gas nor electricity is available for lighting. There is a separate dry toilet in the yard for each family. The seven lodgers sleep in one room, the man and wife in another, and the kitchen and family bedroom are used as living rooms; all the nine members of the household do their cooking, eating, and washing in the kitchen. The apartment is in good condition, but is poorly cared for by the tenants. The walls and floors are dirty and the air is heavy with the smell of cooking and washing. The rent is \$7.

The man is 36 years old and the woman 30, and neither speaks English. The woman is totally illiterate, but the man can read and write his own language and gets a Magyar periodical regularly.

Neither belongs to a society or organization, and the man, although six years in the United States, has not taken out his first citizenship papers. However, the couple intend to stay in this country permanently.

As an unskilled laborer, the man formerly earned \$10.50 a week, working seven days of twelve hours each. After a four months' lay-off, he went to work at \$1.20 a day two weeks before the agent's visit. Each of the seven lodgers paid \$3 monthly during their eight months' stay with the family for their cooking, lodging, and washing, each providing his own food. The wife had already received \$18 from previous lodgers.

The man and woman came to the United States to make a better living, the former six years ago, and the latter three years later, but up to the present they have succeeded neither in saving any money nor in acquiring any property. They have been married two years and have no children.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 31—MAGYAR.

This is a three-room apartment in an eight-family frame block. There is a dry toilet in the yard, and the building has no baths. Neither gas nor electricity is available for lighting purposes. The apartment is in fairly good condition, but dirty and ill kept by the tenants. There are seven boarders, who pay \$12 a month each for boarding, washing, and lodging. The seven sleep in one room, and the family sleeps in the other. The rent is \$6 a month.

The man earns normally \$1.20 a day as common laborer, but has been laid off nine consecutive months out of the twelve, so that the household has been mainly supported by the \$888 contributed by the boarders. Although this amount is a remarkably large one for a Magyar boarding house, the couple disclaim any bank account or property of any value, and neither belongs to any organization. The woman is totally illiterate, but the man can read and write his own language; no periodicals or magazines are taken by the family.

The man is 28 years of age and the woman is 22. Neither of them speaks English. They came to this country three years ago, immediately following their marriage, and have two small children. Working for a few cents a day in a Moravian town as farm hands, they were attracted to come to the United States by the glowing promises held out to them, but are doubtful at present whether or not they will stay.

CHAPTER VI.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 372 to 383 and General Tables 183 to 194].

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The rent paid for the home is necessarily of considerable importance in a study of the living conditions of any class of persons. It can not, however, be considered an absolute criterion of standards of living, the type of house available, the extent to which the boarding-boss system prevails or boarders and lodgers are kept by families, and other circumstances, all being factors in the housing of large numbers of industrial workers. It is chiefly significant in its bearing upon congestion, owing to the practice of immigrant households of crowding their rooms in order to reduce the rent payments per capita.

The table first presented shows the average rent paid per apartment, per room, and per person by the 320 households under discussion, according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 372.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	\$14.78	\$2.61	\$3.37
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	54	12.14	2.95	1.09
German.....	16	10.44	2.35	1.04
Irish.....	12	8.92	2.06	1.91
Italian, North.....	19	11.39	2.61	1.50
Magyar.....	46	9.54	2.61	1.37
Polish.....	20	7.78	2.25	1.21
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	2.92	.96
Ruthenian.....	30	7.12	2.18	.90
Servian.....	21	10.81	2.55	1.09
Slovak.....	22	6.23	2.74	1.41
Grand total.....	320	10.75	2.63	1.20
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	22	14.05	2.51	3.25
Total foreign-born.....	298	10.50	2.64	1.13

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average monthly rent paid by the 320 households considered is \$10.75 per apartment, \$2.63 per room, and \$1.20 per person. The native-born pay decidedly the highest rent per apartment and per person, but the foreign-born average the highest rent per room. Among foreign households it is generally true that the races paying the highest rent per apartment and per room average the lowest rent per person. For example, the Roumanians pay \$14.64 per apartment, an amount exceeded only by the native-born of native father, and \$2.92 per room, which is higher than the rent of any other race except the Croatians. Yet the Roumanians average next to the lowest rent per person. Likewise the Croatians pay only \$1.09 per person, while their rent per apartment is \$12.14 and per room is \$2.95.

The Irish, on the other hand, pay a low rent per apartment and per room, but the highest rent per person among the foreign households.

The Slovaks average the lowest rent per apartment of all the races tabulated, but the rents per room and per person are relatively high. The Ruthenians average a low rent per apartment, per room, and also per person.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the range in rent payments each month per apartment:

TABLE 373.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. . The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—				
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	54	\$12.14	0.0	11.1	18.5	51.9	79.6
Magyar.....	46	9.54	17.4	32.6	41.3	80.4	84.8
Polish.....	20	7.78	15.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	14.64	8.0	14.0	20.0	36.0	50.0
Ruthenian.....	30	7.12	10.0	60.0	76.7	96.7	100.0
Servian.....	21	10.81	14.3	19.0	23.8	66.7	85.7
Slovak.....	22	6.23	22.7	81.8	90.9	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	320	10.75	9.1	27.5	40.9	68.8	78.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	22	14.05	.0	.0	13.6	50.0	59.0
Total foreign-born.....	298	10.50	9.7	29.5	43.0	70.1	80.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 320 households reporting data for this table, 68.8 per cent pay less than \$12.50 per month per apartment, 40.9 per cent pay less than \$10, 27.5 per cent pay less than \$7.50, and only 21.2 per cent pay as much as \$15. No native household pays less than \$7.50, and only 13.6 per cent pay less than \$10, while 41 per cent pay \$15 or more. There is considerable difference among the various races in the rent per apartment. Fifty per cent of the Ruthenians and 59.1 per cent

of the Slovaks pay between \$5 and \$7.50; 40 per cent of the Poles pay between \$7.50 and \$10 and 30 per cent pay between \$10 and \$12.50; 42.9 per cent of the Servians pay between \$10 and \$12.50, but 14.3 per cent pay \$15 or more; 33.4 per cent of the Magyars pay between \$10 and \$12.50, but 15.2 per cent pay at least \$15; and 33.4 per cent of the Croatians, or one family in three, pay between \$10 and \$12.50, while 27.7 per cent pay from \$12.50 to \$15, and 20.4 per cent pay \$15 or more. The Roumanians, with 50 per cent of their families paying at least \$15 have only 36 per cent paying less than \$12.50. No Polish or Slovak household pays as much as \$12.50 a month, and no Ruthenian as much as \$15. The Croatians have no household paying less than \$5 a month, and this race has the lowest percentages in the groups paying less than \$10 and less than \$7.50.

To what extent the rents paid by various races are affected by size of apartment, the keeping of boarders or lodgers, etc., may be gathered in the series of tables which follows. The first table shows the range in rent payments per month per room paid by these same 320 households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 374.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	54	\$2.95	0.0	5.6	46.3	83.3
Magyar.....	46	2.61	2.2	10.9	65.2	91.3
Polish.....	20	2.25	.0	10.0	85.0	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	2.92	.0	6.0	69.0	80.0
Ruthenian.....	30	2.18	.0	26.7	86.7	100.0
Servian.....	21	2.55	.0	19.0	61.9	81.0
Slovak.....	22	2.74	.0	9.1	40.9	81.8
Grand total.....	320	2.63	.3	11.9	64.7	90.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	22	2.51	.0	13.6	77.3	100.0
Total foreign-born.....	298	2.64	.3	11.7	63.8	89.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table shows that 90.3 per cent of the households are paying under \$4 per month per room, 64.7 per cent are paying under \$3, and 11.9 per cent under \$2, while only 0.3 per cent are paying less than \$1 per room. Of the races specified, the only households paying less than \$1 per month per room are found among the Magyars. Of those paying under \$2 per month per room the Ruthenians lead with 26.7 per cent. Second place is taken by the Servians, with 19 per cent. The lowest percentage is that of the Croatians. Each race except the Croatians and Slovaks reports more than one-half the households as paying under \$3 per month per room. The Ruthenian and Polish races have 86.7 and 85 per cent, respectively, paying under \$3. All

Polish and Ruthenian households, and 91.3 per cent of the Magyars, are paying under \$4 per month per room. The Roumanians have 20 per cent, the Servians 19 per cent, the Slovaks 18.2 per cent, the Croatians 16.7 per cent, and the Magyars 8.7 per cent, paying \$4 or over per month per room.

A better comparison among the races is made by computing the rent per person paid by the various households. The table next presented shows by general nativity and race of head of household the number and per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person.

TABLE 375.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	54	\$1.09	31.5	88.9	96.3	96.3
Magyar.....	46	1.37	15.2	71.7	89.1	100.0
Polish.....	20	1.21	20.0	75.0	100.0	100.0
Roumanian.....	50	.96	52.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	30	.90	53.3	93.3	96.7	96.7
Servian.....	21	1.09	28.6	85.7	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	22	1.41	18.2	63.6	90.9	95.5
Grand total.....	320	1.20	26.9	76.6	90.6	95.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	22	3.25	.0	18.2	40.9	68.2
Total foreign-born.....	298	1.13	28.9	80.9	94.3	97.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 320 households reporting complete data, 26.9 per cent pay under \$1 per month per person, 76.6 per cent under \$2, and 90.6 per cent under \$3, while only 4.4 per cent pay \$4 or more per person. The 22 native households show 31.8 per cent of their number paying at least \$4 per person; none of them pays less than \$1, and only 18.2 per cent pay less than \$2.

Among the foreign races, it is seen that the Ruthenians, with 53.3 per cent, closely followed by the Roumanians, with 52 per cent, report more than one-half of their households paying rent at a rate less than \$1 per person. The other races show much smaller proportions, the Magyars, with 15.2 per cent, having the smallest. A large proportion of all the races pay less than \$2 per month per person, the Ruthenians showing the largest, or 93.3 per cent, and the Slovaks the smallest, with 63.6 per cent. All the Poles, Roumanians, and Servians, and more than 90 per cent of all other races (except the Magyars, whose figure is 89.1 per cent), pay less than \$3 per month per person.

The Slovaks, with 4.5 per cent, report a larger proportion than any other race paying as much as \$4 per month per person, followed closely by the Ruthenians and Croatians. No other race pays this amount

per person. Details of races not reporting in sufficient numbers to justify the computation of per cents, may be had from the section of the table giving the numbers involved.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The keeping of boarders or lodgers as a means of augmenting the family income, is a general practice in most immigrant communities. To what extent it prevails in the locality under consideration is shown in the following table, which gives the number and percentage of the households studied that keep boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 376.—Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	31	4	12.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian	60	49	81.7
German	23	12	52.2
Irish	24	2	8.3
Italian, North	32	20	62.5
Italian, South	14	12	(a)
Magyar	57	31	54.4
Polish	24	19	79.2
Roumanian	56	50	89.3
Ruthenian	32	22	68.8
Servian	21	18	85.7
Slovak	36	14	38.9
Grand total	421	253	60.1
Total native-born of foreign father	11		(a)
Total native-born	42	4	9.5
Total foreign-born	379	249	65.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of households investigated 60.1 per cent have boarders or lodgers. This very high proportion represents in greater part the foreign households. None of the households whose heads were native-born of foreign father have boarders or lodgers, and only 12.9 per cent of the households whose heads were native-born of native father. The households whose heads were of foreign birth, on the contrary, in 65.7 per cent of the cases follow the practice of keeping boarders or lodgers. The Roumanians, Servians, and Croats, in the order mentioned, have boarders or lodgers in a greater number of instances than have the other races for whom information is given. Excepting the Irish and Slovaks, however, all the households keep boarders or lodgers in more than 50 per cent of the cases. The proportion of Irish households keeping boarders or lodgers is only 8.3 per cent, the practice being less universal among households of that race than among the households whose heads were persons native white of native father.

The table next presented gives, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household. Averages are computed on the basis (1) of the total number of households, and (2) of the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 377.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father, White	31	4	6	0.19	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11				
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	60	49	441	7.35	9.00
German	23	12	151	6.57	12.58
Irish	24	2	8	.33	(a)
Italian, North	32	20	100	3.13	5.00
Italian, South	14	12	45	3.21	3.75
Magyar	57	31	193	3.39	6.23
Polish	24	19	79	3.29	4.16
Roumanian	56	50	672	12.00	13.44
Ruthenian	32	22	129	4.03	5.86
Servian	21	18	153	7.29	8.50
Slovak	36	14	53	1.47	3.79
Grand total	421	253	2,030	4.82	8.02
Total native-born of foreign father	11				
Total native-born	42	4	6	.14	(a)
Total foreign-born	379	249	2,024	5.34	8.13

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The 421 households average 4.82 boarders or lodgers per household, but, taking into consideration only those households actually keeping boarders or lodgers, 60.1 per cent of the whole, the average is 8.02 to the household. This high average is due to the foreign households, among which it is a common practice to keep boarders or lodgers, the average per household being 8.13 persons. Among the native-born of foreign father there is no household in which boarders or lodgers are kept. Only 4 of the households whose heads are native-born of native father keep boarders or lodgers, and these 4 have but 6 boarders or lodgers among them.

Among the households whose heads are foreign-born, the Roumanians have the largest number of boarders or lodgers, the average being 12 when based on the total number of households of that race and 13.44 when based on the number keeping boarders or lodgers. No other race approaches very closely to the Roumanian in this respect, but the Croatians, Servians, and Germans have a higher average number of boarders or lodgers per household than the total for all the races. It should be noted, too, that while the Germans

average 6.57 boarders or lodgers based on the total number of German households, the average based on the households of that race actually keeping boarders or lodgers is 12.58, a number exceeded only by the Roumanians.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

A comparison of the races by size of apartment occupied is necessary in a study of living conditions, especially with regard to the amount of rent paid, the number of households, and persons in the households. The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 378.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	6.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	29.0	29.0	32.3
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	60	4.28	1.7	6.7	10.0	43.3	25.0	11.7	1.7
German.....	23	4.04	13.0	30.4	4.3	13.0	17.4	.0	21.7
Irish.....	24	4.92	.0	4.2	8.3	33.3	20.8	25.0	8.3
Italian, North.....	32	4.53	.0	.0	18.8	40.6	18.8	18.8	3.1
Magyar.....	57	3.70	5.3	14.0	12.3	49.1	12.3	7.0	.0
Polish.....	24	3.46	.0	25.0	20.8	41.7	8.3	4.2	.0
Roumanian.....	56	4.95	5.4	3.6	5.4	25.0	26.8	16.1	17.9
Ruthenian.....	32	3.25	9.4	15.6	28.1	34.4	12.5	.0	.0
Servian.....	21	4.24	14.3	.0	4.8	28.6	33.3	19.0	.0
Slovak.....	36	3.00	8.3	38.9	16.7	19.4	13.9	2.8	.0
Grand total.....	421	4.26	4.5	11.2	11.6	32.3	20.7	12.6	7.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	42	5.90	.0	.0	.0	9.5	38.1	26.2	26.2
Total foreign-born.....	379	4.08	5.0	12.4	12.9	34.8	18.7	11.1	5.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table above presented shows that of the 421 households reporting complete data 4.5 per cent occupy apartments of 1 room, 11.2 per cent have 2 rooms, 11.6 per cent 3 rooms, 32.3 per cent 4 rooms, 20.7 per cent 5 rooms, 12.6 per cent 6 rooms, and 7.1 per cent 7 rooms or more. As in other comparisons, these figures are the result of the large number of foreign households, the native-born reporting no apartments of less than 4 rooms, while more than one-half of them are of 6 rooms or more.

Comparing the foreign-born and the native-born of native father, it is seen that 30.3 per cent of the former and none of the latter occupy apartments of 3 rooms or less. A larger proportion of the foreign-born live in apartments of 4 rooms than in those of any other size, while the native-born of native father report the fewest households in this size apartment. It will be seen that a very large proportion, 90.3 per cent, of the native-born of native father, in con-

trast with only 34.8 per cent of the foreign-born, live in apartments having 5 rooms or more.

Among the various foreign races, the Servians, with 14.3 per cent, show the largest proportion occupying apartments of only 1 room, followed by the Germans, with 13 per cent, while none of the Irish, North Italians, or Poles reporting occupy 1-room apartments. The Slovaks with 38.9 per cent, followed by the Germans with 30.4 per cent and the Poles with 25 per cent, show large proportions in apartments of 2 rooms, while none of the North Italians and Servians occupy apartments of this size. The Ruthenians with 28.1 per cent, followed by the Poles with 20.8 per cent, show the largest proportion in apartments of 3 rooms, while the Germans with only 4.3 per cent show the smallest. At least 25 per cent of all races except the Germans and Slovaks occupy apartments of 4 rooms. The Servians, with 33.3 per cent, show the largest proportion occupying apartments of 5 rooms, and the Poles, with 8.3 per cent, the smallest. The Irish have 25 per cent of their households in apartments of 6 rooms, while none of the Germans or Ruthenians, and only 2.8 per cent of the Slovaks, occupy apartments of this size. The Germans, with 21.7 per cent, have the largest proportion in apartments of 7 rooms or more, and the Roumanians come next. None of the Magyars, Poles, Ruthenians, Servians, or Slovaks occupy apartments of as many as 7 rooms.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The number of persons per household—a subject of first importance in this study, as indicating the degree of crowding—is next discussed. The table immediately following shows by general nativity and race of head of household the per cent of households of each specified number of persons:

TABLE 379.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.								
			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	4.71	6.5	29.0	19.4	19.4	3.2	3.2	19.4	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:											
Croatian.....	60	10.65	6.7	1.7	.0	5.0	10.0	1.7	8.3	3.3	63.3
German.....	23	9.13	39.1	8.7	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.7	34.8
Irish.....	24	5.67	12.5	4.2	16.7	20.8	8.3	20.8	.0	8.3	8.3
Italian, North.....	32	7.69	6.3	6.3	.0	9.4	15.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0
Magyar.....	57	7.09	5.3	17.5	12.3	8.8	5.3	7.0	12.3	10.5	21.1
Polish.....	24	6.54	8.3	8.3	12.5	12.5	8.3	16.7	4.2	8.3	20.8
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	3.6	5.4	1.8	.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.1	76.8
Ruthenian.....	32	7.94	3.1	9.4	9.4	6.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	18.8	25.0
Servian.....	21	9.95	9.5	4.8	.0	.0	4.8	.0	23.8	4.8	52.4
Slovak.....	36	5.56	13.9	8.3	19.4	13.9	16.7	5.6	8.3	8.3	5.6
Grand total.....	421	8.55	8.3	9.5	8.3	8.8	8.1	6.4	9.5	7.8	33.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	42	4.83	4.8	28.6	14.3	21.4	7.1	4.8	19.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	379	8.95	8.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.2	6.6	8.4	8.7	36.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 421 households reporting, the largest proportion, 33.3 per cent, are households of 10 or more persons, while the remainder, 66.7 per cent, are fairly evenly divided among the numbers from 2 to 9.

Comparing foreign households and the native-born of native father, it will be seen that, while the foreign-born show 36.9 per cent of their households to consist of 10 or more persons, the remainder being not very unevenly divided among the other groups, the native-born of native father show 29 per cent of their households to consist of but 3 persons, the households of 4, 5, and 8 persons, respectively, constituting 19.4 per cent of the whole in each case. Two American households have 2 persons each, 1 has 6 and 1 has 7. No native household numbers as many as 9 persons.

The several foreign races, with the exception of the Germans, Irish, and Slovaks, show a larger proportion of households to have 10 or more persons, than any other specified number. The Germans show their largest proportion to be households of 2 persons; the Irish show an equal proportion, 20.8 per cent, of households of 5 and of 7 persons; and the Slovaks show a larger proportion of households of 4 persons than of any other number.

On the whole, the Roumanians have the largest households, 43 of the 56 reporting, or 76.8 per cent, consisting of at least 10 persons; the Croatians follow, with 38 out of 60 households, or 63.3 per cent. The Servians, with 11 out of 21 households, have 52.4 per cent.

This table is of interest in connection with Tables 376 and 377, pages 545 and 546, which show the extent to which the various races have boarders or lodgers in their homes.

CONGESTION.

A summary of the conditions as to crowding in the households studied is next presented. The table presented shows by general nativity and race of head of household the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room.

TABLE 380.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	4.71	0.77	1.85
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish....	11	5.36	1.00	2.19
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	60	10.65	2.49	3.67
German.....	23	9.13	2.26	3.18
Irish.....	24	5.67	1.15	2.43
Italian, North.....	32	7.69	1.70	3.15
Italian, South.....	14	7.64	1.73	2.89
Magyar.....	57	7.09	1.91	3.01
Polish.....	24	6.54	1.89	2.80
Roumanian.....	56	14.84	3.00	3.94
Ruthenian.....	32	7.94	2.44	3.43
Servian.....	21	9.95	2.35	3.12
Slovak.....	36	5.56	1.85	3.17
Grand total.....	421	8.55	2.01	3.21
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	1.00	2.19
Total native-born.....	42	4.88	.83	1.93
Total foreign-born.....	379	8.95	2.19	3.34

Among the foreign races we find the Roumanians with the highest average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, while the Croatians rank second throughout. It is noticeable that the Slovaks, who have the smallest average number of persons per apartment, have a relatively high proportion of persons per sleeping room. This appears to indicate that not so many of the rooms are used for sleeping purposes as among other races, a question which has considerable bearing on the subject and which is discussed later on. The table next presented shows the range in the number of persons per room in the households studied, according to general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 381.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.	31	0.77	12	.....	.....	.....	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	1.00	8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	60	2.49	56	47	21	4	93.3	78.3	35.0	6.7
German.....	23	2.26	21	12	6	1	91.3	52.2	26.1	4.3
Irish.....	24	1.15	16	2	.....	.....	66.7	8.3	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	32	1.70	27	15	3	1	84.4	46.9	9.4	3.1
Italian, South.....	14	1.73	14	6	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	57	1.91	50	32	9	4	87.7	56.1	15.8	7.0
Polish.....	24	1.89	24	10	2	.....	100.0	41.7	8.3	.0
Roumanian.....	56	3.00	56	51	29	14	100.0	91.1	51.8	25.0
Ruthenian.....	32	2.44	30	24	14	2	93.8	75.0	43.8	6.3
Servian.....	21	2.35	21	18	3	1	10.00	85.7	14.3	4.8
Slovak.....	36	1.85	35	20	6	2	97.2	55.6	16.7	5.6
Grand total.....	421	2.01	370	237	94	29	87.9	56.3	22.3	6.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	1.00	8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	42	.83	20	.....	.....	.....	47.6	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	379	2.19	350	237	94	29	92.3	62.5	24.8	7.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table shows an average of 2.01 persons per room in the 421 households. In 12.1 per cent of the households there is less than 1 person to a room; 31.6 per cent of the households average 1 but less than 2 to a room, 34 per cent average 2 but less than 3, 15.4 per cent average 3 but less than 4, and a small proportion—6.9 per cent—average 4 or more persons to a room. In the 31 households of the native-born of native father there is an average of 0.77 persons per room, 61.3 per cent of the households averaging less than 1 person to a room, and none of them as many as 2. Eight of the 11 households whose heads are native-born of foreign father average 1 but less than 2 persons to a room; the others have less than 1. The Roumanians have 25 per cent of their households with 4 or more persons to a room, by far the worst conditions shown. The Magyars with 7 per cent, the Croatians with 6.7 per cent, and the Ruthenians with 6.3 per cent follow. No Irish or Poles report such crowded conditions. The Roumanians have 51.8 per cent of their households living 3

or more persons to a room, the Ruthenians have 43.8 per cent, the Croatians have 35 per cent, and the Germans 26.1 per cent. No Irish households live 3 in a room. The Croatians, Germans, Magyars, Roumanians, and Servians report a majority of their numbers living 2 in a room.

The next table shows the number of persons per sleeping room in these same households, by general nativity and race of the head.

TABLE 382.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	1.85	15	1	.....	.....	.....	48.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	2.19	8	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	60	3.67	58	45	26	8	4	96.7	75.0	43.3	13.3	6.7
German.....	23	3.18	22	8	4	2	1	95.7	34.8	17.4	8.7	4.3
Irish.....	24	2.43	17	10	3	3	.....	70.8	41.7	12.5	12.5	.0
Italian, North.....	32	3.15	29	21	10	4	2	90.6	65.6	31.3	12.5	6.3
Italian, South.....	14	2.89	14	7	4	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	57	3.01	47	34	18	6	1	82.5	59.6	31.6	10.5	1.8
Polish.....	24	2.80	23	10	2	1	.....	95.8	41.7	8.3	4.2	.0
Roumanian.....	56	3.94	52	49	26	16	2	92.9	87.5	46.4	28.6	3.6
Ruthenian.....	32	3.43	30	24	15	3	2	93.8	75.0	46.9	9.4	6.3
Servian.....	21	3.12	21	11	5	.....	.....	100.0	52.4	23.8	.0	.0
Slovak.....	36	3.17	34	23	15	6	4	94.4	63.9	41.7	16.7	11.1
Grand total.....	421	3.21	370	244	128	50	16	87.9	58.0	30.4	11.9	3.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	2.19	8	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	42	1.93	23	2	.....	.....	.....	54.8	4.8	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	379	3.34	347	242	128	50	16	91.6	63.9	33.8	13.2	4.2

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The 421 households in question have on an average 3.21 persons to a sleeping room. The average number is largest among the foreign-born, and is smallest among the native-born of native father. Of the foreign-born the Roumanians have the largest, followed by the Croatians and Ruthenians. The Irish, Poles, South Italians, and native-born are the only ones with an average of less than 3 persons per sleeping room.

It appears further that 58 per cent of all the households have 3 or more, 30.4 per cent have 4 or more, and 11.9 per cent have 5 or more persons to a sleeping room. Twelve and one-tenth per cent of the households have less than 2 persons per sleeping room, 29.9 per cent have 2 but less than 3 persons, and only 3.8 per cent have as many as 6. The proportion of households having an average of 3 or more persons to a sleeping room is 63.9 per cent for the foreign-born as against only 3.2 per cent for the native-born of native father. None of the households whose heads are native-born of native father have as many as 4 persons to a sleeping room, and the proportion of households having less than 2 persons to a sleeping room is much greater for the whites native-born of native father than for any other race.

The Roumanians have the largest proportion of households with 3 or more persons to the sleeping room, and the Germans have the smallest. The Ruthenians have the largest and the Poles the smallest proportion of households having 4 or more persons to a sleeping room. The Roumanians report much the largest proportion of households having 5 or more persons to a sleeping room, the Slovaks and Croatians following. No native-born and no Irish, Polish, or Servian sleep 6 in a room, though 11.1 per cent of the Slovaks, 6.7 per cent of the Croatians, and 6.3 per cent each of the North Italians and Ruthenians report such a condition.

The effect of the crowding within the apartments upon sleeping and household arrangement is set forth in the next table presented. It shows the number and percentage of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 383.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	6.10	2.55	.....	.....	3	0.0	0.0	9.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	5.36	2.45	.....	.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	60	4.28	2.90	5	36	13	8.3	60.0	21.7
German.....	23	4.04	2.87	4	12	6	17.4	52.2	26.1
Irish.....	24	4.92	2.33	.....	2	9	.0	8.3	37.5
Italian, North.....	32	4.53	2.44	.....	12	9	.0	37.5	28.1
Italian, South.....	14	4.43	2.64	.....	6	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	57	3.70	2.35	6	31	13	10.5	54.4	22.8
Polish.....	24	3.46	2.33	3	16	4	12.5	66.7	16.7
Roumanian.....	56	4.95	3.77	6	36	13	10.7	64.3	23.2
Ruthenian.....	32	3.25	2.31	7	22	2	21.9	68.8	6.3
Servian.....	21	4.24	3.19	4	12	5	19.0	57.1	23.8
Slovak.....	36	3.00	1.75	4	22	8	11.1	61.1	22.2
Grand total.....	421	4.26	2.67	39	207	92	9.3	49.2	21.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	5.36	2.45	.....	.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	42	5.90	2.52	.....	.....	5	.0	.0	11.9
Total foreign-born.....	379	4.08	2.68	39	207	87	10.3	54.6	23.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table discloses the fact that 49.2 per cent of the households under discussion use all rooms but 1 to sleep in, 21.9 per cent use all but 2 rooms, and 9.3 per cent use all the rooms. The native-born of native father and the foreign-born show very different characteristics in their sleeping arrangement. Only 9.7 per cent of the native-born of native father sleep in all except 2 rooms, and not a household of this race uses all rooms, or even all rooms but 1, to sleep in; in other words, 90.3 per cent of these households have more than 2 rooms in which they do not regularly sleep. The conditions last described are found in only 12.1 per cent of the foreign households, since 54.6 per cent sleep in all

rooms but 1, 23 per cent in all rooms but 2, and 10.3 per cent in all the rooms.

Among the foreign households the conditions which most closely approach the native-born of native father are found among the Irish. There is, however, a considerable difference between the two; only 54.2 per cent of the Irish households, in contrast with 90.3 per cent of those of the native-born of native father, have more than 2 rooms in which they do not sleep.

Of the foreign-born the Ruthenians show a greater proportion than any other specified race of households sleeping in all rooms or in all rooms but 1. The Poles, Servians, and Roumanians also show a marked tendency to sleep in all the rooms or all except 1. No Irish or Italian household uses all rooms for sleeping purposes. The Servians have only 0.1 per cent of their households with more than 2 rooms not used for sleeping; the Roumanians have 1.8 per cent and the Ruthenians 3 per cent. After the Irish, the North Italians and the Magyars have the largest proportion of households with more than 2 rooms reserved for purposes other than sleeping.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. The author discusses the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government. He also touches upon the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the nation's history.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865. The author describes the causes of the war, the military strategies of both sides, and the ultimate outcome. He also discusses the social and economic changes that occurred during this period, such as the abolition of slavery and the Reconstruction era.

The third part of the book covers the period from the end of the Civil War to the present. The author discusses the growth of the United States as a world power, the rise of the Progressive movement, and the challenges of the 20th century, including World War I and World War II. He also touches upon the social and cultural changes of the modern era.

The author's style is clear and concise, making the book accessible to a wide range of readers. He provides a comprehensive overview of American history, covering both the major events and the underlying social and economic forces that have shaped the nation. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

The book is divided into three main sections, each with its own chapter headings. The first section, "The Discovery and Settlement of the United States," covers the period from 1492 to 1776. The second section, "The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Government," covers the period from 1776 to 1800. The third section, "The American Civil War and Reconstruction," covers the period from 1861 to 1865. The final section, "The United States in the World," covers the period from 1865 to the present.

The author's treatment of the Civil War is particularly thorough, providing a detailed account of the military and political events of the conflict. He also discusses the social and economic changes that occurred during this period, such as the abolition of slavery and the Reconstruction era. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

CHAPTER VII.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—Charity—[Text Tables 384 to 396 and General Tables 195 to 204].

LITERACY.

The varying degree of literacy among the employees of a great industry is always of interest, especially when large numbers of such employees are foreign-born. The series of tables next presented exhibits the results of an inquiry into the literacy in this community. The first table submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees who read and the percentage who read and write.

TABLE 384.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White.....	1,166	99.7	99.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	46	100.0	100.0
England.....	216	100.0	99.5
Germany.....	237	100.0	100.0
Ireland.....	287	99.3	99.3
Scotland.....	59	100.0	100.0
Wales.....	177	99.4	99.4
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bulgarian.....	40	92.5	92.5
Croatian.....	933	74.2	73.6
English.....	223	98.7	98.7
German.....	387	98.7	97.4
Irish.....	185	93.0	92.4
Italian, North.....	286	72.0	71.3
Italian, South.....	176	77.8	77.8
Magyar.....	702	89.9	89.5
Polish.....	456	83.1	80.7
Roumanian.....	600	87.2	86.0
Russian.....	67	56.7	55.2
Scotch.....	59	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	104	73.1	73.1
Slovak.....	871	88.4	87.3
Slovenian.....	119	85.7	83.2
Swedish.....	55	100.0	100.0
Welsh.....	99	98.0	97.0
Grand total.....	7,835	89.6	88.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,112	99.6	99.6
Total native-born.....	2,305	99.6	99.5
Total foreign-born.....	5,530	85.4	84.5

Of a total of 7,835 male employees reporting complete data in the above table, 89.6 per cent read and 88.9 per cent both read and write. The foreign-born report the smallest proportion and the

native-born of native father the largest proportion among those who read as well as those who both read and write.

Of the foreign-born, the Scotch and Swedish are the only races showing the entire number able to both read and write. The English, Germans, and Welsh follow with 98.7, 97.4, and 97 per cent, respectively, both reading and writing, while the Russians, with 55.2 per cent, show much the smallest proportion in this comparison. Of the native-born of foreign father, all males whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Scotland both read and write.

The next table shows the literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, in the households studied, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 385.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	68	55	123	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	99.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	31	38	69	100.0	97.4	98.6	100.0	97.4	98.6
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	85	59	144	69.4	55.9	63.9	68.2	55.9	63.2
German.....	28	26	54	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	98.1
Irish.....	28	22	50	85.7	100.0	92.0	78.6	100.0	88.0
Italian, North.....	41	34	75	68.3	41.2	56.0	68.3	41.2	56.0
Italian, South.....	22	21	43	50.0	42.9	46.5	50.0	42.9	46.5
Magyar.....	79	68	147	84.8	73.5	79.6	84.8	73.5	79.5
Polish.....	32	28	60	81.3	64.3	73.3	71.9	60.7	66.7
Roumanian.....	104	58	162	81.7	75.9	79.6	81.7	74.1	79.0
Ruthenian.....	57	31	88	36.8	51.6	42.0	36.8	51.6	42.0
Servian.....	46	16	62	93.5	62.5	85.5	93.5	62.5	85.5
Slovak.....	54	44	98	81.5	63.6	73.5	77.8	56.8	68.4
Grand total.....	695	517	1,212	79.9	72.7	76.8	78.7	71.4	75.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	45	52	97	100.0	94.2	96.9	100.0	94.2	96.9
Total native-born.....	113	107	220	100.0	97.2	98.6	100.0	96.3	98.2
Total foreign-born.....	582	410	992	75.9	66.3	72.0	74.6	64.9	70.6

According to this table 1,212 individuals reported, 695 of whom are males and 517 females. Most of them are of foreign birth, 992 persons being so classified. In the general totals there is invariably a greater proportion of literate males than of females. Comparing the native-born and the foreign-born, the average of literacy is much in favor of the former, the figures being 72 per cent able to read and 70.6 per cent both reading and writing among the foreign-born, and 98.6 per cent reading and 98.2 per cent both reading and writing, among the native-born. The persons native-born of native father report 100 per cent reading and 99.2 per cent reading and writing, and the second generation report 96.9 per cent in each class. It will be observed that of the foreign-born races the Germans display the greatest degree of literacy, having 100 per cent able to read and 98.1 per cent able to both read and write. The Irish follow, with 92 per cent read-

ing and 88 per cent reading and writing, and the Servians come next with 85.5 per cent in both classes.

The lowest standard prevails among the Ruthenians, only 42 per cent of whom can read and write. No other race, except the South Italian, falls below 50 per cent in literacy, and most are considerably above it. The Irish and Ruthenians report higher percentages for the females than for the males.

The ability to read and write of foreign-born persons in the households studied, by length of residence in the United States, is next considered. The table shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read, and the per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 386.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	144	65.9	65.0	50.0	64.8	65.0	50.0
German.....	54	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)
Irish.....	50			92.0			88.0
Italian, North.....	75	46.7	64.7	60.7	46.7	64.7	60.7
Italian, South.....	43	59.1	40.0	16.7	59.1	40.0	16.7
Magyar.....	147	79.4	71.4	93.3	79.4	71.4	93.3
Polish.....	60	64.5	88.9	72.7	54.8	83.3	72.7
Roumanian.....	162	81.0	70.0		81.0	65.0	
Ruthenian.....	88	32.7	50.0	69.2	32.7	50.0	69.2
Servian.....	62	83.3	100.0	(a)	83.3	100.0	(a)
Slovak.....	98	81.1	72.7	64.3	81.1	69.7	50.0
Total.....	992	71.8	70.0	75.1	71.1	68.7	71.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of persons considered, the highest percentage able to read is found among those who have been in the United States at least ten years. Regarding those of a shorter residence, however, the proportion able to read is greater among the persons less than five years in the United States than among those who have been here from five to nine years. Similarly, the proportion able to read and write is largest, although by a narrow margin, among those who have been in the United States ten years or over; it is slightly less among those who have been here under five years, and smallest in the five to nine year group.

Of those in this country less than five years, the Ruthenians show the smallest proportion who are able to read and write. Only a small proportion of the North Italians here less than five years are able to read and write. Among those who have been here from five to nine years a knowledge of reading and writing is the least general among the South Italians followed by the Ruthenians, North Italians, Roumanians, and Croatians. Only 16.7 per cent of the South Italians who have been here as much as ten years can read or write, a degree of illiteracy approached by no other race in this group. Although the

high standard of literacy among the Germans—100 per cent of those here less than ten years both reading and writing—is not attained by any other race, the Servians, with 100 per cent of those here five to nine years and 83.3 per cent of those here less than five years able to read and write, make a creditable showing.

The effect of age at time of arrival in the United States upon ability to read and write is the subject of the following table, which shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and the percentage who read and write, by age at time of arrival and race of individual.

TABLE 387.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	144	100.0	62.6	100.0	61.9
German.....	54	(a)	100.0	(a)	98.1
Irish.....	50	100.0	90.0	100.0	85.0
Italian, North.....	75	66.7	55.1	66.7	55.1
Italian, South.....	43	62.5	42.9	62.5	42.9
Magyar.....	147	52.9	83.1	52.9	83.1
Polish.....	60	100.0	69.1	100.0	61.8
Roumanian.....	162	(a)	79.2	(a)	78.6
Ruthenian.....	88	(a)	44.0	(a)	44.0
Servian.....	62	.....	85.5	.....	85.5
Slovak.....	98	55.6	75.3	55.6	69.7
Total.....	992	70.0	72.0	70.0	70.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table discloses very little difference in the extent of literacy among those persons who came to the United States under 14 years of age and those who came when they were 14 or over. The slightly greater proportion able to read or write is found among those who were at least 14 at time of their arrival, but several races show a much greater percentage for those who came as children. All the Croatians, Irish, and Poles who were under 14 at time of coming can read and write. Of the Croatians and Poles who were 14 or over, however, a relatively large proportion are illiterate. The Magyars present a condition very different from that of the Croatians and Poles. A relatively small proportion, or 52.9 per cent, of the Magyars who were under 14 years at time of arrival can read and write, whereas the literate among those who were 14 or over constitute 83.1 per cent. The North and South Italians have a low level of literacy in both classes. The Slovaks who came under 14 years of age report 55.6 per cent able to read and write, whereas those who were 14 or over at time of coming have 75.3 per cent able to read and 69.7 per cent able both to read and to write.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

In all industrial centers the conjugal condition of the males has much to do with the systems of domestic economy. Large numbers of single men or of men whose families are in Europe increase the practice among housewives of keeping boarders and lodgers or lead to the adoption of a system of "boarding groups," whereby men without families live in groups under the management of a so-called boss. The absence of family ties also enables a man to move more easily from place to place, tending to lessen the degree of permanency and to discourage the acquiring of property and an interest in civic affairs. The series of tables which follows shows the conjugal condition of the persons in Community B. The first table is a statement of the male employees studied who were 20 years of age or over. The presentation is by general nativity and race.

TABLE 388.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	1,075	34.6	63.8	1.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	190	44.7	53.7	1.6
Germany.....	213	37.6	61.0	1.4
Ireland.....	257	44.0	54.1	1.9
Scotland.....	57	49.1	49.1	1.8
Wales.....	159	35.2	63.5	1.3
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bulgarian.....	40	35.0	62.5	2.5
Croatian.....	905	42.9	55.8	1.3
English.....	218	17.4	79.4	3.2
German.....	379	24.0	75.5	.5
Irish.....	186	19.4	74.7	5.9
Italian, North.....	277	35.4	63.2	1.4
Italian, South.....	159	36.5	62.9	.6
Magyar.....	669	29.3	69.8	.9
Polish.....	463	41.3	58.1	.6
Roumanian.....	550	52.5	46.5	.9
Russian.....	63	44.4	54.0	1.6
Scotch.....	60	26.7	73.3	.0
Servian.....	103	29.1	66.0	4.9
Slovak.....	830	27.3	71.9	.7
Slovenian.....	118	22.9	77.1	.0
Swedish.....	56	39.3	57.1	3.6
Welsh.....	99	13.1	77.8	9.1
Grand total.....	7,404	35.3	63.3	1.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	964	42.7	55.8	1.5
Total native-born.....	2,065	38.2	60.3	1.5
Total foreign-born.....	5,339	34.1	64.4	1.4

By far the greatest proportion, 63.6 per cent, of the male employees 20 years of age or over are married, 35.3 per cent are single, and 1.5 per cent are widowed. In every nativity group the greater proportion are married, the percents ranging from 55.8 of the native-born of foreign father to 64.4 of the foreign-born.

Of the foreign races only the Roumanians have a greater proportion of single than of married males. Other races with large propor-

tions single are the Russians, Croatians, Poles, and Swedes. The married state is most general among the races of past immigration, the English, Welsh, German, Irish, and Scotch, and in addition among the Slovenians and Slovaks. The native-born males whose fathers were born in Scotland report equal numbers married and single.

The Welsh, with 9.1 per cent, have a larger proportion widowed than any other race. The Irish, with 5.9 per cent, and the Servians, with 4.9 per cent, follow the Welsh. The Scotch and Slovenians have no males widowed, and several races have less than 1 per cent so reported.

The conjugal condition of the 7,404 males discussed in the preceding table is next shown in greater detail, the tabulation being in age groups and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 339.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	530	57.0	42.6	0.4	428	15.2	83.2	1.6	117	4.8	38.9	6.8	1,075	34.6	63.8	1.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
England.....	113	60.2	38.1	1.8	62	22.6	75.8	1.6	15	20.0	80.0	.0	190	44.7	53.7	1.6
Germany.....	104	64.4	35.6	.0	82	14.6	85.4	.0	27	3.7	85.2	11.1	213	57.6	61.0	1.4
Ireland.....	103	73.8	26.2	.0	120	27.5	70.8	1.7	34	11.8	79.4	8.8	257	44.0	54.1	1.9
Wales.....	77	58.4	40.3	1.3	69	14.5	85.5	.0	13	7.7	84.6	7.7	159	35.2	63.5	1.3
Foreign-born, by race:																
Croatian.....	564	64.4	35.5	.2	302	7.6	89.1	3.3	39	5.1	92.3	2.6	905	42.9	55.8	1.3
English.....	51	52.9	45.1	2.0	91	9.9	89.0	.1	76	2.6	90.8	6.6	218	17.4	79.4	3.2
German.....	138	55.5	43.5	.0	151	6.6	93.4	.0	90	3.3	94.4	2.2	379	24.0	75.5	.5
Irish.....	257	6.0	24.0	.0	90	14.4	78.9	6.7	71	5.6	87.3	7.0	186	19.4	74.7	5.9
Italian, North.....	152	59.2	40.1	.7	104	6.7	91.3	1.9	21	4.8	90.5	4.8	277	35.4	63.2	1.4
Italian, South.....	97	55.7	44.3	.0	55	5.5	92.7	1.8	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	159	35.5	62.9	.6
Magyar.....	328	55.8	44.2	.0	297	4.0	94.6	1.3	44	2.3	93.2	4.5	669	29.3	69.8	.9
Polish.....	281	61.9	38.1	.0	167	10.2	88.6	1.2	15	.0	93.3	6.7	463	41.3	58.1	.6
Roumanian.....	364	73.6	26.1	.3	159	12.6	85.5	1.9	27	3.7	92.6	3.7	550	52.5	54.6	.9
Servian.....	52	53.8	44.2	1.9	42	4.8	90.5	4.8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	103	29.1	66.0	4.9
Slovak.....	446	46.6	52.7	.7	338	5.3	94.1	.6	46	2.2	95.7	2.2	830	27.3	71.9	.7
Slovenian.....	62	37.1	62.9	.0	48	8.3	91.7	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	118	22.9	77.1	.0
Grand total.....	3,785	60.1	39.5	.4	2,854	10.6	87.7	1.6	765	4.4	89.5	6.0	7,404	35.3	63.3	1.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	495	66.1	33.3	.6	370	20.5	78.6	.8	99	9.1	82.8	8.1	964	42.7	55.8	1.5
Total native-born.....	1,031	61.3	38.2	.5	811	17.4	81.4	1.2	223	6.7	86.1	7.2	2,065	38.2	60.3	1.5
Total foreign-born.....	2,764	59.6	40.0	.4	2,043	7.9	90.3	1.8	542	3.5	91.0	5.5	5,339	34.1	64.4	1.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportions of male employees married are largest among those 45 years of age or over; but the proportions married among those 30 to 44 years of age are only slightly less. In the group 20 to 29 years of age the greater part of the employees are single, only 39.5 per cent of all the males, 40 per cent of the foreign-born, 42.6 per

cent of the native-born of native father, and 33.3 per cent of the second generation, being married. The proportion of widowed is largest among the employees 45 years of age or more and smallest among those from 20 to 29 years of age.

Of those 20 to 29 years of age, only the Slovaks and Slovenians have a greater number married than single. Most of the races have no widowers, but 2 per cent of the English and 1.9 per cent of the Servians are so reported. The married state among those 30 to 44 years of age is most general among the Magyars, Slovaks, Germans, and South Italians.

The Irish show the largest proportions widowed or single among the foreign-born 30 to 44 years of age. The Roumanians and Poles follow as regards the number single, but the Servians and Croatians stand second and third in the comparison of the widowed. Persons native-born whose fathers were born in Ireland have 27.5 per cent single, those whose fathers were born in England following with 22.6 per cent single.

Among the males 45 years of age or over, the Slovaks report 95.7 per cent married; 94.4 per cent of the Germans, 93.3 per cent of the Poles, and 93.2 per cent of the Magyars are so reported. The native-born have lower percents here than any foreign race except the Irish.

The conjugal condition of both males and females in the households studied is shown in the following table, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 390.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	30	13.3	86.7	0.0	46	4.3	93.5	2.2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	80	7.5	90.0	2.5
Magyar.....	30	23.3	76.7	.0	35	.0	100.0	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	69	10.1	89.9	.0
Roumanian.....	44	43.2	56.8	.0	43	.0	95.3	4.7	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	94	20.2	77.7	2.1
Ruthenian.....	30	40.0	60.0	.0	17	.0	100.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	23.1	76.9	.0
Slovak.....	21	19.0	81.0	.0	22	4.5	95.5	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	50	12.0	88.0	.0
Grand total.....	260	36.5	63.5	.0	282	5.7	93.3	1.1	59	3.4	93.2	3.4	601	18.8	80.4	.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	25.0	75.0	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	45.0	55.0	.0
Total native-born.....	19	78.9	21.1	.0	32	18.8	81.3	.0	11	9.1	90.9	0.0	62	35.5	64.5	.0
Total foreign-born.....	241	33.2	66.8	.0	250	4.0	94.8	1.2	48	2.1	93.8	4.2	539	16.9	82.2	.9

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 390.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	34	0.0	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	100.0	0.0	.....	55	0.0	100.0	0.0			
Magyar.....	32	.0	100.0	.0	21	.0	100.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	58	.0	98.3	1.7
Roumanian.....	34	2.9	97.1	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	1.9	96.2	1.9
Ruthenian.....	21	.0	100.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	29	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	22	.0	100.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	36	.0	100.0	.0
Grand total.....	241	6.2	93.8	.0	150	2.0	94.7	3.3	39	.0	82.1	17.9	430	4.2	93.0	2.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	58.3	41.7	.0	10	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	30.4	69.6	.0
Total native-born.....	24	50.0	50.0	.0	27	7.4	85.2	7.4	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	60	23.3	70.0	6.7
Total foreign-born.....	217	1.4	98.6	.0	123	.8	96.7	2.4	30	0.0	83.3	16.7	370	1.1	96.8	2.2

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	64	6.3	93.8	0.0	67	3.0	95.5	1.5	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	135	4.4	94.1	1.5
Magyar.....	62	11.3	88.7	.0	56	.0	100.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	127	5.5	93.7	.8
Roumanian.....	78	25.6	74.4	.0	59	.0	94.9	5.1	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	146	13.7	84.2	2.1
Ruthenian.....	51	23.5	76.5	.0	24	.0	100.0	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	81	14.8	85.2	.0
Slovak.....	43	9.3	90.7	.0	31	3.2	96.8	.0	12	8.3	91.7	0.0	86	7.0	93.0	.0
Grand total.....	501	22.0	78.0	.0	432	4.4	93.8	1.9	98	2.0	88.8	9.2	1,031	12.7	85.6	1.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	17	70.6	29.4	.0	22	13.6	86.4	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	43	37.2	62.8	.0
Total native-born.....	43	62.8	37.2	.0	59	13.6	83.1	3.4	20	5.0	85.0	10.0	122	29.5	67.2	3.3
Total foreign-born.....	458	18.1	81.9	.0	373	2.9	95.4	1.6	78	1.3	89.7	9.0	909	10.5	88.1	1.4

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 1,031 individuals 20 years of age or over reporting complete data, a very large proportion, 85.6 per cent, are married, while 12.7 per cent are single, and 1.6 per cent are widowed. Comparing the native-born and the foreign-born, it is seen that a much larger proportion of the latter than of the former are married. Only a small proportion, 1.4 per cent, of the foreign-born are widowed, but 3.3 per cent of the native-born are so reported. Of the foreign-born, the Ruthenians, with 14.8 per cent, closely followed by the Roumanians, with 13.7 per cent, show the largest proportion single, and the Croatians, with 4.4 per cent, show the smallest proportion. The Croatians, with 94.1 per cent, closely followed by the Magyars and Slovaks, show the largest proportion married, and the Roumanians show the lowest. The Roumanians, with 2.1 per cent widowed, show the highest proportion; none of the Ruthenians and Slovaks reporting are widowed.

Of the 430 females reporting complete data, it is seen that a very large proportion, or 93 per cent, are married, while only 4.2 per cent are single and 2.8 per cent widowed. All of the Croatian, Ruthenian, and Slovak females reporting are married; the Roumanian is the only

race reporting any single females, and the Roumanian and Magyars report only small proportions widowed. Of 601 males reporting complete data, a very large proportion, or 80.4 per cent, are married, while 18.8 per cent are single. Comparing the foreign-born with the native-born, the first named show 82.2 per cent and the last named 64.5 per cent married. Of the foreign-born races reporting complete data, the Croatians show the largest proportion married, or 90 per cent, closely followed by the Magyars and Slovaks. The Ruthenians show the lowest, or 76.9 per cent.

As regards the group of persons 20 to 29 years of age, it is seen that 81.9 per cent of the foreign-born and but 37.2 per cent of the native-born are married. The females show percentages much higher and the males show percentages much lower than these figures. None are widowed at this age. Of those 30 to 44 years of age, 93.8 per cent are married, 4.4 per cent single, and 1.9 per cent widowed. The foreign-born have 95.4 per cent married and the native-born have 83.1 per cent. The native-born females are 85.2 per cent married, 7.4 per cent single, and 7.4 per cent widowed. The native-born males in this age group report 81.3 per cent married and 18.8 per cent single. Of those 45 or more years of age or over, 88.8 per cent are married, 2 per cent single, and 9.2 per cent widowed. The foreign-born have 89.7 per cent married and the native-born 85 per cent.

The extent to which married males of foreign birth are accompanied to the United States by their wives, or later send for them, is of value in a study of the assimilation of the various races. The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband:

TABLE 391.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Croatian.....	483	28.0	72.0
English.....	165	98.8	1.2
German.....	275	82.9	17.1
Irish.....	132	99.2	.8
Italian, North.....	168	51.2	48.8
Italian, South.....	94	58.5	41.5
Magyar.....	441	47.8	52.2
Polish.....	250	62.8	37.2
Roumanian.....	219	20.1	79.9
Scotch.....	42	97.6	2.4
Servian.....	63	20.6	79.4
Slovak.....	568	60.6	39.4
Slovenian.....	91	52.7	47.3
Welsh.....	69	100.0	.0
Total.....	3,245	56.7	43.3

The above table shows a total of 3,245 married men of foreign birth among the employees studied, 56.7 per cent of whom report their wives in the United States and 43.3 per cent of whom report their

wives abroad. Over 95 per cent of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, the early immigration, and over 50 per cent of the German, North Italian, South Italian, Polish, Slovak, and Slovenian husbands report wife in the United States, while over 70 per cent of the Croatian, Roumanian, and Servian and over 50 per cent of the Magyar husbands report wife abroad. It is of interest to compare the 165 English husbands with the 168 from northern Italy, and the 63 Servian husbands with the 69 from Wales.

The table next presented shows the per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.

TABLE 392.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race.	Number having been in the United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in the United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	319	125	39	483	86.2	50.4	25.6	72.0
English.....	17	11	137	165	11.8	.0	.0	1.2
German.....	81	52	142	275	44.4	15.4	2.1	17.1
Irish.....	.....	7	125	132	.....	.0	.8	.8
Italian, North.....	49	72	47	168	79.6	47.2	19.1	48.8
Magyar.....	239	143	59	441	69.0	38.5	16.9	52.2
Polish.....	96	99	55	250	67.7	27.3	1.8	37.2
Roumanian.....	198	20	1	219	85.9	25.0	(a)	79.9
Slovak.....	204	194	170	568	70.6	28.9	14.1	39.4

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

For the husbands residing in the United States under five years, the percentage reporting wives abroad is very large among the Croatians and Roumanians, while among the English it is very small. The Germans report 44.4 per cent, and the other races report larger proportions.

Among those five to nine years in the United States, the Croatians report the highest proportion with their wives abroad, 50.4 per cent. The North Italians follow with 47.2 per cent, while the English and Irish report all wives in the United States. The percentage reporting wives abroad who have been in the United States ten years or over is highest among the Croatians, followed by the North Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks in the order named. The English report none, and the other proportions are very small.

VISITS ABROAD.

An inquiry as to the extent to which immigrants make visits abroad after settling in the United States resulted in the following table, which shows the return visits made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race:

TABLE 393.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States.				Per cent reporting one or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over	Total.
Croatian.....	362	141	33	536	12.7	25.5	33.3	17.4
English.....	28	15	122	165	21.4	26.7	33.6	30.9
German.....	56	40	81	177	26.8	22.5	16.0	20.9
Irish.....	3	18	128	144	(a)	15.4	16.4	16.7
Italian, North.....	71	76	41	188	36.6	42.1	39.0	39.4
Italian, South.....	58	49	35	142	24.1	44.9	62.9	40.8
Magyar.....	354	156	58	568	11.9	23.1	24.1	16.2
Polish.....	146	95	45	286	21.2	25.3	24.4	23.1
Roumanian.....	404	34	1	439	12.6	29.4	(a)	13.9
Slovak.....	306	216	160	691	17.3	26.9	26.6	22.6
Total.....	2,054	937	891	3,882	15.6	27.1	26.6	20.9

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table furnishes data from 3,882 male persons of foreign birth, 20.9 per cent of whom have made one or more visits abroad since coming to the United States. Of those who have been here under five years, 15.6 per cent have made one or more trips abroad; of those who have been here from five to nine years, 27.1 per cent have taken similar trips, while of those who have resided in this country ten years or over 26.6 per cent have made at least one visit abroad.

Among the employees who have been here less than five years, the North Italians, with 36.6 per cent, show the greatest proportion of persons who have been abroad during that time. The Germans follow with 26.8 per cent, while the Magyars, with 11.9 per cent, show the lowest figure. In the column giving the percentage of those five to nine years in the country who have made one or more trips abroad, it is seen that the South Italians show the highest figure, 44.9 per cent, followed by the North Italians with 42.1 per cent, while the Irish with 15.4 per cent, show the smallest proportion. After having resided here at least ten years, more of the South Italians and fewer of the Germans than of any other race make visits abroad.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND THE MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The ages of males and females in the households studied are set forth in the table next presented, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 394.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 and 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White ..	73	15.1	12.3	2.7	13.7	17.8	27.4	11.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian	129	25.6	10.1	.0	1.6	24.0	35.7	3.1
Irish	64	9.4	20.3	3.1	6.3	20.3	23.4	17.2
Italian, North	79	27.8	17.7	2.5	2.5	19.0	24.1	6.3
Magyar	122	23.8	14.7	.0	5.7	23.8	28.7	3.3
Polish	42	19.0	4.8	2.4	.0	38.1	35.7	.0
Romanian	122	12.3	1.6	.0	8.2	36.9	35.2	5.7
Ruthenian	77	16.9	10.4	2.6	2.6	39.0	22.1	6.5
Servian	54	5.6	1.9	.0	5.6	48.1	38.9	.0
Slovak	83	21.7	10.8	.0	7.2	25.3	26.5	8.4
Grand total	942	18.4	11.4	1.2	5.3	27.6	29.9	6.3
Total native-born of foreign father	31	9.7	38.7	3.2	9.7	3.2	29.0	6.5
Total native-born	104	13.5	20.2	2.9	12.5	13.5	27.9	9.6
Total foreign-born	838	19.0	10.3	1.0	4.4	29.4	30.2	5.8

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White ..	68	11.8	19.1	4.4	7.4	16.2	27.9	13.2
Foreign-born:								
Croatian	88	22.7	9.1	.0	3.4	39.8	25.0	.0
Irish	71	14.1	18.3	9.9	12.7	14.1	21.1	9.9
Italian, North	72	31.9	11.1	1.4	8.3	30.6	11.1	5.6
Magyar	100	24.0	13.0	3.0	4.0	31.0	20.0	5.0
Polish	41	29.3	9.8	.0	7.3	41.5	12.2	.0
Roumanian	79	20.3	8.9	1.3	3.8	43.0	20.3	2.5
Ruthenian	69	40.6	11.6	.0	2.9	33.3	10.1	1.4
Servian	32	28.1	6.3	.0	.0	46.9	18.8	.0
Slovak	76	26.3	21.1	.0	3.9	28.9	11.8	7.9
Grand total	785	24.6	13.2	2.5	4.8	30.7	19.1	5.0
Total native-born of foreign father	28	21.4	32.1	7.1	.0	10.7	25.0	3.6
Total native-born	96	14.6	22.9	5.2	5.2	14.6	27.1	10.4
Total foreign-born	689	26.0	11.9	2.2	4.8	32.9	18.0	4.2

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White ..	141	13.5	15.6	3.5	10.6	17.0	27.7	12.1
Foreign-born:								
Croatian	217	24.4	9.7	.0	2.3	30.4	31.3	1.8
Irish	135	11.9	19.3	6.7	9.6	17.0	22.2	13.3
Italian, North	151	29.8	14.6	2.0	5.3	24.5	17.9	6.0
Magyar	222	23.9	14.0	1.4	5.0	27.0	24.8	4.1
Polish	83	24.1	7.2	1.2	3.6	39.8	24.1	.0
Roumanian	201	15.4	4.5	.5	6.5	39.3	29.4	4.5
Ruthenian	146	28.1	11.0	1.4	2.7	36.3	16.4	4.1
Servian	86	14.0	3.5	.0	3.5	47.7	31.4	.0
Slovak	159	23.9	15.7	.0	5.7	27.0	19.5	8.2
Grand total	1,727	21.2	12.2	1.8	5.1	29.0	25.0	5.7
Total native-born of foreign father	59	15.3	35.6	5.1	5.1	6.8	27.1	5.1
Total native-born	200	14.0	21.5	4.0	9.0	14.0	27.5	10.0
Total foreign-born	1,527	22.1	11.0	1.5	4.6	31.0	24.7	5.1

Of the 1,727 persons studied in the foregoing table, 29 per cent are from 20 to 29 years of age, somewhat smaller proportions are 30 to 44 or less than 6 years of age, and comparatively small numbers are reported in the other age groups. Of the foreign-born, 60.8 per cent are over 20 years of age, the native-born of native father also reporting a large number—56.8 per cent—in this group, though the native-born of foreign father have only 39 per cent so reported. The native-born of native father have 29.1 per cent under 14 years of age, the foreign-born have 33.1 per cent, and the second generation have 50.9 per cent.

As regards the females, the same differences exist. Thus, 57.3 per cent of the persons native-born of native father are over 20 years of age, as compared with 55.1 per cent of the foreign born and 39.3 per cent of the second generation. Of the native-born of native father, 30.9 per cent are less than 14 years of age, as compared with 37.9 per cent of the foreign-born and 53.5 per cent of the second generation. Most of the foreign races have a considerable proportion of girls under 6, and the adult females are most commonly between 20 and 30 years of age.

Most of the males reporting are at least 20 years of age, only 36.3 per cent being under 20. Of the foreign-born 65.4 per cent are 20 or more years old, 56.2 per cent of the native-born of native father, and 38.7 per cent of the native-born of foreign father. The foreign-born have 29.3 per cent under 14, the native-born of native father have 27.4 per cent, and the natives of foreign parentage have 48.4 per cent. The largest numbers of males reporting are 30 to 44 and 20 to 29, but there are a considerable number of boys less than 6 years of age.

The character of the labor supply of this community, as regards the age of the employees, may be judged from the following statement of 7,995 males furnishing information, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 395.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father, White..	1,183	9.1	25.4	19.4	17.1	19.1	6.4	3.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	46	50.0	37.0	10.9	.0	2.2	.0	.0
England	218	12.8	27.5	24.3	13.8	14.7	6.0	.9
Germany	243	11.5	26.7	16.5	11.5	22.6	10.3	.8
Ireland	289	10.7	17.6	18.0	16.6	24.9	10.4	1.7
Scotland	61	6.6	32.8	19.7	11.5	19.7	8.2	1.6
Wales	178	10.7	26.4	16.9	14.6	24.2	5.6	1.7
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bulgarian	40	.0	30.0	30.0	17.5	22.5	.0	.0
Croatian	957	5.3	37.0	22.0	14.9	16.6	4.1	.0
English	223	2.2	8.5	14.3	13.9	26.9	21.5	12.6
German	394	3.8	16.8	18.3	16.0	22.3	14.0	8.9
Irish	187	.5	5.3	8.0	11.2	36.9	25.7	12.3
Italian, North	296	6.4	29.7	21.6	17.9	17.2	5.7	1.4
Italian, South	177	10.2	29.4	25.4	14.1	16.0	4.0	.0
Magyar	712	6.0	24.2	21.9	20.5	21.2	5.5	.7

TABLE 395.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.								
Polish	485	4.5	29.7	28.2	18.4	16.1	3.1	0.0
Roumanian	620	11.3	30.5	28.2	13.1	12.6	4.2	.2
Russian	68	5.9	26.5	22.1	22.1	20.6	2.9	.0
Scotch	61	1.6	11.5	21.3	18.0	24.6	11.5	11.5
Servian	107	1.9	21.5	28.0	23.4	16.8	8.4	.0
Slovak	883	5.5	25.1	25.7	16.5	21.7	4.9	.5
Slovenian	120	1.7	18.3	33.3	20.8	19.2	5.8	.8
Swedish	56	.0	19.6	19.6	12.5	32.1	8.9	7.1
Welsh	100	1.0	5.0	13.0	7.0	27.0	26.0	21.0
Grand total	7,995	7.2	25.6	21.8	15.9	19.8	7.1	2.5
Total native-born of foreign father	1,125	14.0	25.9	18.2	13.2	19.7	7.6	1.2
Total native-born	2,335	11.4	25.5	18.7	15.0	19.7	7.2	2.4
Total foreign-born	5,660	5.5	25.7	23.1	16.3	19.8	7.1	2.5

Of a grand total of 7,995 persons, the largest proportion within any specified age group is 25.6 per cent 20 to 24 years of age, followed closely by those reported as 25 to 29 and 35 to 44 years of age. Only 7.2 per cent are less than 20 years old, only 9.6 per cent are 45 or over, and only 2.5 per cent are as much as 55 years of age.

The native-born of native father, native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born report practically the same percentages for those 20 to 24 and 35 to 44 years of age. The foreign-born have the highest percentage among those 25 to 29, the native-born of foreign father the highest among those 14 to 19 and 45 to 54, while the native-born of native father lead among those 30 to 34 and 55 or over.

The group of employees native-born of foreign father shows much the highest percentage among youths under 20 years of age, those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary leading with 50 per cent of their number 14 to 19 years old.

Among the foreign-born no race reports any males under 14 years of age, and the Bulgarians and Swedes show none from 14 to 19. The Roumanians, followed by the South Italians, have much the largest percentage among those 14 to 19 years old. The Irish, Welsh, Scotch, Slovenians, and Servians report few males under 20 years of age. The Croatians lead among those 20 to 24, with 37 per cent, followed by the Bulgarians and Roumanians, with 30 and 30.5 per cent, respectively. The Welsh report the least number, only 5 per cent, and the Irish follow closely with 5.3 per cent. The Slovenians lead among those 25 to 29 with 33.3 per cent; only 8 per cent of the Irish are in this age group. The Servians have the largest proportion, 23.4 per cent, among those 30 to 34. The Servians, Russians, Poles, South Italians, Croatians, and Bulgarians report none as old as 55 years of age, and they have generally small proportions between 45 and 55. The races of early immigration—English, German, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh—have by far the largest proportions 35 years of age or over. Sixty per cent of the Bulgarians, 59 per cent of the Croatians, 51.3 per cent of the North Italians, 54.8 per cent of the South Italians, 57.9 per cent of

the Poles, 58.7 per cent of the Roumanians, 49.5 per cent of the Servians, 50.8 per cent of the Slovaks, and 51.6 per cent of the Slovenians are between 20 and 30 years of age.

CHARITY.

The helplessness of the more recent immigrants in times of depression such as have been experienced during the year 1907-8 was quite marked. The local secretary of the associated charities states that the Roumanians were the most helpless, with the Bulgarians, Servians, and Croatians next in order, but that the Poles and Magyars were rather resourceful, and there was very little call from the Italians for assistance.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, in Community B, the number and percentage of the total number of persons involved in cases assisted by a local charitable organization.

TABLE 396.—Persons involved in cases assisted by the Charity Organization Society, in Community B, by general nativity and race of head of case.

General nativity and race of head of case.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race of head of case.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	123	21.4	English.....	42	7.3
Negro.....	88	15.3	German.....	15	2.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Hebrew.....	6	1.0
English.....	6	1.0	Irish.....	94	16.3
German.....	30	5.2	Italian, South.....	26	4.5
Irish.....	53	9.2	Magyar.....	6	1.0
Total.....	89	15.5	Polish.....	18	3.1
Total native-born.....	300	52.1	Scotch.....	17	3.0
Foreign-born:			Slovak.....	26	4.5
Canadian (other than French).....	2	.3	Swedish.....	8	1.4
			Syrian.....	5	.9
			Welsh.....	11	1.9
			Total foreign-born.....	276	47.9
			Grand total.....	576	100.0

Of the 576 persons assisted in Community B 47.9 per cent are members of foreign households, 21.4 per cent are members of households where the head is white, native-born of native father, 15.5 per cent are in households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, and 15.3 per cent in households whose heads are native-born negroes. The Irish is the only foreign race showing as high as 15 per cent of the total number assisted—other races ranging from 7.3 per cent, as shown by the English, to 0.3 per cent, as shown by the Canadians other than French.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—School attendance—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—
[Text Tables 397 to 407 and General Tables 205 to 213].

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The acquiring of property in the United States is another evidence of the degree of permanence and assimilation of the immigrant population. The following table shows the number and per cent of families in this community owning their homes, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 397.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	33	13	39.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	11	7	(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian	60	5	8.3
German	23	4	17.4
Irish	22	11	50.0
Italian, North	34	12	35.3
Italian, South	14	6	(a)
Magyar	58	10	17.2
Polish	24	3	12.5
Roumanian	56	2	3.6
Ruthenian	32	1	3.1
Servian	21	.....	.0
Slovak	40	11	27.5
Grand total	428	85	19.9
Total native-born of foreign father	11	7	(a)
Total native-born	44	20	45.5
Total foreign-born	384	65	16.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 428 families for whom information was obtained 19.9 per cent own their homes.

The comparatively small number of native families show a greater tendency to own homes than do the foreign. Of a total of 44 native families, 45.5 per cent own their homes, as compared with only 16.9 per cent of the foreign-born.

Of the foreign races reporting, the Irish show the largest proportion of families owning homes, their figure being 50 per cent. Next follow the North Italians, with 35.3 per cent, and the Slovaks, with 27.5 per cent. None of the Servians, only 3.1 per cent of the Ruthenians, and 3.6 per cent of the Roumanians, are reported as owning their homes.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The State in which Community B is located has a compulsory education law requiring the attendance at school of all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. When the pupil has reached the age of 14

years, if it can be shown that he can read and write, he may demand a certificate to that effect, which excuses him from further school attendance. The superintendent of schools states that the law is rigidly enforced. Within the community there are 25 public schools with 235 teachers and an enrollment of 7,963, exclusive of high schools, which have an enrollment of 746. There are also three parochial schools conducted by the Slovaks, Poles, and Germans. No friction worthy of comment has been caused by the foreigners and natives attending the same schools. In four schools of the city the proportion of foreign-born pupils is about 85 per cent. Teachers find them easily controlled and very quick to learn. This is especially true of the Greeks and Italians.

CITIZENSHIP.

As evidence of the intentions of aliens in regard to severing connection with their native land and becoming thoroughly Americanized, an inquiry was instituted as to the number of foreign-born males who are American citizens or who have taken steps to that end.

The following table shows the present political condition of 1,180 foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or more and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race:

TABLE 398.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian	2	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	2	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian (other than French)	4	2	.....	(a)	(a)
Croatian	140	4	10	2.9	7.1
Danish	4	3	.....	(a)	(a)
Dutch	6	1	2	(a)	(a)
English	75	60	4	80.0	5.3
German	118	63	10	53.4	8.5
Greek	6	1	4	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish	44	33	4	75.0	9.1
Italian, North	83	17	9	20.5	10.8
Italian, South	46	9	11	19.6	23.9
Lithuanian	5	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Magyar	162	20	20	12.3	12.3
Norwegian	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Polish	110	8	6	7.3	5.5
Roumanian	28	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Russian	8	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Scotch	12	10	2	(a)	(a)
Scotch-Irish	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Servian	17	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Slovak	212	34	13	16.0	6.1
Slovenian	31	2	1	(a)	(a)
Swedish	21	13	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh	28	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	10	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Total	1,180	286	106	24.2	9.0

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table just presented shows that of a total of 1,180 persons reporting complete data, 24.2 per cent are fully naturalized, and 9 per cent have taken out their first papers. Comparing the various races, the English exhibit the largest proportion fully naturalized, their figure being 80 per cent; the Irish follow with 75 per cent, and the Germans with 53.4 per cent. None of the other races reporting in any considerable number have as many as 21 per cent naturalized, and the Croatians' figure is only 2.9 per cent. The South Italians, with 23.9 per cent, report the largest proportion having first papers only; the English show the least, or 5.3 per cent. For many races the percentages are not computed, owing to the small numbers involved.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in United States and race:

TABLE 399.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.		In United States 10 years or over.		In United States 5 years or over.				
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	118	0.8	5.1	22	13.6	18.2	140	2.9	7.1
German.....	49	6.1	16.3	69	87.0	2.9	118	53.4	8.5
Magyar.....	123	3.3	11.4	39	41.0	15.4	162	12.3	12.3
Polish.....	81	6.2	1.2	29	10.3	17.2	110	7.3	5.5
Slovak.....	134	5.2	4.5	78	34.6	9.0	212	16.0	6.1
Total.....	728	5.2	9.6	452	54.9	8.0	1,180	24.2	9.0

Of a total of 1,180 males who have been in the United States five years or over, 24.2 per cent are fully naturalized and 9 per cent have first papers only—leaving 66.8 per cent who have evinced no interest in citizenship. Of those who have been in the United States under ten years only 5.2 per cent are fully naturalized and 9.6 per cent have first papers only, while of those who have had a period of residence of ten years or more 54.9 per cent are fully naturalized and 8 per cent have first papers only.

Each race shows a decidedly larger proportion of those with a period of residence of ten years or over than of those with a period of residence of from five to nine years, who are fully naturalized, and each, except the German, shows a larger proportion who have first papers only in the longer period of residence.

The political condition of the comparatively small number of foreign-born males within the households studied who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, is here tabulated, by race of individual.

TABLE 400.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	27	2	3
German.....	10	1	.....
Irish.....	8	6	1
Italian, North.....	17	8	.....
Italian, South.....	9	5	.....
Magyar.....	24	3	4
Polish.....	10	2	2
Roumanian.....	13	.....	1
Ruthenian.....	14	2	3
Servian.....	4	.....	1
Slovak.....	19	8	4
Total.....	155	37	19

The table shows that of the 155 males reporting, 37, or 23.9 per cent, are fully naturalized, and 19, or 12.3 per cent, hold first papers. These proportions are not very different from those indicated by the conclusions of the preceding table. The Irish and Magyars give results not unlike those arrived at in the other comparison, the Irish showing 6 naturalized and 1 with first papers out of 8 reporting, and the Magyars showing 3 naturalized and 4 with first papers out of 24 reporting. The Croatians show larger proportions than before, with 2 of the 27 naturalized and 3 holding first papers. The North and South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks, also, if reporting in sufficient numbers for the computation of percentages, would show larger proportions in this table. On the other hand, the Germans, who report between 5 and 6 naturalized in every 10 of the employees, have only 1 in 10 naturalized among the males in the household study.

Additional data bearing upon the tendencies toward acquiring citizenship were gathered from the local records. The following table shows, by nationality of persons, the number who acquired full papers of citizenship in the community during the period October 27, 1906, to November 11, 1908:

TABLE 401.—*Number of persons who have acquired citizenship papers, by country of birth, October 27, 1906, to November 11, 1908.*

Country of birth.	Granted.	Pending.	Total.
Austria (Austria-Hungary).....	7	4	11
Germany.....	10	3	13
Great Britain.....	16	6	22
Hungary (Austria-Hungary).....	15	6	21
Italy.....	14	12	26
Roumania.....	3	1	4
Russia.....	6	1	7
Sweden.....	6	.....	6
Switzerland.....	1	1	2
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	78	35	113

No definite information by race was obtainable, but out of an approximate local vote of 15,000 it was estimated that there were about 1,500 votes from the southern European races, in about the following order according to numbers: Italians, Slovaks, Magyars, Poles, Ruthenians, and a few scattering, with the Italians largely predominating.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

As a criterion of the Americanization of immigrants, the extent to which non-English-speaking races acquire the language of their adopted country was made a subject of investigation. This inquiry was made for the household study of all persons 6 years of age or over, belonging to non-English-speaking races. The first table includes some persons native-born of foreign father, but these are too few in number for separate tabulation.

TABLE 402.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	88	62	150	37.5	24.2	32.0
German.....	29	26	55	58.6	23.1	41.8
Italian, North.....	41	36	77	65.9	27.8	48.1
Italian, South.....	23	22	45	65.2	45.5	55.6
Magyar.....	80	71	151	45.0	28.2	37.1
Polish.....	32	30	62	59.4	30.0	45.2
Roumanian.....	106	63	169	41.5	20.6	33.7
Ruthenian.....	59	35	94	22.0	14.3	19.1
Servian.....	46	18	64	26.1	16.7	23.4
Slovak.....	57	49	106	61.4	28.6	46.2
Grand total.....	620	450	1,070	48.7	31.3	41.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	53	37	90	92.5	97.3	94.5
Total foreign-born.....	567	413	980	44.6	25.4	36.4

The figures given in this table cover 1,070 individuals in the households studied. They bring out very clearly the difference naturally existing between the first and second generations in respect to the readiness with which they learn English. The foreign-born report only 36.5 per cent of their number able to speak English, while the native-born of foreign father—the children of immigrants—speak English in 94.4 per cent of the cases. More foreign-born males than females have acquired the use of English, but among the native-born the females show a somewhat larger proportion than do the males.

The variations among the foreign-born in respect to ability to speak English are striking, as is the difference between the two sexes in this respect. In the totals for both sexes it appears that the Italians—South and North—have the highest proportions of persons who speak English. But, while practically the same proportion of men in the two races speak English, a much higher proportion of the South Italian women than of those from the North

know the language. The Slovaks, who come next to the North Italians, have notably fewer English-speaking women than men, though this difference between the sexes is not so great as in the case of the Germans and the North Italians. The Ruthenians, with 19.1 have the smallest proportion of all.

The following table shows, according to race, the proportion of foreign-born iron and steel workers for whom detailed information was received who were able to speak English:

TABLE 403.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Croatian.....	950	37.5	Russian.....	68	33.8
German.....	389	70.7	Servian.....	107	27.1
Italian, North.....	292	54.8	Slovak.....	859	57.5
Italian, South.....	176	64.2	Slovenian.....	119	58.0
Magyar.....	694	38.5	Swedish.....	55	98.2
Polish.....	473	49.9	Total.....	4,953	47.0
Roumanian.....	588	25.5			

Of a total of 4,953 male employees reporting complete data in the above table, only 47 per cent speak English. The Swedes, with 98.2 per cent, followed by the Germans with 70.7 per cent and South Italians with 64.2 per cent, show the largest proportion able to speak English, and the Roumanians, with only 25.5 per cent, followed by the Servians and Russians, show the smallest.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of individual and according to age at the time of arrival in the United States, the per cent of persons 6 years or over in the households studied who could speak English:

TABLE 404.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	150	81.8	28.1
German.....	55	(a)	41.5
Italian, North.....	77	87.5	43.5
Italian, South.....	45	80.0	48.6
Magyar.....	151	85.7	29.2
Polish.....	62	85.7	40.0
Roumanian.....	169	50.0	32.7
Ruthenian.....	94	40.0	16.7
Servian.....	64	(a)	21.0
Slovak.....	106	58.8	43.8
Total.....	980	71.4	32.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the 980 foreign-born persons for whom information was obtained for this table, 71.4 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival in the United States now speak English, as compared with 32.7 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of arrival. There is no very marked difference in the proportions of the North Italians, Magyars, Poles, Croatians, and South Italians who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival and who now speak English, the percentages ranging from 87.5 for the first named to 80 for the South Italians. This figure for the South Italians is, however, largely in excess of the proportion shown by the Slovaks, Roumanians, or Ruthenians.

Among those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States and who now speak English, the order of the races is very different. The South Italians, with 48.6 per cent, here rank first, followed by the Slovaks, North Italians, Germans, and Poles. The Magyars and Croatians, ranking second and fourth in the comparison of those under 14, here stand seventh and eighth. The Ruthenians, with only 16.7 per cent, show the smallest proportion, followed by the Servians, with 21 per cent.

The persons of foreign birth 6 years of age or over who have acquired a knowledge of the English language are here tabulated by years in the United States, in order to show what effect length of residence has upon this element of assimilation:

TABLE 405.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	150	14.3	53.5	75.0
German.....	55	30.6	60.0	(a)
Italian, North.....	77	9.7	50.0	89.3
Italian, South.....	45	36.4	70.6	83.3
Magyar.....	151	15.5	46.0	73.3
Polish.....	62	25.0	57.9	81.8
Roumanian.....	169	30.2	60.0	.....
Ruthenian.....	94	8.2	20.0	69.2
Servian.....	64	17.9	57.1	(a)
Slovak.....	106	20.9	51.4	78.6
Total.....	980	20.9	51.2	78.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Although no race here tabulated reports as many as 90 per cent of its members able to speak English even after a residence of ten years or more in the United States, the table shows that English is spoken by very much larger proportions of the races as length of residence increases. Among the 980 persons reporting, 20.9 per cent of those less than five years in the country, 51.2 per cent of those here five to nine years, and 78.8 per cent of those here ten or more years are able to speak English.

The Ruthenians report the smallest proportion able to speak English at each specified period of residence. The Magyars also show percentages lower than the general averages, while the Slovak figures are almost identical with the totals for all races. The North Italians report a very small proportion who speak English among those who have been here under five years and one of the smallest in the next group, but the percentage for those who have been in the United States ten years or over is the highest recorded.

The following table shows the ability to speak English of 4,953 male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race:

TABLE 406.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	950	100.0	37.1	37.5
German.....	389	100.0	65.6	70.7
Italian, North.....	292	100.0	52.0	54.8
Italian, South.....	176	88.9	62.9	64.2
Magyar.....	694	100.0	37.7	38.5
Polish.....	473	80.0	48.9	49.9
Roumanian.....	588	(a)	25.4	25.5
Russian.....	68	(a)	32.8	33.8
Servian.....	107	-----	27.1	27.1
Slovak.....	859	90.0	56.3	57.5
Slovenian.....	119	(a)	57.6	58.0
Swedish.....	55	100.0	98.0	98.2
Total.....	4,953	95.1	45.3	47.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this comparison we find that the proportion able to speak English among those who came to the United States under 14 years of age is more than double the proportion among those who were 14 years of age or more, the figures being, respectively, 95.1 per cent and 45.3 per cent. Some of the races show even greater differences than this. All of the Croatians, Germans, North Italians, Magyars, and Swedes who came under 14 years of age are now able to speak the language. The smallest proportion recorded is the Polish 80 per cent. All of the Servians were at least 14 at time of coming and several races report so few males under 14 when they came that the percentages speaking English have not been computed. Among those 14 or over at time of coming, the Swedes rank first, with 98 per cent now speaking English. The Germans, with 65.6 per cent, come next, followed by the South Italians, Slovenians, Slovaks, and North Italians, each with more than 50 per cent able to speak English. The smallest proportions are the Roumanian 25.4 per cent, the Servian 27.1 per cent, and the Russian 32.8 per cent.

The effect of length of residence in the United States on the immigrant's ability to speak English gives the following results as regards the 4,953 employees studied in the preceding table.

TABLE 407.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	950	26.3	61.4	86.8	37.5
German.....	389	37.2	83.3	97.5	70.7
Italian, North.....	292	34.1	64.8	82.8	54.8
Italian, South.....	176	50.6	72.9	77.5	64.2
Magyar.....	694	25.3	55.8	76.9	38.5
Polish.....	473	33.2	61.5	82.9	49.9
Roumanian.....	588	23.0	55.8	(a)	25.5
Russian.....	68	16.3	70.0	88.9	33.8
Servian.....	107	21.8	50.0	.....	27.1
Slovak.....	859	40.4	67.5	79.8	57.5
Slovenian.....	119	40.0	63.6	95.0	58.0
Swedish.....	55	88.9	100.0	100.0	98.2
Total.....	4,953	29.9	64.9	86.4	47.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 4,953 male employees, less than one-half are able to speak English. This figure is the result of recent immigration, for of those residing ten years or over in the United States a very large proportion—86.4 per cent—speak English, and of those in the United States five to nine years, a considerable majority—64.9 per cent—have some knowledge of the language. However, only 29.9 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years have acquired the use of English.

A comparison of the totals of the different races shows the Swedish, with 98.2 per cent, to have the largest proportion speaking English. The Germans rank second in ability to use English, followed by the South Italians, Slovenians, Slovaks, and North Italians in the order named, each one with more than a majority here reported. The Roumanians show the least progress, reporting only 25.5 per cent, and the other races range from 27.1 for the Servians to 49.9 per cent for the Poles. Of those residing in the United States under five years, the Swedish lead with 88.9 per cent, the South Italians come second with 50.6 per cent, and the Russians last with only 16.3 per cent. Of those in the United States five to nine years the Swedish report 100 per cent able to speak English. In this group every race, including the Servian, shows at least one-half of its number able to speak English. Among those ten years or more in the United States, the Magyars show the smallest percentage, or 76.9. The proportions of the other races range from 77.5 per cent of the South Italians to 100 per cent of the Swedes, each race presenting a large proportion able to speak English after a residence of as much as ten years.

Year	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Population	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Value	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the population of the county in each year from 1870 to 1880. The population in 1870 was 1000, and it increased to 2000 in 1880. The area of the county was 100 square miles, and the value of the property was 100 dollars in 1870, and it increased to 100 dollars in 1880.

The population of the county in 1870 was 1000, and it increased to 2000 in 1880. The area of the county was 100 square miles, and the value of the property was 100 dollars in 1870, and it increased to 100 dollars in 1880. The population of the county in 1870 was 1000, and it increased to 2000 in 1880. The area of the county was 100 square miles, and the value of the property was 100 dollars in 1870, and it increased to 100 dollars in 1880.

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE EAST.

COMMUNITY C.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Summary description of the community—Industrial history—Inducements and obstacles to immigration—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 408 to 412 and General Tables 214 to 216].

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

The location of a large steel plant in Community C gives character to the entire town, influencing and controlling its life, not only in an industrial and business way, but also in its social and political aspects. The town is exceedingly elongated in form, due to its location upon one side of a narrow river bottom; the residence portions include a part of the higher ground adjoining the valley, while the steel works lie stretched along the lowlands. Communication with a neighboring city of some size is had by means of an interurban electric railway, while two steam roads provide for the transportation of freight, one of these railroads maintaining a local passenger service also, but practically all of the travel is by way of the electric road.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

A few words regarding the history of the town will make clear the connection which has existed from the earliest times between the management of the steel company and the life and activities of Community C. In 1866 there were but six families living in what was soon to become the town of "steel works" and later the present-day community. It was in that year that the steel company, while prospecting for a favorable location, was offered 81 acres of land on the banks of a river, the people of a neighboring community subscribing nearly \$25,000 for the purchase of the site. The company having accepted this donation, the first surveying of building lots was made in April, 1866. In 1871 a post-office was established and in 1880 the town was incorporated. The first buildings of the steel plant were commenced in May, 1866; from that time to the present the life of the community has been largely the reflection of the life and activities of this great industrial enterprise. In 1882 the steel company erected at a cost of \$100,000, and presented to the community, a modern brick school building, 148 by 79 feet in size, containing ten rooms. It also maintains a controlling interest on the public school board, and through its assistance the superintendent of schools is paid a higher

salary than is usual in cities of this size. The object of this policy, the superintendent of schools states, is to stimulate interest in education as a source of skilled employees and to maintain a satisfactory labor supply.

In normal times the steel company employs about 8,000 men, most of whom are residents of the town, whose total population probably never exceeded 18,000. It is apparent from these figures that the company has always been in a position to influence to a very large degree the affairs of the town. At the present time the vice-president of the company is president of the council and this office has frequently, if not usually, been filled by some one high in authority at the works. The favorable or unfavorable attitude of the company toward candidates for office seems to be communicated to those with whom it may have weight and to constitute the most important influence in local politics.

The present magnitude of the steel works may be judged from the following rough totals showing annual capacity: Blast furnaces, 640,000 gross tons; Bessemer and open-hearth plants, about 900,000 tons; rolling mills, 910,000 tons; other more specialized products, over 100,000 tons.

INDUCEMENTS AND OBSTACLES TO IMMIGRATION.

The primary inducement to immigration to Community C is, of course, economic. The steel company offers unskilled work at a low rate of compensation, 12 cents an hour, but a ten and twelve hour day in normal times makes it possible for the immigrant to earn from \$1.20 to \$1.44 a day. This is the only opportunity for regular employment which the community offers to men in any large way.

The recent erection of a cigar factory, with a capacity of 1,000 employees, forms an additional economic inducement by providing an industry which offers employment principally to women, being thus complementary, in an industrial sense, to the steel company, which employs men exclusively.

A factor never to be lost sight of is the attractive power of a nucleus of foreign employees in any industrial center. As will be explained more fully in a subsequent section it is largely through the letters or oral communications of these first comers that others of the same race are induced to locate here. The alien in a strange land, of whose language and customs he is ignorant, is strongly influenced by the presence or absence of those with whom he may associate upon equal terms. Furthermore, his knowledge of industrial opportunities comes largely through channels determined by the location of his pioneering fellow-countrymen.

Closely connected with this consideration is the presence of churches and schools in which his own language is used. Thus the fact that both Servian and Croatian-Slovenian churches are located in Community C and that the latter has a well attended parochial school, is a circumstance which weighs in the minds of people of these races. The fairly healthful surroundings of the community, its proximity to other centers, and the fact that it is upon the main line of a great railroad also favor the incoming of immigrant laborers.

With regard to the attitude of the native population toward the immigrants, it may be said that there is a general depreciation of

their presence rather than open hostility to them. This dislike is caused first of all by the feeling that they are gradually although slowly effecting a change in the conditions of employment at the steel works. The change is sometimes described as a forcing out of the American and Americanized foreign employees. That is hardly accurate, however, for the immigrant does not appear to underbid the American, or at the present time to be even competing with him in any serious way for the better-paid positions. There is, however, the general feeling that in so far as the recent immigrants are entering occupations in which Americans are engaged, they are rendering those occupations undesirable. The American laborer does not care to work with the "Hunkie" and he resents the latter's presence and in many cases transfers his own labor to an occupation such as a clerkship at lower wages. This all tends, of course, to the intensification of competition upon higher industrial levels.

The "Austrian," as the various races of southeastern Europe are designated locally, is disliked also, by reason of his manner of living. The better informed among the native population make a distinction, of course, between the various races, and give to the more cleanly or thrifty or temperate elements of the foreign population due credit for these qualities. The result of this attitude is a general and rather profound indifference to the immigrant population of Community C. The steel company is regarded as responsible for their unwelcome presence and is felt to be the proper agent of any improvement in their conditions which it might seem desirable to make.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following tables show, by general nativity and race, the number of households, persons within the households, and the individual employees studied in detail. The table first presented shows households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 408.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	4.9	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Italian, South.....	35	8.6
English.....	17	4.2	Magyar.....	38	9.4
German.....	20	4.9	Servian.....	38	9.4
Irish.....	23	5.7	Slovak.....	12	3.0
Foreign-born:			Slovenian.....	35	8.6
Bulgarian.....	12	3.0	Grand total.....	405	100.0
Croatian.....	61	15.1	Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	14.8
English.....	13	3.2	Total native-born.....	80	19.8
German.....	60	14.8	Total foreign-born.....	325	80.2
Irish.....	21	5.2			

From the above table it will be seen that households whose heads were foreign-born constitute 80.2 per cent of all households studied in this locality, while households whose heads were native-born of

foreign father and native-born of native father constitute 14.8 and 4.9 per cent, respectively. Among those households whose heads were of foreign birth the number of Croatian exceeds the number of German households by one only, the combined number constituting 29.9 per cent of all households studied. The Bulgarian and Slovak households, each constituting 3 per cent, were studied in smaller numbers than the households whose heads were of other race origins.

As regards households of persons native-born of foreign father it will be seen that there is little difference in the proportion of English, German, or Irish, these households, together with those whose heads were native-born of native father, being studied for purposes of comparison with those whose heads were foreign-born.

The following table shows the persons in the households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 409.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White	20	99	3.5	98	4.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English	17	82	2.9	77	3.6
German	20	88	3.1	82	3.8
Irish	23	98	3.5	98	4.5
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian	12	132	4.7	78	3.6
Croatian	61	487	17.3	334	15.5
English	13	62	2.2	61	2.8
German	60	418	14.9	336	15.6
Irish	21	116	4.1	114	5.3
Italian, South	35	259	9.2	238	11.0
Magyar	38	270	9.6	173	8.0
Servian	38	346	12.3	203	9.4
Slovak	12	104	3.7	76	3.5
Slovenian	35	252	9.0	192	8.9
Grand total	405	2,813	100.0	2,160	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	60	268	9.5	257	11.9
Total native-born	80	367	13.0	355	16.4
Total foreign-born	325	2,446	87.0	1,805	83.6

Of the total number of persons in the 405 households studied 87 per cent were in households whose heads were foreign-born, 9.5 per cent in households whose heads were native-born of foreign father, and 3.5 per cent in households whose heads were native-born of native father. As regards those persons in households whose heads were of foreign birth it will be noted from the above table that the number of persons in households whose heads were Croatians, Germans, and Servians constituted 44.5 per cent of the persons in all households studied. It will also be seen that the smallest proportion of the total number

of persons were in households whose heads were English. In those households whose heads were English, Germans, and Irish native-born of foreign father similar proportions were reported. As regards the persons for whom detailed information was secured it will be seen that the proportion in households the heads of which were foreign-born constitute 83.6 per cent of the total number. On the other hand, the households whose heads were native-born of foreign father constitute 11.9 per cent of the total number of persons for whom detailed information was secured. The persons in households whose heads were Croatians, Germans, South Italians, and Servians made up 51.5 per cent of the total number for whom detailed information was secured. The households the heads of which were English show the smallest proportion of the total number.

The next table shows sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 410.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father, White	47	51	98	48.0	52.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English	36	41	77	46.8	53.2
German	39	43	82	47.6	52.4
Irish	48	50	98	49.0	51.0
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian	64	14	78	82.1	17.9
Croatian	195	139	334	58.4	41.6
English	28	33	61	45.9	54.1
German	200	136	336	59.5	40.5
Irish	57	57	114	50.0	50.0
Italian, South	134	104	238	56.3	43.7
Magyar	105	68	173	60.7	39.3
Servian	151	52	203	74.4	25.6
Slovak	37	39	76	48.7	51.3
Slovenian	112	80	192	58.3	41.7
Grand total	1,253	907	2,160	58.0	42.0
Total native-born of foreign father	123	134	257	47.9	52.1
Total native-born	170	185	355	47.9	52.1
Total foreign-born	1,083	722	1,805	60.0	40.0

The totals of the above table show that of the 2,160 persons for whom detailed information was secured 58 per cent are males. Among persons native-born of foreign father and native-born of native father the females predominate, but to a less extent than do the males among the foreign-born. In only two instances among the foreign-born do the females predominate over the males, while the lowest proportion of females, or 17.9 per cent, is shown by the Bulgarians. The English, Germans, and Irish native-born of foreign father each show proportions of males and females similar to that shown by the total number of persons native-born of foreign father, the proportion of females in each instance being slightly in excess of the proportion of males.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 411.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	106	169	275	8.5	18.6	12.7
Negro.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Croatian.....	51	49	100	4.1	5.4	4.6
English.....	31	22	53	2.5	2.4	2.5
German.....	87	58	145	6.9	6.4	6.7
Irish.....	60	45	105	4.8	5.0	4.9
Italian, South.....	50	47	97	4.0	5.2	4.5
Magyar.....	9	7	16	.7	.8	.7
Servian.....	13	7	20	1.0	.8	.9
Slovak.....	17	21	38	1.4	2.3	1.8
Slovenian.....	54	38	92	4.3	4.2	4.3
Welsh.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....		2	2	.0	.2	.1
Bulgarian.....	61	7	68	4.9	.8	3.1
Croatian.....	139	92	231	11.1	10.1	10.7
English.....	15	6	21	1.2	.7	1.0
French.....	1	1	2	.0	.1	(a)
German.....	135	83	218	10.8	9.2	10.1
Gypsy.....	2	2	4	.2	.0	.1
Irish.....	21	21	42	1.7	2.3	1.9
Italian, North.....	1	1	2	.1	.0	(a)
Italian, South.....	83	57	140	6.6	6.3	6.5
Magyar.....	98	65	163	7.8	7.2	7.5
Rumanian.....	1	1	2	.1	.0	(a)
Russian.....	1	1	2	.1	.0	(a)
Servian.....	141	47	188	11.3	5.2	8.7
Slovak.....	20	18	38	1.6	2.0	1.8
Slovenian.....	57	42	99	4.5	4.6	4.6
Welsh.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Grand total.....	1,253	907	2,160	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	372	295	667	29.7	32.5	30.9
Total native-born.....	478	465	943	38.1	51.3	43.7
Total foreign-born.....	775	442	1,217	61.9	48.7	56.3

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 2,160 persons for whom detailed information was secured, 56.3 per cent are foreign-born, 30.9 per cent native-born of foreign father, and 12.7 per cent whites native-born of native father. While the foreign-born males and females each constitute a larger proportion of the total than do persons native-born of foreign father or native-born of native father, the contrast is not so marked among the females as among the males. The foreign-born Servians, Croatians, and Germans, with similar proportions, constitute 33.2 per cent of the total number of males for whom information was obtained. With the exception of the Bulgarian and Servian females, who constitute very small proportions of the total number of females, there is little difference in the proportions of the males and females among the foreign-born races.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 412.—*Male employees of for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	2,062	44.9	German.....	284	6.2
Negro.....	195	4.2	Greek.....	1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	2	(a)
by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	45	1.0
Austria-Hungary.....	16	.3	Italian, South.....	96	2.1
Canada.....	4	.1	Macedonian.....	61	1.3
Denmark.....	2	(a)	Magyar.....	281	6.1
England.....	40	.9	Negro.....	1	(a)
France.....	4	.1	Polish.....	10	.2
Germany.....	166	3.6	Roumanian.....	19	.4
Ireland.....	73	1.6	Russian.....	3	.1
Italy.....	9	.2	Scotch.....	3	.1
Russia.....	2	(a)	Servian.....	316	6.9
Scotland.....	8	.2	Slovak.....	41	.9
Switzerland.....	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	58	1.3
Wales.....	14	.3	Spanish.....	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Swedish.....	3	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5	.1	Welsh.....	15	.3
Bosnian.....	3	.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)	Grand total.....	4,595	100.0
Canadian, French.....	1	(a)	Total native-born of foreign		
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)	father.....	339	7.4
Croatian.....	712	15.5	Total native-born.....	2,586	56.5
Danish.....	3	.1	Total foreign-born.....	1,999	43.5
Dutch.....	1	(a)			
English.....	30	.7			
French.....	1	(a)			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 4,595 male employees in this locality for whom information was obtained, 43.5 per cent are foreign-born, 7.4 per cent native-born of foreign father, and 49.1 per cent native-born of native father.

Among the foreign-born male employees, information was obtained for a very much larger number of Croats than Servians, and for a slightly larger number of Servians than Germans or Magyars, the employees of these races combined constituting 34.7 per cent of all males for whom information was obtained. As compared with the above, it will be noted that information was obtained for only a very small number of males of each remaining foreign-born race. Of persons native-born of foreign father, only the Germans and Irish constitute more than 1 per cent each of all employees for whom information was obtained, the former constituting a much larger proportion than the latter.

Among persons native-born of native father, the number of negroes for whom information was obtained constitute only 4.2 per cent of all male employees, while the number of whites constitute a slightly larger proportion than the total foreign-born.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

Present population of the community—Industrial distribution of the population—History of immigration to the community—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—The industrial depression of 1907 and 1908—Race substitution in the steel works—Methods employed to secure immigrant labor—[Text Tables 413 to 415 and General Tables 217 and 218].

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

The population of Community C, as given by the last three censuses, was as follows:

1880.....	2,447
1890.....	9,250
1900.....	12,086

The following figures for 1890 and 1900 show the number of immigrants at those dates:

Nativity.	1890.	1900.
Foreign white.....	1,201	2,292
Native white of foreign parents.....	902	1,244
Native white of native parents.....	5,874	7,039
Negroes ("colored" in 1890).....	1,273	1,508

To show the number and racial composition of the population both before and since the recent industrial depression, the following figures are submitted. They are the result of estimates by a number of persons familiar with the situation, but at the best must be regarded as only approximate.

Race.	1907.	1908.
Servian.....	2,300	1,400
Croatian.....	1,600	1,100
Slovenian.....	600	500
Italian.....	525	375
Macedonian.....	650	300
Magyar.....	750	400
Slovak.....		125
Roumanian.....	425	100
Polish.....		125
English.....	200	200
Irish.....	400	400
German.....	1,000	800
Hebrew.....	250	250
Negro.....	1,600	1,600
American.....	7,500	7,500
Total.....	17,800	15,175

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

As stated before, the steel industry in Community C gives employment in normal times to 8,000 men. While a considerable number of these reside outside the limits of the community in adjoining villages or in the neighboring city, still there is no doubt that the greater portion of its population is connected with the steel works. Data regarding wages and hours of employment will be found in a later chapter.

The local traction company has occasion to employ a considerable number of unskilled laborers in the vicinity of Community C. It pays approximately the same as the steel company and maintains a sixty-hour week. A number of Macedonians have found employment during the summer with this company. A stone quarry on the outskirts of the community employs about 80 recent immigrants at contract prices, which yield a daily wage of \$1.25 and \$1.50, depending upon the nature of the work. The hours, as in contract work generally, vary with the pressure of business and the inclination of the laborer. A few foreign-born men are also employed at a small flour mill, at the local brewery (as drivers), and at the brickyards and other minor establishments, but the number of all of these combined is insignificant.

One other industry has recently been established near the foreign section of Community C, which already gives employment to about 800 working people. This is the cigar factory. It is one of three establishments under the same management, the other two being located in neighboring cities. It is an example of a typical "complementary" industry, making use of the labor of women and girls whose presence in the community is due to the employment of their husbands and fathers at the steel works. During the past months cases have frequently occurred where the wife was able to secure work in a cigar factory and thus pull the family through the period of forced idleness of the head, who remained at home doing the housework and caring for the children. The greater part of the work is paid for on the piece plan. Learners are paid \$3 a week at the start and after a certain amount of practice gradually increase their earnings, many making \$7 in a sixty-hour week. A few men are employed at wages varying according to the nature of their work. There is no question that a certain number of foreign girls and boys employed in this establishment are at work because of false affidavits sworn to by parents, in which the age of the child is stated to be 14 (the legal minimum) when in reality it is only 12 or 13.

In general, the immigrant population has fitted into the industrial situation, scarcely modifying it in any way. No industries are conducted by immigrants except a small Macedonian bakery, which occupies the rear of a frame building on the West Side.

Immigrant consumers, however, constitute an important factor in the demand for one commodity in particular—beer. This business is carried on among them by a brewing company which owns the brewery referred to above, and a bottling concern which bottles and distributes beer brewed in a neighboring city.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

Immigration to Community C dates only from the year 1866, which marks the establishment both of the steel company's plant and the town itself. The building of the plant went on for several years, and the labor force was gradually drawn from many directions to carry on the work of steel production. A considerable number of highly skilled steel makers were brought from Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester, England, and these formed the nucleus of the new industry. Irish laborers came in the early seventies, but the main portion of the labor force consisted of men of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, who entered the works and gradually developed into skilled steel workers.

A number of Welsh entered the works during the first decade of its history and a smaller number of Scotch. These races never constituted more than 2 and 1 per cent, respectively, of the working force. German immigrants were employed in large numbers during the early years. The Germans and Irish who arrived first came from other communities as well as from their native countries. The Irish employees, indeed, seemed to be here as the result of waves of immigration previous to the founding of Community C rather than to a continuous arrival since that time. At the present time the number of second generation Irish in the steel works is considerably greater than that of the first generation. The number of first generation Germans employed in the steel works, on the other hand, stands approximately two-thirds greater than the number of the second generation. The second generation of Germans is in general descended from natives of Germany, while a larger number of the recently arrived foreign-born Germans came not from Germany, but from Teutonic settlements in Hungary. They are known locally as "Hunkie Dutch" and live in the same section as do the Magyars, who have come from the same general region in Hungary. The older German immigrants and their descendants are hardly to be distinguished from the American population of the town, while the Hungarian Germans approximate the standard of living of the Magyars. The British immigrants and their descendants are well mingled with the Americans. Negroes also constituted an important part of the unskilled labor forces during the eighties and throughout the early history of the works.

In the middle and late eighties the first representatives of the races of southern and eastern Europe began to appear. These were Poles, Slovenians from the Province of Carniola, and Italians. During the early nineties a number of Magyar names appear upon the pay roll, but they do not seem to have been permanent accessions, for at present only 7 Magyars are found among the employees who have been over fifteen years in the country. The number of Italians in the employment of the company in 1890 was probably not over 25.

If the history of immigration be considered by decades, the arrival of races is as follows:

1870-1880.....	English.
	Irish.
	German.
	Welsh.

1880-1890.....	German. Polish. Slovenian. Italian.
1890-1900.....	German. Polish. Slovenian. Italian. Croatian.
Since 1900.....	Slovenian. Italian. Croatian. Hungarian-German. Magyar. Servian. Roumanian. Macedonian.

The last four races are the most recent arrivals, and have come approximately in the order indicated. A large number of all four, as well as of Croatians and Hungarian-Germans, have come within the past two or three years. The Macedonians in particular had been here only a short time before the industrial depression of 1907 and 1908. Some of the Macedonians now in Community C are political refugees who became obnoxious to the Turkish Government for taking part in the revolution of 1903 or inciting rebellion in their home country. Several are well educated, being men of college training who have taught at private schools in Turkey. The majority, however, are unlettered peasants. Some of the more intelligent organized and conducted a Macedonian revolutionary organization which was affiliated with similar organizations in other parts of the United States, and the general direction of which centered at New York. The object of this organization was to secure publicity for the atrocities committed by the Turkish administration in Macedonia, and thus create sympathy and possibly lead to intervention. At the same time they collected funds and sent them, together with recruits, to keep up the fight against Turkey. The executive committee of the organization, composed of 25 men, lived in a house of its own which, as compared with the general run of alien houses, was well kept and furnished. This organization passed out of existence during the recent industrial depression.

The approximate number of members of different immigrant races and the order and period of their arrival having been indicated, it remains to trace in outline the process by which this migration has taken place. It should first be observed that the terms applied to the various groups of immigrants arriving in Community C are often misleading. For example, the so-called Servians, the most numerous of the Slavic subgroups, are with the exception of two individuals Hungarian-Servians whose former homes were in Croatia and Slavonia, or in southern Hungary, and not in Serbia. They are racially identical with the Croatians, from whom they differ mainly in professing the Servian orthodox (Greek Catholic) religion and in the use of the Russian alphabet. The Bulgarians afford another example of a people whose racial and political affiliations are to be carefully distinguished. They have come not from Bulgaria, but from Macedonia in Turkey, for which reason it is convenient usually to refer to them as Macedonians. The bulk of the more recent German immigration likewise, as already pointed out, has come not from Germany, nor even from the Austrian

Provinces, but from the vicinity of Weisskirchen on the Servian frontier in southern Hungary. Finally the class of immigrants designated locally as Krainers—that is, inhabitants of the Austrian Province of Krain, or Carniola—are by race Slovenians. The Roumanians likewise have come from Transylvania and other parts of Hungary and not from Roumania. Many of the Croatians were born not in Croatia, but in numerous Slavic settlements scattered over southern Hungary. These facts make it evident that a considerable part of the foreign population consists of persons to whom emigration has become a family tradition. The grandparents of the immigrants whom the steel industry has drawn to Community C were impelled by similar economic motives to go from Servia, Wurttemberg, Saxony, Roumania, Croatia, or Austria, to the then sparsely settled regions of central and southern Hungary.

The circumstances which have governed immigration to this vicinity vary somewhat among the races. The Italians were attracted by the high wages to be earned in this country. Those who came first sent back intelligence of the economic opportunities here offered, and family after family was added to the little colony in process of gradual formation. One village alone, Cataleone Posentina, in Calabria, from which some of the earlier of the immigrants came to Community C, is now represented by 20 families or upward of 100 individuals. The Italian immigration has been almost exclusively from the southern Provinces. The Slovenians have come from a larger number of villages scattered over the whole area of Carniola. Some twenty are present from the village of two of the oldest and most influential Slovenians in Community C. The streams of Teutonic immigration from southern Hungary commenced with the arrival of an immigrant from the town of Weisskirchen, to which reference has been made. He wrote letters to fellow-townsmen, thereby starting a movement which attained large proportions. The majority of the Hungarian-Germans of Community C are from the environs of this Teutonic settlement on the Servian frontier. Of late Germans have also come from the Hungarian Province of Slavonia. One more instance of the way in which immigrants have advertised their new-found prosperity and its effect produced upon future immigration is seen in the case of the Macedonians. The insurrection of 1903 was the final cause making necessary the immediate departure from the country of many Macedonians implicated in it, but the glowing reports of a Macedonian candy maker in Philadelphia are said to have been a decided stimulus to immigration to America. The second Macedonian to arrive married an Austrian woman, and together they managed a store and boarding house, and soon he was writing accounts of his prosperity to friends in the village of Prilip, from whose environs almost the entire Macedonian population has since come. Thus villages in the Old World have gradually been disintegrated and as gradually reassembled in the polyglot foreign section of Community C.

As may easily be understood from the foregoing facts, many difficulties are met with in the attempt to classify immigrants from such a district as the Province of Banst, in Hungary. People are met with who speak German, Magyar, and Slavic, and claim racial affiliation as suits their convenience. It is quickly perceived by

such immigrants that the Germans have won a place in the thought of the native American population which is not accorded the Slav or Hungarian; consequently if they possess a knowledge of the German language, as very many Slavs and Magyars from this region do, there is often a strong temptation to pose as Teutons. Some Magyars who do not understand a word of German nevertheless attend the German church in preference to the Croatian-Slovenian (there being no Magyar congregation). The term "Austrian," with its Teutonic implications, is the term these immigrants ordinarily use in giving an account of themselves, and they are so designated by the native population.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The periods during which the different immigrant races arrived in Community C have been pointed out in the preceding section. Considerable additional light is shed upon the matter by the tables constructed from the data secured through the study of employees and households. The entire history of immigration to Community C is not of course exhibited by these tables, for some employees came to the community after working elsewhere in this country, although this is the exception rather than the rule. Similarly there has been a constant, although perhaps not large, emigration from the community to other industrial centers. This seems to have affected the Magyars who came earliest, and likewise the Poles who commenced coming to this vicinity in the eighties and promised for a time to acquire a permanent foothold. They were gradually outnumbered, however, by the southern Slavs, especially the Croatians, and so they drifted away to communities where their countrymen constituted a more significant fraction of the foreign population.

The following table shows by race the per cent of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who had been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 413.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Croatian.....	708	63.4	27.1	3.2	4.2	2.8
German.....	282	35.1	19.1	3.9	8.9	33.0
Irish.....	45	2.2	4.4	4.4	8.9	86.0
Italian, South.....	95	16.8	33.7	17.9	18.9	12.6
Macedonian.....	61	96.7	1.6	.0	.0	1.6
Magyar.....	281	79.7	16.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
Servian.....	313	77.6	19.2	2.2	1.0	.0
Slovak.....	40	42.5	27.5	17.5	7.5	5.0
Slovenian.....	58	36.2	32.8	10.3	13.8	6.9
Total.....	1,984	58.4	21.6	4.1	5.3	10.5

The foregoing table shows that, of 1,984 foreign-born male employees for whom information was obtained, 58.4 per cent had been in the United States under five years, and over 10 per cent had been here twenty years or over. The Irish have the fewest who have been here for the shorter period, and much the highest proportion of those who have been in the country twenty years or over. The Macedonians, Magyars, Servians, and Croatians have the highest proportions of those who have been here under five years and small proportions in each of the other residence periods.

The table next presented shows by race of individual the per cent of foreign-born persons, within the households studied, who had been in the United States each specified number of years.

TABLE 414.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Bulgarian.....	68	95.6	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	231	50.6	82.3	98.3
English.....	21	.0	.0	4.8
German.....	218	55.5	80.7	88.1
Irish.....	42	.0	2.4	21.4
Italian, South.....	140	31.4	55.0	90.7
Magyar.....	163	85.3	98.8	100.0
Servian.....	188	78.2	99.5	100.0
Slovak.....	38	23.7	60.5	84.2
Slovenian.....	99	25.3	62.6	88.9
Total.....	1,217	55.3	78.2	90.6

Of the total number of persons, 55.3 per cent have been in the United States under five years; 78.2 per cent under ten years; and 90.6 per cent under twenty years. Of the specified races, the English and the Irish show the longest residence in the United States. Of the English only 4.8 per cent have been here less than twenty years and none have been here less than ten. Only 2.4 per cent of the Irish have been here under ten and 21.4 per cent under twenty. As compared with other more recent immigrants, the South Italians, Slovaks, and Slovenians show smaller proportions in this country for each specified number of years. The Bulgarians are the most recent arrivals, 95.6 per cent having been here less than five years and the remainder less than ten. The Magyars and Servians, also, have been a comparatively short time in the United States. A larger proportion of the South Italians have been here between ten and twenty years than any other period.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The following table shows the number and per cent of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 415.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Contd.		
White.....	2,062	44.9	German.....	284	6.2
Negro.....	195	4.2	Greek.....	1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	2	(a)
 by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	45	1.0
Austria-Hungary.....	16	.3	Italian, South.....	96	2.1
Canada.....	4	.1	Macedonian.....	61	1.3
Denmark.....	2	(a)	Magyar.....	281	6.1
England.....	40	.9	Negro.....	1	(a)
France.....	4	.1	Polish.....	10	.2
Germany.....	166	3.6	Roumanian.....	19	.4
Ireland.....	73	1.6	Russian.....	3	.1
Italy.....	9	.2	Scotch.....	3	.1
Russia.....	2	(a)	Servian.....	316	6.9
Scotland.....	8	.2	Slovak.....	41	.9
Switzerland.....	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	58	1.3
Wales.....	14	.3	Spanish.....	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Swedish.....	3	.1
Bohemian and Moravian..	5	.1	Welsh.....	15	.3
Bosnian.....	3	.1	Swiss (race not specified)..	1	(a)
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)			
Canadian, French.....	1	(a)	Grand total.....	4,595	100.00
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)			
Croatian.....	712	15.5	Total native-born of foreign		
Danish.....	3	.1	father.....	339	7.4
Dutch.....	1	(a)	Total native-born.....	2,596	56.5
English.....	30	.7	Total foreign-born.....	1,999	43.5
French.....	1	(a)			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

In this locality 43.5 per cent of the male employees for whom information was secured are foreign-born, 7.4 per cent are native-born of foreign father, 44.9 per cent are native-born of native father, white, and 4.2 per cent native-born of native father, negro. Among the native-born of foreign father employees whose fathers were born in Germany have by far the largest representation. The principal races of the foreign-born are the Croatian, Servian, German, and Magyar, in the order mentioned.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION OF 1907 AND 1908.

A remarkable episode in the history of recent immigration to Community C, is the series of events connected with the industrial depression beginning in the autumn of 1907, which produced very serious consequences among the foreign population. The steel company, like so many other industrial establishments, closed some departments entirely and put others upon part time. The aggregate effect of these changes upon the opportunity for employment may be gathered from figures showing the average daily working force for each month

from January, 1906, to November, 1908, inclusive. Such figures are presented in the statement which follows:

Daily average for—	1906.	1907.	1908.
January.....	6,676	7,839	3,520
February.....	6,706	7,787	3,682
March.....	6,876	7,808	3,948
April.....	6,782	7,874	3,809
May.....	7,051	7,751	3,584
June.....	7,167	7,486	4,021
July.....	6,758	7,318	4,095
August.....	7,320	7,200	3,900
September.....	7,183	6,779	3,767
October.....	7,289	6,789	4,005
November.....	7,465	5,319	4,011
December.....	7,027	4,101	.....
Average for year.....	7,025	7,004	4,849

^a For 11 months only.

It will be seen that the earlier months of 1907 exceeded those even of 1906, and that by the summer of the former year a daily average, Sundays included, of nearly 8,000 men was kept busy. In November, 1907, the first sharp decline occurred, the average dropping to 5,319, and the following month to 4,101.

This contraction of the demand for labor bore with especial severity upon the unskilled laborers and in particular upon the immigrants, who had no trade or recourse upon which to rely at such a time. The policy of the company seems to have been wherever possible to provide for the native employees and especially those with families. Some skilled American employees chose to remain idle in the hope that the mills would resume work in the near future, while others, less sanguine, were glad to turn to unskilled occupation at 12 to 15 cents an hour. It is worthy of note that while the yard-force superintendent was instructed to favor Americans in hiring new men, during the hard times, he had extremely few applications from natives out of work, and only 3 out of 113 men in that department at a given time were Americans.

When it became evident at the commencement of winter (1907) that work was likely to continue to be scarce and irregular, even for those fortunate enough to be employed at all, hundreds of more recent comers among the immigrants prepared for a return to their native lands. The approximate number of aliens of the leading races who left the community is as follows:

Servians.....	900	Slovenians.....	100
Croatians.....	500	Others.....	75
Magyars.....	350		
Macedonians.....	350	Total.....	2,425
Italians.....	150		

According to the statements made by officers of seventeen foreign societies the aggregate membership of these societies fell from 1,200 to 900 during the depression. This indicates that the greater part of those returning were not affiliated with benefit organizations, the larger part of whose membership seems to consist of the more intelligent and more firmly rooted immigrants who have begun to set up homes and relate themselves in a permanent way to the conditions of life in this country.

Returning to the estimates just made, and comparing with the order in which the various races have settled in the community, it will be noticed that it is the recently arrived races, with the smallest number of women and children and the smallest attachment to their new home, who contribute most heavily to the ranks of those returning to Europe. Thus, the Servians who left to the number of at least 900, included before the exodus only about 70 women, of whom perhaps 50 remained in the community. Almost the entire colony consisted of unmarried men or men whose families had been left in the old country. Men of this sort who were thrown out of employment and who had sufficient funds on hand to take them back were quick to make their departure.

Conditions among the Macedonians were very similar; they had arrived in the country even more recently than the Servians and Magyars. They were the last race to find employment before the beginning of the depression and the first to be laid off when employment failed. Thus little opportunity was afforded for the laying by of an adequate surplus, and, furthermore, so much of their savings had been sent out of the country that the long period of idleness bore upon them with peculiar severity. When relief measures were finally adopted suffering and disease had begun to affect them very seriously.

Similarly, among the Croatians and other races, individuals who had been here the greatest length of time showed no inclination to return, while the more recent comers, with disposable capital in the form of bank accounts and with few and slight bonds of attachment to the community, lost little time in withdrawing their accounts and leaving the country. Approximately 1,000 such accounts were closed at the bank where the foreign population is in the habit of keeping its savings, and \$150,000 was paid out to foreigners about to return to their former homes. Of course, there were many families and individuals so situated that there was no alternative but to remain even with the prospect of indefinite idleness before them. The result was an extremely low average income among all races. Assuming a very low rate of earnings—12 cents an hour—full time work for a year of 300 working days would yield an income ranging from \$360 for men working sixty hours per week to \$518 for those working eighty-four. In the place of these figures it was found that during the past year reported earnings averaged as follows:

Slovenians, approximately.....	\$340
Italians and Croatians.....	290
Germans (Hungarian, largely).....	270
Magyars.....	190
Roumanians.....	170
Bulgarians.....	160
Servians.....	150

These figures, although approximate only, record the relative earnings of the various races for whom schedules have been written with a fair degree of exactness. It is probable that the amount of idleness has been somewhat exaggerated, in some cases, without any intention to misrepresent, and that the actual income for this reason has exceeded the figures given. At all events it is evident that the greater part of the foreign population of Community C was obliged to live upon meager sums during the twelve months preceding Decem-

ber, 1908. In many cases families eked out their income by taking boarders, but even this sometimes proved disastrous, for boarders in many cases, due to idleness, proved a burden rather than a help, while in other cases they left after successfully eluding payment for board received.

For a time the merchants carried the foreign population by extending credit to the boarding-house keepers, but the volume of this credit became so large ultimately that the merchants were unable to continue this policy longer. They had in a great many instances to refuse further credit, and consequently many people were left without any means of support. They were unable to secure work, and the possibility of starvation soon showed itself. Even after a system of relief was devised many persons subsisted on bread and water alone. In a number of cases persons who had been living in this way were taken sick and, not having much power of resistance, quickly succumbed to disease.

The suffering among both native and foreign working people became so serious by the latter part of January, 1908, that a relief committee was organized to devise measures of assistance. At first attention was confined to native families, but the need among the immigrants living in the West Side, or fifth ward, district became so imperative that on March 3, 1908, 512 tickets for daily rations of soup and bread were issued.

A report of this committee covering the earlier period of its work shows the following measures taken: From January 25 to March 9, 1908, 188 orders on twelve stores and 54 orders on the directors of the poor of the county were issued; 126 families were thus aided with food and fuel at a cost of about \$312. This aid was extended largely to English-speaking people. This order system was followed in March by the establishment of a soup house. During the first week 17 barrels of soup, 6 of coffee, and 3,150½ pounds of bread were distributed among the almost starving immigrants of the fifth ward. The work thus commenced continued with one brief interruption until the 6th of June. The accounts of the committee show that from March 3 to 19, 3,763 loaves of bread were given out and during a later period—April 21 to June 6—6,952 loaves.

The following table shows the extent to which the various races received relief:

	Number of families or groups.	Number of individuals.
Macedonian.....	34	321
Servian.....	14	112
Roumanian.....	5	54
Croatian.....	3	35
Magyar.....	2	9
Polish.....	2	2
German.....	1	2
Bulgarian.....	2	2
American (white).....	3	17
American (black).....	7	11
Not stated.....	7	9
Mixed groups.....	6	.....
Total.....	75	574

The bread furnished by the relief committee was baked at the Macedonian bakery. The committee furnished flour and the Macedonian proprietor baked and distributed the bread. The situation was finally much relieved, at least so far as the Macedonians were concerned, by the deporting of 190 aliens, most of them Bulgarian-Macedonians. This action on the part of the Immigration Service was taken on the ground that their coming was an instance of solicited and induced immigration under promise of work. It is noteworthy that only the most recently arrived races who had failed to acquire sufficient surplus—either to leave or to remain self-supporting—were driven to seek aid from the free soup houses. It must not be supposed, however, that the others did not suffer privation if not actual want during the twelve months through which the depression had spread itself. On every hand there were decreased incomes, due to fewer boarders, more irregular work, when work was to be obtained at all, and a lower standard of living. A few boarding groups were met with among the Macedonians and Servians, the boarders being still obliged in August and September, 1908, to restrict themselves to an outlay of only \$4.50 and \$5 a month for food.

Families that formerly occupied an entire house accommodating from 10 to 30 lodgers were compelled to sublet a portion of the house or to move to a smaller dwelling. The effect upon rents was of course marked. In the largest foreign section of the town, the east side, rents declined in many cases 40 per cent. Houses formerly bringing \$19 yielded only \$7 or \$8. On the west side, where practically all of the relief work was carried on, some property owners were forced simply to cease the collection of rents, and in such cases with little prospect or indeed intention of collecting arrears.^a Immigrant merchants who sold on credit were seriously embarrassed by the departure of aliens and by the poverty of those who remained. The Macedonian who baked the bread furnished by the relief committee is said to have had \$1,500 in uncollected bills and to a considerable extent uncollectable accounts outstanding for bread furnished to aliens unable to pay for it at the time that the relief committee took hold of the situation. A merchant in the Magyar section of town at one time had \$2,000 due him for provisions sold on credit and extremely poor prospects of collecting even half of the amount.

The American family whose income is cut from \$600 to \$300 is unwilling to lower its standard of living, even if it were possible, to a \$300 level, and instead it runs into debt to the extent of perhaps \$200 or draws upon savings to that amount if they are of a sort to be readily made use of.

One of the remarkable facts brought to light is that the Macedonians who remained in the country seem to have succeeded better in laying by some small savings during the depression than almost any other race. This was in spite of the fact that as a race they are not regarded as desirable employees by some departments of the steel company, and consequently have not had as good opportunities for securing work as most of the other races. Their ability to save seems to be due to their low standard of living, their extreme frugality, and their temperance. The Germans and Slovenians are likewise less fre-

^a In January, 1909, there were 58 vacant houses out of a total of 185 in an almost exclusively foreign section of the west side.

quently in debt than are the Croatians, Servians, and Roumanians. A most conspicuous consequence of the hard times was the falling off in the amount of money sent to Europe. The figures for both 1907 and 1908 will be found in a subsequent chapter. A final remark should be made regarding the effect of the depression upon crime in the community. Both justices of the peace agree that not only the reduction of the foreign population by the recent exodus, but inability of those who remained, on account of scanty earnings, to purchase liquor as freely as formerly had resulted in a marked decrease of the number of violations of the law, most of which are the consequence of the intemperate use of liquor.

RACE SUBSTITUTION IN THE STEEL WORKS.

The history of immigration to Community C thus reveals in common with that of immigration to other industrial centers, the gradual substitution of the races of southern and southeastern Europe for those of western and northern Europe.

An inspection of the wage scale paid by the steel company during the past eighteen years—the period marked by the coming of the immigrants in greatest numbers—reveals the fact that wages have risen and fallen in good and bad times equally for skilled labor, largely free from direct immigrant competition, and for unskilled labor, now largely performed by immigrants. It is not apparent that the coming of the immigrants has materially affected the hours of labor. With regard to wages, however, it can not be doubted that if immigration had been impossible during these years labor would have acquired a scarcity value perhaps 50 per cent in excess of its present reward; that is to say, if none but native laborers had been available it has been estimated by two officials of the company that the wages of unskilled labor at the present time would be in the neighborhood of 18 cents an hour instead of 12.

This tendency was evident for a time in 1906 and 1907, when, owing to the unusual demand for laborers to work upon the new open-hearth plant, the wages of unskilled labor rose to 13 and even to 15 cents an hour. This rate was paid by both the street-railway company and the steel company.

The Americans and Irish and many of the Germans who performed much of the unskilled labor at the steel company twenty and thirty years ago have gradually withdrawn from such pursuits until few remain. In the railroad-repair and dump departments not a single American was found employed at the time of the inquiry. Of 113 men in the general labor department only 3 were Americans. On the other hand, the preponderance of Americans, Irish, English, and Germans in the skilled occupations is still very great, as a glance at the returns for such departments as the frog and switch, bridge and construction, machine shop, and blacksmith shop will show.^a Not only has there been an upward movement in the scale of occupations among the English-speaking population, but there has been an outward movement as well, into skilled and semiskilled occupations outside of the steel works, such as carpentry, railroading, and work as conductor or motorman upon the street railways. The compe-

^a See page 646 et seq.

tion for "English-speaking" and skilled positions has been rendered more keen by the exodus of natives from the unskilled occupations; immigration thus becoming the occasion of indirect competition in the skilled occupations.

The negroes seem to have shared in this movement, for they are no longer found in any numbers in the labor gangs. Only 2 out of 113 men in the general labor force at the time of the inquiry were negroes.

In brief, then, it may be said that the immigrant from southeastern Europe has inherited the province of unskilled labor in the steel works, and the American, Irish, German, and negro laborers have been pushed upward and outward into other and, in general, better paying occupations, in which at the present time immigrant workmen constitute an exceedingly small minority. No women find employment in the works, and the number of boys under 16 is exceedingly small and does not appear to be the result of immigration. It is probable that the number of workmen of Austrian or Italian birth or parentage will increase in the skilled occupations, and in proportion as this takes place the tendency for the children of native-born employees to seek technical, clerical, and commercial occupations, even in some cases at a financial loss, will probably be strengthened.

METHODS EMPLOYED TO SECURE IMMIGRANT LABOR.

In general the steel company has found a sufficient labor force constantly drifting to it from Europe or from other communities of this and adjacent commonwealths. Elsewhere in this report a full discussion of the interesting process by which foreign villages are in part transported and set down around American industrial centers will be found.^a In general it may be said that the letters and oral reports of pioneer immigrants account in the main for the stream of foreigners drawn to Community C.

The steel company usually leaves the question of securing alien labor to its foreign foremen or sends its demand for so many laborers to a boarding-house boss. In times of scarcity of labor or when the demand can not be satisfied by the local supply through the operation of the regular system the steel company sends some of its foremen to New York or Boston to secure alien labor through the agencies there. In only one instance has the steel company taken active steps to secure accessions to its labor force from outside of the city. When the new open-hearth furnace was being constructed it was found necessary to send men to New York City to employ bricklayers—30 Italians being secured—and other laborers to come to the community, the local supply of labor being inadequate to the unusual demand resulting from the extensions and improvements then in process of making.

Frequently positions are secured by the immigrants indirectly by correspondence with friends in this country. A man in Macedonia or Bulgaria may write to a friend concerning the possibility of obtaining work. The friend answers, describing the opportunities existing, and on the prospects as thus put forward a great many of all nationalities come from Europe.

^a See page 593.

There is not much doubt that certain foreigners who have been in the community quite a time or who speak English act as labor agents or intermediaries between the employer and the laborer. They are not only in possession of information as to the prospects of securing work, but railroad and other contractors write them that they need so many laborers or send agents to them with a certain demand for labor. The local men speak to their countrymen and others of the work offered and persuade them to accept positions. Of course it is evident that they receive fees for this service from the contractor or the visiting labor agent. The labor which leaves to go into other work under conditions of this kind is usually furnished with transportation, and it is due to this activity of labor agents that so many of the aliens, especially the Macedonians and Italians, move out of the community to the South and other sections during the summer, to engage in railroad construction and other work.

It is also true that in many cases the labor agents referred to above, who are usually the proprietors of coffeehouses, small stores, and other businesses, are the agencies through which the immigrants are persuaded to come to this country. An alien, for example, receives a letter from one of his countrymen about the opportunities for securing work, and this letter is referred to the coffeehouse keeper or the storekeeper for his advice and for a reply. He, if conditions warrant, advises the intending immigrant to come to the United States, and, in many cases, his store or coffeehouse is given upon the steamship manifest as the point of destination of the incoming alien. In many cases the alien corresponds directly with the coffeehouse proprietor or storekeeper before he starts for the United States. When the alien arrives he is cared for by his correspondent, taken to his friends, or work is secured for him. While the evidence is not conclusive, there is little doubt that the proprietor of the coffeehouse or the store receives a fee for these services from the alien and the contractor or employer. Moreover, if the alien makes his home in the community, as the majority do, the labor agent, if engaged in any mercantile pursuit, secures the profits arising from their patronage of his establishment. In some cases the services are performed without any direct charge.

Boarding-house bosses also act in large measure as agents for the men living in the houses over which they have charge, and the men pay them a fee for finding places for them. In some cases the boarding-house boss is also a foreman. This is especially true of the Croatians who, as pointed out before, have been a long time in this country and who, consequently, have largely absorbed the positions of foreign foremen. The laborer desires to live in the house of a foreign foreman because the foreman hires the alien labor under him and controls a number of good jobs. The positions of foreman and boarding-house boss can, therefore, be profitably worked together. The foreman who is a boarding-house boss has no trouble in filling his house with good paying boarders who will pay him for jobs. The amount which is usually paid by the alien for a place is \$2, although it is often as high as \$5.

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

[Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied—Occupations in the steel industry entered by immigrants—History of the wage scale of the local steel establishment—Wage scale of the local steel establishment at the present time—Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of different sources of family income—[Text Tables 416 to 435 and General Tables 219 to 230].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following tables show the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over when they arrived in this country. The exhibit is by race of individual.

TABLE 416.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	77	60	6	11	77.9	7.8	14.3	0.0	
German.....	57	39	14	4	68.4	24.6	7.0	.0	
Italian, South.....	35	9	12	14	25.7	34.3	40.0	.0	
Magyar.....	48	37	8	3	77.1	16.7	6.3	.0	
Servian.....	40	31	4	5	77.5	10.0	12.5	.0	
Slovenian.....	35	15	4	16	42.9	11.4	45.7	.0	
Total.....	330	213	59	58	64.5	17.9	17.6	.0	

TABLE 417.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.					Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.	
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.		Total.
Croatian.....	77	77.9	1.3	3.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.8	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0
German.....	57	68.4	10.5	10.5	.0	3.5	.0	24.6	7.0	.0	7.0	.0
Italian, South.....	35	25.7	31.4	.0	2.9	.0	.0	34.3	31.4	8.6	40.0	.0
Magyar.....	48	77.1	10.4	6.3	.0	.0	.0	16.7	6.3	.0	6.3	.0
Servian.....	40	77.5	2.5	7.5	.0	.0	.0	10.0	12.5	.0	12.5	.0
Slovenian.....	35	42.9	.0	5.7	.0	5.7	.0	11.4	42.9	2.9	45.7	.0
Total.....	330	64.5	7.9	6.7	.9	2.1	.3	17.9	16.4	1.2	17.6	.0

Of 330 females in this community from whom information was obtained, the largest proportion, or 64.5 per cent, were without occupation before coming to this country, and of the remainder about the same proportion were working for wages as were working without wages. No females are reported who worked for profit before coming to the United States. The Croatians, Servians, and Magyars each show practically the same large proportions, or slightly over 77 per cent, who were without occupation before coming to the United States, and the South Italians show the smallest proportion, or 25.7 per cent. The South Italians, with 34.3 per cent, and the Germans, with 24.6 per cent, exhibit the largest proportions who worked for wages before coming to the United States, while the proportions of the other races are considerably lower, the smallest proportion, 7.8 per cent, being reported by the Croatians. The Slovenians and South Italians, with 45.7 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, are the only races with large proportions of females who were working without wages before coming to the United States.

Of the total number reporting, 7.9 per cent were farm laborers working for wages, while the next largest proportion, or 6.7 per cent, were in domestic service, 2.1 per cent were in hand trades, as compared with less than 1 per cent employed as factory operatives or in other occupations. The South Italians with 31.4 per cent, Germans with 10.5 per cent, and Magyars with 10.4 per cent show the largest proportions of females who were farm laborers working for wages, while the proportion of no other race thus employed exceeds 2.5 per cent. The Germans report the largest proportion in domestic service abroad, while the South Italians report no females employed in this capacity abroad, the proportions of the other races ranging from 7.5 per cent of the Servians to 3.9 per cent of the Croatians. Two and nine-tenths per cent of the South Italians were employed as factory operatives, while of those employed in hand trades only three races, the Slovenians, Germans, and Croatians, with proportions ranging from 5.7 to 2.6 per cent, are represented. With the exception of the South Italians and Slovenians, who report 8.6 and 2.9 per

cent of their total number, respectively, in other occupations, the entire proportion of the other races who were working without wages were farm laborers in their native countries.

The tables next presented show, by race of individual, the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at the time of their arrival in this country:

TABLE 418.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Bulgarian.....	52	2	22	17	11	3.8	42.3	32.7	21.2
Croatian.....	124	3	17	90	14	2.4	13.7	72.6	11.3
German.....	105	7	75	4	19	6.7	71.4	3.8	18.1
Italian, South.....	53	1	32	14	6	1.9	60.4	26.4	11.3
Magyar.....	83	1	61	8	13	1.2	73.5	9.6	15.7
Servian.....	130	1	32	82	15	.8	24.6	63.1	11.5
Slovenian.....	48	.....	9	23	11	.0	18.8	58.3	22.9
Total.....	633	17	270	251	95	2.7	42.7	39.7	15.0

TABLE 419.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males, who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Bulgarian.....	52	3.8	1.9	7.7	0.0	15.4	17.3	42.3	30.8	1.9	32.7	5.8	15.4	21.2
Croatian.....	124	2.4	4.8	3.8	.0	5.6	2.4	13.7	72.6	.0	72.6	10.5	.8	11.3
German.....	105	6.7	43.8	3.8	2.9	17.1	3.8	71.4	3.8	.0	3.8	16.2	1.9	18.1
Italian, South.....	53	1.9	30.2	5.7	.0	9.4	15.1	60.4	24.5	1.9	26.4	11.3	.0	11.3
Magyar.....	83	1.2	56.6	.0	1.2	9.6	6.0	73.5	9.6	.0	9.6	12.0	3.6	15.7
Servian.....	130	.8	14.6	2.3	.0	4.6	3.1	24.6	63.1	.0	63.1	6.9	6	11.5
Slovenian.....	48	.0	6.3	.0	.0	8.3	4.2	18.8	58.3	.0	58.3	20.8	2.1	22.9
Total.....	633	2.7	23.1	2.5	1.4	9.3	6.3	42.7	39.2	.5	39.7	11.1	4.0	15.0

Of 633 males in this community for whom information was secured, 42.7 per cent were working for wages before coming to the United States, 39.7 per cent without wages, and 15 per cent for profit. With the exception of the Slovenians, each race shows a small proportion who were without occupation abroad, the Germans reporting the largest, or 6.7 per cent. Of those working for wages, the

Magyars, Germans, and South Italians, ranging from 73.5 to 60.4 per cent, show the largest proportions, followed by the Bulgarians, with 42.3 per cent, while the Croatians, with 13.7 per cent, show the smallest proportion, the Servians and Slovenians reporting 24.6 and 18.8 per cent, respectively. Of those working without wages, the Croatians, with 72.6 per cent, followed by the Servians and Slovenians, exhibit the largest proportions, while the smallest proportion, or 3.8 per cent, is shown by the Germans followed by the Magyars, 9.6 per cent of whom were thus employed. The Slovenians and Bulgarians have the largest proportions who were working for profit, or 22.9 per cent and 21.2 per cent, respectively. Twenty-three and one-tenth per cent of the total number of males were farm laborers working for wages as compared with 9.3 per cent employed in hand trades, 2.5 per cent as laborers (other than farm), 1.4 per cent in the iron and steel industry, and 6.3 per cent in other occupations. The Magyars and Germans, with 56.6 and 43.8 per cent, respectively, exhibit the largest proportions who were farm laborers, followed by the South Italians and Servians with much smaller proportions; while, of the other races, the proportions range from 6.3 per cent of the Slovenians to 1.9 per cent of the Bulgarians, the smallest proportion reported. The Bulgarians, show 7.7 per cent of their total number were laborers other than on farms.

The Germans and Magyars, each with small percentages, are the only races reporting males who were in the iron and steel industry abroad; while, of those employed in hand trades, the Germans and Bulgarians, with 17.1 and 15.4 per cent, respectively, show the largest proportions, the proportions of the other races ranging from 9.6 per cent of the Magyars to 4.6 per cent of the Servians. Of those employed for wages in occupations other than those mentioned, the Bulgarians, closely followed by the South Italians, show the largest, and the Croatians the smallest, proportions. With the exception of the Bulgarians and South Italians, each reporting 1.9 per cent in other occupations, the entire proportion of each of the other races who worked without wages were farm laborers. It is very apparent, therefore, from the above comparisons that, with the exception of an extremely small proportion of Germans and Magyars, the males of the other races for whom information was secured have had absolutely no previous experience in the occupations in which they are now employed.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows the general occupation of females in the community who were 16 years of age or over, within the households studied. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 420.—General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	98	5.1	6.1	10.2	76.5	2.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	24	12.5	.0	20.8	66.7	.0
Irish.....	29	3.4	20.7	31.0	44.8	.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	84	4.8	.0	14.3	81.0	.0
German.....	69	.0	1.4	13.0	85.5	.0
Irish.....	21	4.8	4.8	4.8	85.7	.0
Italian, South.....	48	.0	2.1	4.2	93.8	.0
Magyar.....	53	3.8	.0	22.6	73.6	.0
Servian.....	40	7.5	.0	2.5	90.0	.0
Slovenian.....	39	.0	5.1	5.1	89.7	.0
Grand total.....	554	3.6	3.6	13.0	79.2	.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	72	5.6	11.1	30.6	51.4	1.4
Total native-born.....	171	5.8	8.2	18.7	65.5	1.8
Total foreign-born.....	383	2.6	1.6	10.4	85.4	.0

Of the 554 females reporting complete data for the preceding table by far the greater proportion are seen to be at home. Practically none are at school. A very small percentage are employed in domestic service, the same proportion being found in trade; while a much larger percentage report themselves as otherwise employed. Among the foreign-born females, the South Italians report the largest proportion at home, followed by the Servians, Slovenians, Irish, Germans, Croatians, and Magyars, in the order named. The greatest difference between the races is seen among those reporting in domestic service, the Servians reporting the largest percentage. The Croatians and Irish come next, while the Germans, South Italians, and Slovenians show no women thus employed. Among those in trade the Slovenians lead, followed by the Irish, South Italians, and Germans, while the Croatians, Magyars, and Servians are without representation.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows the general occupation of males 16 years of age or over, within the households studied, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 421.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White	54	72.2	20.4	3.7	3.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	23	91.3	8.7	.0	.0
German.....	41	90.2	7.3	.0	2.4
Irish.....	47	87.2	8.5	.0	4.3
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian.....	58	36.2	63.8	.0	.0
Croatian.....	130	86.9	11.5	1.5	.0
German.....	120	73.3	19.2	7.5	.0
Irish.....	21	95.2	4.8	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	70	80.0	14.3	5.7	.0
Magyar.....	93	81.7	12.9	5.4	.0
Servian.....	135	78.5	13.3	8.2	.0
Slovenian.....	50	90.0	10.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	894	79.5	16.1	3.7	.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	125	88.0	8.8	.0	3.2
Total native-born.....	179	83.2	12.3	1.1	3.4
Total foreign-born.....	715	78.6	17.1	4.3	.0

The foregoing table furnishes data for 894 males 16 years of age or over. The larger number were in the iron and steel industry, a very low percentage in other industries, a still lower proportion were at home, and practically none were in school. Employees native-born of foreign father exhibit a larger proportion of their number employed in the steel industry than do the foreign-born. Of those at home the foreign-born show the highest percentage, followed very closely by the native-born of native father. The proportion of those at school is practically the same for males native-born of foreign father and native-born of native father, while none of the foreign-born attend school.

Of the foreign-born in the iron and steel industry the Irish exhibit the largest percentage, followed by the Slovenians, Croatians, Magyars, South Italians, Servians, and Germans in the order named, while the Bulgarians report a rather low percentage. Of those at home the Servians and Germans exhibit the largest percentage, the South Italians and Magyars follow very closely, while the Croatians present a very small proportion, and the Bulgarians, Slovenians, and Irish have none whatever.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY ENTERED BY IMMIGRANTS.

As has already been pointed out, the recent immigrant in the steel works is employed at the unskilled, manual occupations where the work is arduous, and where physical strength and endurance are the requirements rather than mental ability or alertness. It is believed that with the acquisition of the English language and of the American capacity for handling machinery in the second generation a large number of persons of Austrian and Italian descent will be found in the skilled occupations. In several departments of the steel works members of immigrant races are found working as "helpers" in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Thus at the blast furnace, where a large number of Croats are employed, there are 3 Croatian machinists' helpers and 2 oilers. In the bridge and construction department there are 8 Magyar air reamers, 38 Magyar assemblers' helpers, 13 Croatian assemblers' helpers, and 2 Magyar and 2 Croatian blacksmiths' helpers. There are also 16 Magyar drillers, 6 Magyar painters, 14 Magyar, 10 Croatian, and 5 Italian riveters' helpers. These occupations pay, it is true, only from 1 to 3 cents an hour more than common labor, but they mark the first stage in the industrial advance of the recent immigrant.

In the frog and switch department there are 5 machine molders, 1 shearman and 1 foreman of the Italian race. In the machine shop there are 1 Italian machinist and 2 helpers and 3 Croatian pipe fitters' helpers. In the open-hearth department there are 2 Croatian and 2 Italian machinists' helpers. There are also in several departments instances of immigrants in the position of foremen.

HISTORY OF THE WAGE SCALE OF THE LOCAL STEEL ESTABLISHMENT

The present wage scale of the local steel establishment dates from June 1, 1901. No general alteration in the level of wages has occurred since that time. An examination of the records of the company shows that the wages paid at present are slightly higher than those paid at any time during the nineties. The changes which have occurred in the wages paid unskilled labor are indicative of the general trend of wages for all kinds of labor, for such changes have been the result of an increase or a cut all the way through the scale. Individual changes of rate have occurred here and there during the intervals between the general changes referred to, but these may be neglected as too few to particularly affect the situation.

The following shows the rates for unskilled labor from February 1, 1891, to June 1, 1901, the last-named rates continuing to the present time.

Date.	Nature of change.	Rate per hour.
February 1, 1891.....		\$0. 11
September 16, 1893.....	Reduction 10 per cent.....	.099
June 13, 1895.....	Rate restored.....	.11
March 1, 1897.....	Reduction 10 per cent.....	.099
April 1, 1899.....	Rate restored.....	.11
March 1, 1900.....	Approximate 10 per cent increase.....	.12
January 1, 1901.....	Cut to former rate.....	.11
June 1, 1901.....	Previous rate restored.....	.12

WAGE SCALE OF THE LOCAL STEEL ESTABLISHMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The present wage scale, so far as it can be presented, is submitted below. It is only in part a scale; that is to say, the principle of individual ratings is carried to such an extent in several departments as to remove all semblance of a scale. In other departments, as for example, the blooming mills, few or no individual ratings are found. In still other departments where both tonnage and time rates prevail, both are given except where the tonnage rates are adjusted to a series of products described by letter or figure, and of which no intelligible description could be included within the limits of a wage scale. Guaranteed earnings in tonnage occupations are given, sometimes in terms of hour rates and at others of day rates. Piece rates are necessarily omitted.

The wage scale does not contain any statements regarding the complements in the various occupations, but a statement of the number of men in the various occupations will be found in another place.^a The showing there is for the particular day upon which the data were secured.

WAGE SCALE OF A STEEL ESTABLISHMENT.

Bridge and construction department shop rates.

[A system of premiums or bonuses prevails in the bridge and construction department, by which workmen are paid the time rates indicated herewith, increased by a certain sum when output exceeds the amount regarded as a day's work. Thus, taking the department as a whole the day rate earnings constitute 88 per cent of the total wages paid. The system involves also a deduction from the hour rate earnings when the output falls below 75 per cent of the amount set as a normal day's work.]

Templet shop:		Per hour.	Laying off shop—Continued.	Per hour.
Special templet maker.....		\$0.385	Tenth-class layer off.....	\$0.175
First-class templet maker.....		.375	Eleventh-class layer off.....	.170
Second-class templet maker.....		.350	Twelfth-class layer off.....	.160
Third-class templet maker.....		.325	First-class helper.....	.150
Fourth-class templet maker.....		.300	Second-class helper.....	.140
Fifth-class templet maker.....		.275	Third-class helper.....	.130
Sixth-class templet maker.....		.250	Fourth-class helper.....	.120
First-class helper.....		.225	Punch shop:	
Second-class helper.....		.210	First-class punch man.....	.175
Third-class helper.....		.200	Second-class punch man.....	.160
Fourth-class helper.....		.190	Third-class punch man.....	.150
Fifth-class helper.....		.180	First-class punch helper.....	.140
Sixth-class helper.....		.175	Second-class punch helper.....	.130
Seventh-class helper.....		.170	Third-class punch helper.....	.120
Eighth-class helper.....		.160	No. 19 punch:	
Ninth-class helper.....		.150	First-class operator.....	.300
Tenth-class helper.....		.140	Second-class operator.....	.290
Apprentice, first year.....		.100	Third-class operator.....	.275
Apprentice, second year.....		.125	Fourth-class operator.....	.260
Apprentice, third year.....		.190	Fifth-class operator.....	.250
Special pattern maker.....		.285	Sixth-class operator.....	.240
First-class pattern maker.....		.275	Seventh-class operator.....	.225
Second-class pattern maker.....		.265	First-class helper.....	.175
Third-class pattern maker.....		.250	Second-class helper.....	.160
Fourth-class pattern maker.....		.225	Third-class helper.....	.150
Fifth-class pattern maker.....		.200	Fourth-class helper.....	.140
Drill presses:			Assembling shop:	
First-class drill hand.....		.160	Special assembler.....	.310
Second-class drill hand.....		.150	First-class assembler.....	.300
Third-class drill hand.....		.140	Second-class assembler.....	.290
Fourth-class drill hand.....		.130	Third-class assembler.....	.280
Laying off shop:			Fourth-class assembler.....	.275
First-class layer off.....		.250	Fifth-class assembler.....	.270
Second-class layer off.....		.240	Sixth-class assembler.....	.260
Third-class layer off.....		.230	Seventh-class assembler.....	.250
Fourth-class layer off.....		.225	Eighth-class assembler.....	.240
Fifth-class layer off.....		.220	Ninth-class assembler.....	.230
Sixth-class layer off.....		.210	Tenth-class assembler.....	.225
Seventh-class layer off.....		.200	Eleventh-class assembler.....	.220
Eighth-class layer off.....		.190	Twelfth-class assembler.....	.210
Ninth-class layer off.....		.180	Thirteenth-class assembler.....	.200

^a See Section of Chapter IV, entitled "Segregation at Work."

Bridge and construction department shop rates—Continued.

Assembling shop—Continued.		Per hour.	Painters:		Per hour.
Fourteenth-class assembler	.....	\$0. 190	Special painter	.....	\$0. 240
Fifteenth-class assembler	.....	. 180	Special building painter	.....	. 220
Sixteenth-class assembler	.....	. 175	First-class painter	.....	. 180
Seventeenth-class assembler	.....	. 170	Second-class painter	.....	. 175
Eighteenth-class assembler	.....	. 160	Third-class painter	.....	. 170
First-class helper	.....	. 150	Fourth-class painter	.....	. 160
Second-class helper	.....	. 140	Fifth-class painter	.....	. 150
Third-class helper	.....	. 130	Sixth-class painter	.....	. 140
Machine riveters:			Seventh-class painter	.....	. 130
First-class riveter	.....	. 200	Eighth-class painter	.....	. 120
Second-class riveter	.....	. 190	Machinists:		
Third-class riveter	.....	. 175	Special class	.....	. 325
Fourth-class riveter	.....	. 160	Special class	.....	. 310
First-class helper	.....	. 150	First-class machinist	.....	. 300
Second-class helper	.....	. 140	Second-class machinist	.....	. 290
Third-class helper	.....	. 130	Third-class machinist	.....	. 280
First-class heater	.....	. 120	Fourth-class machinist	.....	. 275
Second-class heater	.....	. 110	Fifth-class machinist	.....	. 270
Third-class heater	.....	. 100	Sixth-class machinist	.....	. 260
Fourth-class heater	.....	. 090	Seventh-class machinist	.....	. 250
Electric crane:			Eighth-class machinist	.....	. 240
Special class	.....	. 175	Ninth-class machinist	.....	. 225
First-class	.....	. 160	Tenth-class machinist	.....	. 210
Second-class	.....	. 150	Eleventh-class machinist	.....	. 200
Third-class	.....	. 140	First-class machinist helper	.....	. 190
Hand riveters:			Second-class machinist helper	.....	. 175
First-class riveter	.....	. 200	Third-class machinist helper	.....	. 160
Second-class riveter	.....	. 190	Fourth-class machinist helper	.....	. 150
Third-class riveter	.....	. 175	Fifth-class machinist helper	.....	. 140
Fourth-class riveter	.....	. 160	Sixth-class machinist helper	.....	. 130
First-class helper	.....	. 150	Seventh-class machinist helper	.....	. 120
Second-class helper	.....	. 140	Eighth-class machinist helper	.....	. 110
Third-class helper	.....	. 130	Ninth-class machinist helper	.....	. 100
First-class heater	.....	. 120	Blacksmith shop:		
Second-class heater	.....	. 110	First-class blacksmith	.....	. 275
Third-class heater	.....	. 100	Second-class blacksmith	.....	. 260
Fourth-class heater	.....	. 090	Third-class blacksmith	.....	. 250
Gate shears:			Fourth-class blacksmith	.....	. 240
Special shear man	.....	. 180	Fifth-class blacksmith	.....	. 225
First-class shear man	.....	. 175	Sixth-class blacksmith	.....	. 210
Second-class shear man	.....	. 160	Seventh-class blacksmith	.....	. 200
Third-class shear man	.....	. 150	First-class helper	.....	. 150
First-class helper	.....	. 140	Second-class helper	.....	. 140
Second-class helper	.....	. 130	Third-class helper	.....	. 130
Third-class helper	.....	. 120	Chipper:		
Angle shears:			Special chipper	.....	. 190
Special shear man	.....	. 200	First-class chipper	.....	. 175
First-class shear man	.....	. 175	Second-class chipper	.....	. 160
Second-class shear man	.....	. 160	Third-class chipper	.....	. 150
Third-class shear man	.....	. 150	Fourth-class chipper	.....	. 140
First-class helper	.....	. 140	Fifth-class chipper	.....	. 130
Second-class helper	.....	. 130	Plate rolls:		
Third-class helper	.....	. 120	First-class operator	.....	. 175
Boring machines and rotary planers:			Second-class operator	.....	. 160
First-class hand	.....	. 300	Third-class operator	.....	. 150
Second-class hand	.....	. 285	First-class helper	.....	. 140
Third-class hand	.....	. 275	Second-class helper	.....	. 130
Fourth-class hand	.....	. 260	Third-class helper	.....	. 120
Fifth-class hand	.....	. 250	Hydraulic press:		
Sixth-class hand	.....	. 235	First-class operator	.....	. 250
Seventh-class hand	.....	. 225	Second-class operator	.....	. 240
Eighth-class hand	.....	. 210	Third-class operator	.....	. 225
Ninth-class hand	.....	. 200	Fourth-class operator	.....	. 210
Tenth-class hand	.....	. 175	Fifth-class operator	.....	. 200
First-class helper	.....	. 150	Sixth-class operator	.....	. 190
Second-class helper	.....	. 140	Seventh-class operator	.....	. 175
Third-class helper	.....	. 130	Eighth-class operator	.....	. 160
Cold saw:			First-class helper	.....	. 150
First-class hand	.....	. 170	Second-class helper	.....	. 140
Second-class hand	.....	. 160	Third-class helper	.....	. 130
Third-class hand	.....	. 150	Horizon straightening and bending machine:		
Fourth-class hand	.....	. 140	First-class operator	.....	. 175
Labor gang:			Second-class operator	.....	. 160
Special boss	.....	. 250	Third-class operator	.....	. 150
Special boss	.....	. 225	First-class helper	.....	. 140
First-class boss	.....	. 200	Second-class helper	.....	. 130
Second-class boss	.....	. 190	Third-class helper	.....	. 120
Third-class boss	.....	. 175	Erection-tool house:		
Fourth-class boss	.....	. 160	First-class erection-tool maker	.....	. 275
Fifth-class boss	.....	. 150	Second-class erection-tool maker	.....	. 250
Sixth-class boss	.....	. 140	Third-class erection-tool maker	.....	. 225
Laborers:			Fourth-class erection-tool maker	.....	. 200
First-class laborer	.....	. 130	Fifth-class erection-tool maker	.....	. 175
Second-class laborer	.....	. 120	Erection-tool helper	.....	. 160
Third-class laborer	.....	. 110			
Fourth-class laborer	.....	. 100			

	Class rivet 15½.	Class rivet 21½.	Class rivet 24½.	Class rivet 29½.	Class rivet 36½.	Class rivet 62½.	Class rivet 75½.	Class rivet 83½.	Class rivet 100½.
Piece work for riveting per 100 rivets:									
Riveter.....	\$0.15	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.29	\$0.36	\$0.62	\$0.75	\$0.83	\$1.00
Helper.....	.12	.16	.20	.24	.29	.50	.60	.67	.80
Heater.....	.09	.13	.14	.17	.21	.36	.44	.48	.58

	Per hour.	Frog and switch department—Contd.	Per day.
Bricklayers:			
Gang foreman.....	\$0.300	(1) Boiler-plate helper.....	\$1.54
Special bricklayer.....	.300	Boring.....	2.69
Red bricklayer.....	.300	(1) Box watchman.....	1.32
First bricklayer.....	.275	Cabinetmaker.....	2.79
Second bricklayer.....	.250	Carpenter.....	2.42
Third bricklayer.....	.225	Do.....	2.69
Gang foreman (coke plant).....	.330	Do.....	2.96
Hods.....	.130	Carpenter apprentice.....	1.07
Hods, special.....	.150	Casting cleaner.....	1.40
Ladder.....	.165	Casting delivering.....	1.29
Water boy.....	.075	Clerk.....	1.88
7 special (individual) rates.....	.205	Do.....	2.15
2 special (individual) rates.....	.200	Do.....	2.26
1 special (individual) rate.....	.190	Do.....	2.36
1 special (individual) rate.....	.175	Do.....	2.53
1 special (individual) rate.....	.155	Do.....	2.90
4 special (individual) rates.....	.150	Craneman.....	1.61
1 special (individual) rate.....	.140	Do.....	1.77
1 special (individual) rate.....	.125	Do.....	1.93
Carpenters:		Craneman helper.....	1.61
1 special (individual) rate.....	.325	Cupola tender.....	2.15
1 special (individual) rate.....	.270	Driller.....	1.98
1 special (individual) rate.....	.250	Electrician.....	1.77
10 special (individual) rates.....	.225	Do.....	1.88
16 special (individual) rates.....	.220	Do.....	1.98
27 special (individual) rates.....	.200	(1) Do.....	2.15
1 special (individual) rate.....	.190	Electrician helper.....	1.88
2 special (individual) rates.....	.180	Electric welder.....	2.36
14 special (individual) rates.....	.175	Ender.....	1.82
2 special (individual) rates.....	.150	(1) Engineer.....	2.40
1 special (individual) rate.....	.100	Do.....	3.00
Carting: Carts and drivers are paid from 20 to 30 cents an hour and double teams from 40 to 60.		(1) Fireman.....	1.90
Car repairers:		Do.....	1.92
Car repairers.....	.200	Do.....	2.04
16 special (individual) rates.....	\$0.150-.225	Foreman.....	1.93
Dump:		Do.....	2.15
Water boy.....	.075	Do.....	2.36
Scrap picker, per ton.....	.050	Do.....	1.77
Special (individual) rate.....	.150	Do.....	2.04
	.175	Do.....	2.58
Electric:		Do.....	2.69
Ash wheeler.....	.120	Do.....	2.79
Boiler boss.....	.200	Do.....	2.85
Engineer E. P. P.....	.185	Do.....	2.90
Engineer department 44.....	.160	Do.....	2.91
Electric light repairers, first.....	.200	Do.....	3.06
Electric light repairers, second.....	.160	Do.....	3.02
Electric light repairers, third.....	.140	Do.....	3.12
Fireman.....	.140	Do.....	3.25
Fireman, 4 fires.....	.150	Do.....	3.26
Fireman, 3 fires.....	.130	Do.....	3.77
Fireman, No. 3 and 4 B. F.....	.150	Do.....	5.35
Machinist helper.....	.130	Assistant foreman.....	2.19
Oiler.....	.130	Do.....	2.70
Punch tender.....	.130	Do.....	2.90
Switchboard.....	.170	(1) Gas maker.....	2.04
Switchboard, Locust street.....	.140	Do.....	3.00
Water tender.....	.150	Grinder.....	1.40
19 special (individual) rates.....	\$0.160-.280	Do.....	1.48
Engineers:		Do.....	1.61
29 special (individual) rates.....	\$0.105-.450	Do.....	1.98
Frog and switch department: a	Per day.	Grinder helper.....	1.39
Bender.....	\$2.53	Do.....	1.40
Bender helper.....	1.61	Hammer driver.....	1.29
Do.....	1.67	Helper.....	1.29
Blacksmith.....	2.04	Do.....	1.61
Block bed helper.....	1.77	Do.....	1.67
		Do.....	1.82
		Inspector.....	2.79

* In this department the greater part of the work is paid for on the piece-price plan. The scale of piece prices which obtains is a very long and complicated one, making a small volume in itself. The day rates which follow are for such occupations as are not entirely reduced to the piece system, and are compiled from the data given in Schedule "J." The rates in all other departments are from the wage scale directly.

Frog and switch department—Contd.		Per day.	Frog and switch department—Contd.		Per day.
Inspector helper		\$1.66	Sweeper		\$1.50
Laborer		2.15	Switch sockets		1.82
Do		1.61	(1) Switchboard tender		1.98
Do		1.56	Tool maker		3.76
Do		1.40	Do		3.22
Do		1.39	Tool maker helper		1.72
Do		1.29	Trucker		2.36
Do		1.20	Do		1.77
Ladle man		1.61	Do		1.72
Laying off		1.93	Do		1.61
Do		2.15	Do		1.50
Do		2.26	(1) Watchman		1.82
Do		2.36	Do		1.32
Do		4.30	These rates are for a day of 10½ hours except occupations marked with a (1), which have a 12-hour day, and the oilers who work 11 hours a day.		
Machinist		3.98	Iron foundry: This list contains about 75 employees, each given an individual rate, ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.29, the principal ones being \$0.12 and \$0.24½.		
Do		3.44	General labor:		
Do		3.30	Per hour.		
Do		3.01	Crane engineer		\$0.200
Do		3.00	Crane tender		.150
Do		2.96	Gang foreman		.130
Do		2.90	Special labor		.130
Do		2.88	First labor		.120
Do		2.85	Second labor		.110
Do		2.79	Third labor		.100
Do		2.69	Special labor		.150
Do		2.58	Man in water		.130
Do		2.47	Engineer dredging machine		.130
Do		2.15	Lumberman		.130
Do		1.88	Water-closets		.185
Machinist apprentice		1.72	B. M. No. 1 sewer		.185
Do		1.50	Pit cleaner		.165
Do		1.29	Truck repairs		.165
Do		1.07	Water boy		.075
Machinist helper		1.72	1 special (individual) rate		.130
Do		1.61	3 special (individual) rates		.140
Do		1.50	3 special (individual) rates		.160
Machine hand		.86	4 special (individual) rates		.150
Marking		1.72	1 special (individual) rate		.165
Milling		2.90	2 special (individual) rates		.175
Oiler		2.20	Laboratory:		
Do		1.70	4 special (individual) rates		.110
Painter		2.36	7 special (individual) rates		.120
Do		1.50	3 special (individual) rates		.130
Pattern maker		3.01	4 special (individual) rates		.150
Do		3.00	1 special (individual) rate		.140
Do		2.85	1 special (individual) rate		.165
Pattern maker apprentice		1.72	2 special (individual) rates		.170
Care of patterns		1.88	1 special (individual) rate		.200
Pipe fitter		2.04	Machine shop: 310 individual ratings ranging from \$0.05½ to \$0.35 per hour. The principal ratings are \$0.15, \$0.18, \$0.26½, \$0.27½, but practically every sum between \$0.05½ and \$0.35 is paid to one or more men or boys.		
Do		1.93	Mail and telephone:		
Planer man		2.79	Mail carrier, boy		.100
Do		2.47	Mail carrier, man		.120
Do		2.36	First telephone		.120
Do		1.72	Pipe shop (connected with machine shop): This list contains 113 individual rates ranging from \$0.13 to \$0.45, the principal ones being \$0.17½, \$0.22½, and \$0.27½.		
Do		1.65			
(1) Policeman (special)		1.90			
Punch		2.90			
Do		2.15			
Rigger		1.93			
Saw grinder		2.04			
Do		1.88			
Sawyer helper		1.29			
Storehouse clerk		1.88			
Storehouse helper		1.50			
Do		1.40			
Stock keeper		1.82			
Straightener		2.90			
Do		2.58			
Sweeper		1.20			

Open hearth Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

[Tonnage rates vary with the different classes of product and are not included in this scale. This applies to all departments where product is indicated by arbitrary figures or letters.]

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Second helper at furnaces.....	Per hour. \$0.160	Per hour. \$0.160	Per hour. \$0.160
Door boy at furnaces.....	.070	.070	.070
Charging machine.....	.140	.140	.170
First stocker.....	.145		.150
Second stocker.....		.140	
Third stocker.....		.130	
Second melter repairs.....	.165	.165	.165
First helper repairs.....	.160	.160	.160
Helper.....	.140	.140	.140
Crane.....	.120	.120	.120
Coal elevator.....			.140
Second melter (T.).....	Guaranteed. \$0.250	Guaranteed. \$0.205	Guaranteed. \$0.205
First helper (T.).....	.170		
Do.....	.200	.170	.180
Slag (T.).....	.120	.130	.120
Pit (T.).....	.145	.145	.145
Ladle man (T.).....	.145	.145	.145
Ladle helper (T.).....	.120	.120	.120

Rates applying to furnaces.

OPEN HEARTH Nos. 1, 3, AND 4. a		OPEN HEARTH No. 5.	
First melter.....	Per hour. \$122.000	Furnaces:	Per hour. c\$3.25
Extra.....	.335	Second melter.....	.180
Electric ladle crane.....	.200	First helper.....	.150
Electric ladle crane repairer.....	.135	Second helper.....	.150
Electric ingot crane.....	.170	Door boys.....	.070
Electric ingot crane repairer.....	.135	Slag.....	.150
Electric pit crane.....	.160	Charging machine.....	.170
Stampers.....	.145	Stockers:	
First gas (O. H.).....	.180	Stocker boss.....	.160
First gas (S. M.).....	.160	Electric stock crane.....	.160
Gas, third.....	.130	Electric floor crane.....	.160
Gas, second.....	.140	Second stocker.....	.140
Stock shifter:	Guaranteed.	Third stocker.....	.130
Engineer (\$0.0056).....	.150	Producers:	
Stock conductor (\$0.005).....	.130	First gas.....	.200
Stock numbers (\$0.0052).....	.140	Second gas.....	.140
Stopples.....	Per hour. .150	Third gas.....	.130
First checker.....	.200	Producer boilers:	
Second checker.....	.150	Fireman.....	.150
Ingot shifter:	Guaranteed.	Ash wheeler.....	.120
Engineer (\$0.003).....	.150	Mill (product):	
Ingot conductor (\$0.0028).....	.130	Electric ladle crane.....	.210
Ingot numbers (\$0.0028).....	.140	Numbers.....	.140
Stock shifter:		Stampers.....	.185
Engineer (\$0.0052).....	.150	Pit.....	.165
Stock conductor (\$0.0045).....	.130	Ladle helper.....	.150
Stock numbers (\$0.0048).....	.140	Stopples.....	.175
First machine helper.....	Per hour. .160	Ladleman.....	.200
Machine helper.....	.140	Water boy.....	.075
Crane repairers.....	.145	First pit.....	.180
Carpenter.....	.140	Miscellaneous:	
Interpreter.....	.250	Shifters.....	.180
Fireman annealing furnace.....	.130	Trucks.....	.130
Fireman dolomite furnace.....	.130	Chemist.....	.150
Fireman dolomite cupola.....	.140	Fireman dolomite cupola.....	.140
Fireman harveyizing furnace.....	.140	Outside:	
Do.....	.130	First labor.....	.120
Do.....	.150	Second labor.....	.110
Harveyizing steel foundry.....	.160	Third labor.....	.100
Foreman mold cleaning.....	.145	Special labor.....	.130
Water boys.....	.075	Repairs:	
Gang foreman.....	.155	Blacksmith.....	.220
Truck repairers.....	.156	Blacksmith helper.....	.135
		First helper.....	.160
		Second helper.....	.205
		Second melter: \$0.25 per turn extra for every heat over 11 heats per week.	
		First helper: \$0.10 per turn extra for every heat over 11 heats per week.	

a In addition to those specified there are 15 special (individual) rates b Per month. c Per day.

Rates applying to furnaces—Continued.

OPEN HEARTH No. 5—Continued.

Second helper: \$0.10 per turn extra for every heat over 11 heats per week.	
Ladleman: \$0.02 per heat per turn extra for every heat over 40 heats per week.	
35 special (individual) rates.	
Pattern shop:	Per hour.
1 special (individual) rate.....	\$0.080
Do.....	.100
2 special (individual) rates.....	.120
1 special (individual) rate.....	.125
2 special (individual) rates.....	.130
Do.....	.180
1 special (individual) rate.....	.200
5 special (individual) rates.....	.225
1 special (individual) rate.....	.235
Do.....	.245
Do.....	.250
5 special (individual) rates.....	.275
8 special (individual) rates.....	.285
1 special (individual) rate.....	.300
Police:	
Watchman and police.....	.165
Watchman, Locust street.....	.120
Watchman, general.....	.110
Watchman, superintendent G. M. & C.....	.130
Watchman Empire No. 3.....	.150
Watchman Empire No. 18.....	.140
Guides, per day.....	.500
R. R. repairs:	
Gang foreman.....	.135
Special R. R. R.....	.140
Blacksmith.....	.130
Clerk.....	.150
Water boy.....	.075
1 special (individual) rate.....	.130
Do.....	.140
Do.....	.150
Do.....	.155
Real estate:	
Farmer.....	.130
1 special (individual) rate.....	.170
Do.....	.200
3 special (individual) rates.....	.220
1 special (individual) rate.....	.225
Riggers:	
Gang foreman.....	.225
Rigger, special.....	.190
Rigger, first class.....	.175
Rigger, second class.....	.160
Rigger, third class.....	.140
Rigger, fourth class.....	.120
Water boy.....	.075
Roll shop:	
1 special (individual) rate.....	.125
Do.....	.140
Do.....	.175
Do.....	.200
2 special (individual) rates.....	.250
1 special (individual) rate.....	.275
5 special (individual) rates.....	.300
3 special (individual) rates.....	.325
Shifter house:	
3 special (individual) rates.....	.120
4 special (individual) rates.....	.150
2 special (individual) rates.....	.155
Do.....	.200
1 special (individual) rate.....	.220
3 special (individual) rates.....	.240
Do.....	.250
4 special (individual) rates.....	.260
1 special (individual) rate.....	.265
Do.....	.270
2 special (individual) rates.....	.275
1 special (individual) rate.....	.300
Slab mill:	
Heater.....	.290
Heater helper.....	.180
Loader crane.....	.120
Pump repairers.....	.140
Second roll engineer.....	.185
Numbers.....	.150
Table engineer and weigher.....	.205

OPEN HEARTH No. 5—Continued.

Slab mill—Continued.	Per hour.
Electric crane.....	\$0.185
Levers.....	.120
Stamper.....	.090
First gas.....	.160
Second gas.....	.140
Loader, 2 men.....	.160
Foreman N. G. shift.....	(a)
Steel inspector.....	.160
Weigher.....	.140
Trucks.....	.130
First roll engineer.....	.205
Watchman.....	.120
Table engineer.....	.160
Shearsman.....	.225
Loader, 3 men.....	.160
Clerk.....	.155
Oiler.....	.140
Loader, 4 men.....	.160
Water tender.....	.150
Ash wheeler.....	.120
Fireman.....	.150
Machinist helper.....	.140
Billets.....	.057
Table engineer repairers.....	.130
Ingot stripper.....	.170
Roll scale.....	.120
Manipulator.....	.150
Loading crane (\$0.0091).....	.140
Box pan man.....	.130
First machinist's helper.....	.160
Roll engineer repairers.....	.160
Helper, shears.....	.120
Engineer stin. crane.....	.200
Water boy.....	.090
Mill recorder.....	.180
Gang foreman.....	.155
First labor.....	.120
Second labor.....	.110
Third labor.....	.100
Special labor.....	.130
Shifter.....	.150
Third gas.....	.130
Fireman.....	.130
Ash wheeler (special).....	.120
Roller.....	(a)
Roller, extra.....	.360
Steel foundry:	
First melter.....	.250
Second melter.....	.220
First helper.....	.180
Assistant foreman.....	.335
Chip.....	.120
Number boy.....	.100
Door boy.....	.070
Electric crane.....	.160
Sand blast.....	.170
5-ton electric crane.....	.140
First gas.....	.145
Fitter up.....	.300
Fitter-up helper.....	.140
Sand grinding.....	.140
Second stocker.....	.140
Sand-grind helper.....	.120
Ladle-man helper.....	.120
Patterns.....	.275
Special molder.....	.290
48-inch cold saw.....	.185
Timekeeper.....	.180
Clerk.....	.170
Do.....	.200
Ladle man.....	.145
Driller.....	.160
Weight foreman.....	.140
Fireman.....	.150
Machinist.....	.225
Machinist helper.....	.130
Crane engineer.....	.145
Fireman annealing furnace.....	.140
Fireman, ovens.....	.130
First molder.....	.200
Second molder.....	.245
Third molder.....	.220

a Salary.

Rates applying to furnaces—Continued.

OPEN HEARTH No. 5—Continued.	
	Per hour.
Steel foundry—Continued.	
Molder helper	\$0.120
Special core maker	.250
First core maker	.240
Second core maker	.230
Core-maker helper	.120
Labor foreman	.150
20-inch cold saw	.155
Blacksmith	.225
Chemist	.180
Water boy	.075
Carpenter	.220
Smith helper	.135
Night foreman	.290
Gang foreman	.200
First helper repairers	.160
Third core maker	.200
First labor	.120
Second labor	.110
Third labor	.100
Special labor	.130
Fourth core maker	.175
Special inspector	.200
Third gas	.130
Fifth core maker	.150
Office boy	.075
Fireman	.130
Molder apprentice	.120
Core-maker apprentice	.120
Crucible melter	.200
Crucible first helper	.150
Crucible second helper	.130
Foreman furnace	.280
50-ton electric crane	.170
Annealer	.160

OPEN HEARTH No. 5—Continued.	
	Per hour.
Steel foundry—Continued.	
First special molder	\$0.300
Flashes dry ovens	.035
Electric welder	.160
Casting stamper	.135
Second melter repairers	.165
Electric helper	.150
40-inch cold saw	.170
Fourth molder	.200
Third stocker	.130
Second gas	.140
Store:	
1 special (individual) rate	.130
Do.	.160
Do.	.180
Testing:	
Steel roller	.190
Fireman annealing furnace	.160
2 special (individual) rates	.140
5 special (individual) rates	.150
1 special (individual) rate	.160
2 special (individual) rates	.170
1 special (individual) rate	.180
Do.	.190
2 special (individual) rates	.200
1 special (individual) rate	.285
Do.	.300
Tinsmith shop:	
1 special (individual) rate	.100
Do.	.120
3 special (individual) rates	.160
1 special (individual) rate	.200
4 special (individual) rates	.220
1 special (individual) rate	.250
Do.	.300

Bessemer department.^a

	Up to 300 T.	Over 300.	Guaranteed per hour.
First vessel man	\$0.0112	\$0.0084	\$0.180
Blower	.0104	.0078	.170
First ladles	.0101	.0076	.160
Cupola boss	.0100	.0075	.160
Spiegel melter	.0100	.0075	.160
Second vessel man	.0093	.0070	.150
Steel crane	.0080	.0060	.135
Regulator	.0080	.0060	.135
Ladle tapper	.0071	.0053	.135
Second ladleman	.0071	.0053	.135
Vessel runners	.0070	.0052	.135
Spiegel crane	.0067	.0050	.135
Electric iron crane	.0067	.0050	.135
Slag	.0063	.0047	.130
Slag special	.0063	.0047	.150
Scrap, under vessels	.0062	.0046	.130
Spiegel helper	.0061	.0046	.130
Mold-shifter engineer (15 cents)	.0061	.0046	.130
Mold-shifter conductor (13 cents)	.0057	.0043	.130
Cupola scales (electric)	.0054	.0040	.135
Receivers	.0052	.0039	.130
Foreman patterns, total	.0026	.0019	.130
Labor patterns, total	.0025	.0019	.125
Cupola tapper	.0059	.0044	.130
Ladle liner	.0041	.0031	.135
Ladle-liner helper	.0030	.0022	.130
Stoppers	.0035	.0026	.135
		Over 42 per hour.	
Mold scrapper		\$0.0025	.150
Mold patcher		.0025	.140
Pushing trucks		.0025	.150
Mold rosetter			.120
		Over 21 per hour.	
Chargers (iron)		\$0.0033	.165
Chargers (coke)		.0033	.150
Cupola charge crane		.0033	.130
Pig-iron scales		.0033	.150

^a In addition to those specified there are 26 special (individual) rates.

Bessemer department—Continued.

	Per hour.		Per hour.
Foreman.....	a \$120.00	Labor, coal.....	\$0.120
Foreman, extra.....	b 4.71	Steam boss.....	.200
Ingot weigher.....	.140	Watchman.....	.120
Pan engineer and repairers.....	.140	Clerk.....	.130
Coke and spiegel weigher.....	.120	First cupola repairers.....	.210
Spiegel load in yard.....	.120	Second cupola repairers.....	.185
Level slag in cars.....	.130	First cupola cleaner.....	.150
First elevator and repairers.....	.160	Second spiegel cupola repairers.....	.130
Second elevator and repairers.....	.130	First spiegel cupola repairers.....	.165
Pig iron foreman.....	.185	Vessel repairers, first.....	.210
Third vessel man.....	.140	Vessel repairers, second.....	.200
Vessel scrapper.....	.140	Vessel repairers, third.....	.180
Pig iron shifter engineer.....	.150	Ladle.....	.165
Pig iron shifter conductor.....	.130	Crusher.....	.120
First machine helper.....	.160	Gas, third.....	.130
Machine helper.....	.120	Gas, second.....	.140
Blow engineer and repairers.....	.185	Iron-ladle cleaner.....	.130
Oiler.....	.120	Dump cupola.....	.130
Pump tender.....	.140	Knock-out vessels.....	.160
Pump tender pressure.....	.140	Water boy.....	.075
Water tender.....	.150	Stone cutter, first.....	.185
Fireman, 4 fires.....	.150	Stone cutter, second.....	.175
Fireman, 3 fires.....	.130	Stone cutter, third.....	.160
Ashes and fireman.....	.130	Oiler No. 1.....	.140
Ash wheeler.....	.120	Oiler No. 2.....	.130

a Per month.

b Per day.

Blast furnace.

	No. 1 furnace.	No. 2 furnace.	No. 3 furnace.	No. 4 furnace.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
Engineer.....		\$0.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	\$0.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Keeper.....		.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	
First helper.....		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Helper.....		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Weigher.....		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Top filler (3 men).....		.15	.15	
Top filler (4 men).....		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Filler.....		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cinder.....		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hot ovens.....		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stock breaker.....		.13	.13	
Iron.....	\$0.14	.12	.12	\$0.12
Buggy loader.....		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Nos. 2 and 3 over 360 tons; No. 4 over 250 tons.

	Per hour.		Per hour.
Ash wheeler.....	\$0.120	Sampler.....	\$0.130
Blacksmith.....	.220	Water tender.....	.150
Blacksmith helper.....	.130	Water boy.....	.075
Carpenter.....	.175	7 special (individual) rates.	
Clerk.....	.135	Lochiel:	
Car inspector.....	.150	Brakes.....	.150
Coke.....	.120	Clerk.....	.130
Engineer repairers, No. 10.....	.150	Iron break.....	a.060
Foreman, extra.....	.275	Iron break, and load.....	a.180
Foreman, labor.....	.175	First cinder.....	.140
Foreman, gang.....	.170	Night foreman.....	.175
Foreman, stock house.....	.140	Shifter.....	.185
Foreman, contract.....	.140	Water tender.....	.150
Fireman.....	.140	Nodulizing plant:	
Iron breaker.....	.150	Burner.....	.170
Ladleman.....	.150	Foreman.....	.210
Ladleman, extra.....	.140	Gang foreman.....	.130
Learner (ladies or hot ovens).....	.120	Machinist.....	.150
Oiler.....	.130	Hot-pot house:	
Piggerman.....	.140	Electric crane.....	.150
Pump tender.....	.130	Iron ladle cleaner.....	.130
Steam boss.....	.160	Ladle foreman.....	.140
Stock watcher.....	.125	Ladle repairers.....	.155
Stone.....	.120	Machinist helpers.....	.13-.210
Scrap.....	.120		

a Per ton.

Blast furnace—Continued.

Employee No.	Bonus per ton.	Employee No.	Bonus per ton.
4.....	\$0.005	9.....	\$0.005
3.....	.005	10.....	.050
7.....	.005	3.....	.005
15.....	.005	5.....	.005

Blooming mill No. 1.

Roller.	Per hour.	Roller.	Per hour.
Roller, extra.....	\$0.420	Pump tender.....	\$0.150
Roll engineer and repairers.....	.185	Blacksmith helper.....	.135
Chariot and repairers.....	.120	Blacksmith helper as smith.....	.160
Mold patcher.....	.120	Water tender.....	.150
Roll scale.....	.140	Fireman, 4 fires.....	.150
Number (man or boy).....	.140	Fireman, 3 fires.....	.130
Water boy.....	.090	Fireman and ash wheeler.....	.130
Crane (boy or man).....	.130	Ash wheeler.....	.120
Gauge (boy or man).....	.120	Machinist's helper.....	.130
Jib (12-hour turn).....	.120	First machinist's helper.....	.160
Jib (8-hour turn).....	.180	Gas, second.....	.140
Switch boy.....	.120	Gas, third.....	.130
Cover boy.....	.100	Special (individual) blacksmith.....	.200

	Bloom rate.		Blank rate.		Guaranteed.	
	Up to 275.	Over 275.	Up to 185.	Over 185.	Day.	Hour.
Heater.....	\$0.0129	\$0.0097	\$0.0175	\$0.0131	\$2.28	\$0.190
Shears.....	.0991	.0068	.0123	.0092	1.80	.150
Loaders.....	.0088	.0066			1.80	.150
Do.....	.0099	.0074			2.28	.190
Do.....			.0119	.0089	2.04	.170
Do.....			.0132	.0099	2.28	.190
Helper, gas.....	.0087	.0065	.0118	.0088	1.62	.135
Electric crane.....	.0079	.0059	.0107	.0080	1.62	.135
Bloom shifter.....	.0064	.0048	.0087	.0065	1.56	.130
Do.....	.0070	.0052	.0097	.0073	1.92	.160
Ingot shifter.....	.0064	.0048	.0087	.0065	1.56	.130
First ingot stripper.....	.0064	.0048	.0087	.0065	1.62	.135
First ingot stripper (1 man).....					1.74	.145
Helper shears.....	.0060	.0045	.0082	.0061	1.56	.130
Trucks.....	.0058	.0043	.0078	.0058	1.56	.120
Second stripper.....	.0055	.0041	.0075	.0056	1.56	.130
Electric crane.....	.0096	.0067	.0129	.0091	2.16	.180

Tee rails below 50 pounds; guaranty \$0.12 per hour, \$0.10 for boys. S. M. Ingots stripped, \$0.012.

Blooming mill No. 2.

	Hours.	Bloom.	Billet.	Slabs.	Total.	Total guarantee.
Heater.....	17	\$0.0176	\$0.022	\$0.0242		
Helper.....		.0115	.0144	.0158		
Electric crane.....	18	.0098	.0122	.0134		
Table man.....		.0102	.0127	.0140		
Numbers.....		.0106	.0132	.0143		
Stamper.....		.0085	.0106	.0117		
Roll engineer.....		.0131	.0164	.0180		
Roll engineer repairers.....	18.5					
Oilier.....	12	.0098	.0122	.0134		
Manipulator.....		.0115	.0144	.0158		
Manipulator repairers.....	12					
First shearsman.....		.0145	.0181	.0199		
Second shearsman.....		.0102	.0127	.0140		
Crane.....		.0061	.0076	.0084		
Loader.....		.0102	.0127	.0140		
Shifter.....	15				\$0.0065	\$0.15
Trucks.....	13				.0000	.13

Roller.	Per hour.	Roller.	Per hour.
Roller, extra.....	\$0.420	Fireman, 4 fires.....	\$0.150
Foreman, vice.....	.25	Fireman, 3 fires.....	.130
Weigher.....	.130	Ash wheeler and fireman.....	.130
Lever ingot stripper.....	.160	Laborer, coal.....	.120
Charlot.....	.145	Ash wheeler.....	.120
Roll scale.....	.140	Telphur.....	.170
Machinist.....	(a)	Gas, third.....	.130
Machinist, vice.....	.165	Gas, second.....	.140
Machinist helper.....	.130	1 special (individual) rate.	
Water tender.....	.150		

* Salary.

Hammer department.

	Hammers.		
	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 4.
First hammer man.....		\$0.550	
Second hammer man.....		.370	
Hammer man.....	\$0.450		\$0.450
Heater.....	.260	.300	.275
Firemen.....	.150	.155	.155
Lever.....	.210	.240	.240
Tongs.....	.180	.190	.190
Buggy.....	.140	.140	.150
Hammer driver.....	.180	.230	.200
Roller boy.....	.100	.100	.100
Electric crane.....		.170	
Tests.....			.120
Gang foreman.....			.150
Labor.....			.130
Special hammer man, tests.....			.220
Special hammer man, extra.....	.370		.370
Hammer driver, tests.....			.150
Learner hammer driver.....			.140
First laborer.....			.120
Second laborer.....			.110
Third laborer.....			.100

Hammer department—Continued.

	13" train.			13" train.	
	Per hour.	Per ton.		Per hour.	Per ton.
Roller extra.....	\$0. 425	.....	Inspectors:		
Roll engineer and repairers.....	. 185	.....	First class.....	\$0. 160	.....
Heater.....	. 255	\$0. 1026	Second class.....	. 140	.....
Helper.....	. 140	. 0576	Boy.....	. 120	.....
Door.....	. 080	. 0298	Labor:		
Buggy.....	. 120	. 0484	Special.....	. 130	.....
Weigher.....	. 140	. 0562	First class.....	. 120	.....
Stocker.....	. 120	. 0484	Second class.....	. 110	.....
Rougher.....	. 210	. 083	Third class.....	. 100	.....
Catcher.....	. 185	. 075	Machinist's helper, special.....	. 160	.....
Fin sher.....	. 145	. 06	Machinist's helper.....	. 120	.....
Finisher boys.....	. 115	. 046	Machinist's helper, first class.....	. 135	.....
Spell tongs.....	. 140	. 0576	Notchers:		
Hook.....	. 100	. 0396	First class.....	. 155	.....
Run-out hook.....	. 090	. 035	Second class.....	. 140	.....
Spell hook.....	. 090	. 035	Third class.....	. 135	.....
Hotbed.....	. 080	. 031	Punchmen:		
12-hour guarantee foreman.....		1. 44	First class.....	. 200	.....
Water-tender furnace.....	. 170	.....	Second class.....	. 165	.....
Machinist's special (individual) rate.....	. 180	.....	Third class.....	. 155	.....
Machinist's special (individual) rate.....	. 275	.....	Fourth class.....	. 140	.....
Machinist's special (individual) rate.....	. 275	.....	Punching rolls:		
Roll turner's rate.....	. 300	.....	Fourth punchman.....	. 140	Per piece, \$0. 0021
Roll turner's rate.....	. 300	.....	First helper.....	. 135	. 002
Roll turner's rate.....	. 300	.....	Pull over.....	. 130	. 0018
Roll turner's rate.....	. 350	.....	Run out.....	. 130	. 0018
Electrical repairer's rate.....	. 275	.....	Piler.....	. 130	. 0018
Carpenter's rate.....	. 150	.....	Punching splice plates:		
Carpenter's rate.....	. 175	.....	Fourth punchman.....	. 140	Per ton, \$0. 06
Foreman punches.....	. 220	.....	Third notcher.....	. 135	. 055
Boss:			First helper.....	. 135	. 05
First class.....	. 200	.....	Third helper.....	. 130	. 04
Second class.....	. 175	.....	Bundler.....	. 130	. 045
Third class.....	. 165	.....	Punching bonzana plates:		
Fourth class.....	. 140	.....	Heater.....	. 170	. 075
Fifth class.....	. 135	.....	Punchman.....	. 140	. 07
Cold saws:			Punch engineer.....	. 140	. 065
First class.....	. 170	.....	Shearman.....	. 140	. 065
Second class.....	. 155	.....	First helper.....	. 135	. 06
Third class.....	. 140	.....	Gang 10 men.....	. 130	. 055
Crane engineers:			Gang 11 men.....	. 130	. 055
First class.....	. 200	.....	Gang 9 men.....	. 130	. 06
Second class.....	. 180	.....	Punching Pennsylvania Railroad tie plates:		
Third class.....	. 160	.....	Punchman.....	. 180	. 08
Special.....	. 170	.....	Bundler.....	. 130	. 075
Carpenters:			First helper.....	. 135	. 075
Fifth class.....	. 175	.....	Gang.....	. 130	. 07
Sixth class.....	. 150	.....	Planers:		
Drill press:			First class.....	. 200	.....
First class.....	. 165	.....	Second class.....	. 190	.....
Second class.....	. 155	.....	Third class.....	. 180	.....
Third class.....	. 140	.....	Fourth class.....	. 170	.....
Engineers, stationary:			Fifth class.....	. 160	.....
First class.....	. 185	.....	Shearsman:		
Second class.....	. 160	.....	Special.....	. 175	.....
Third class.....	. 140	.....	First class.....	. 180	.....
Fourth class.....	. 130	.....	Second class.....	. 165	.....
Electric repairs:			Third class.....	. 155	.....
First class.....	. 200	.....	Fourth class.....	. 140	.....
Second class.....	. 160	.....	Angle weigher.....	. 140	.....
Third class.....	. 140	.....	Ash wheeler.....	. 130	.....
Grinders:			Blacksmith.....	. 260	.....
First class.....	. 170	.....	Blacksmith helper.....	. 150	.....
Second class.....	. 155	.....	Blacksmith helper as smith.....	. 165	.....
Third class.....	. 140	.....	Bloom scales.....	. 120	.....
Fourth class.....	. 135	.....	Billets weighed..... per billet.....	. 071	.....
Heaters:			Billets loaded..... do.....	. 10	.....
First class.....	. 290	.....	Checkman.....	. 150	.....
Second class.....	. 255	.....	Catcher shears.....	. 130	.....
Third class.....	. 200	.....	Driller..... per hole.....	. 0051	.....
Fourth class.....	. 170	.....	Dogsman steam crane.....	. 145	.....
Fifth class.....	. 150	.....		
Splice plates.....	. 135	.....		

Hammer department—Continued.

	13" train.			13" train.	
	Per hour.	Per ton.		Per hour.	Per ton.
Electric crane.....	\$0.170		Saw engineer.....	\$0.160	
Electric crane, ground man.....	.145		Straightener rails..... per rail..	.0187	
Electric crane, conductor.....	.145		Straightener hours.....	.225	
Foreman angle yard.....	.200		Switchboard.....	.160	
Foreman loading gang.....	.150		Shifter.....	.150	
Foreman stock house.....	.155		Shifter saddle tank.....	.180	
Fan and electric engineer.....	.170		Stock receiver.....	.150	
Fireman, 3 fires.....	.130		Stamper.....	.130	
Fireman, 4 fires.....	.150		No. 1 spring tapering machine:		
Fireman and ash wheeler.....	.130		Roller.....	.150	\$0.0022
Gagger rails..... per rail..	.009		Heater.....	.130	.0021
Gagger hours.....	.120		Helper.....	.080	.0014
Helper, first class.....	.135		Nos. 2, 3, and 4 spring tapering machines:		
Helper, angle shears.....	.145		Roller.....	.150	.0016
Janitor.....	.130		Heater.....	.130	.0098
Oiler.....	.135		Trucks.....	.130	
Punch regulator.....	.130		Tempering tools.....	.175	
Punch regulator L and A.....	.100		Water tender, furnaces.....	.170	
Pump tender.....	.140		Water tender, boiler room.....	.150	
Pit cleaning.....	.105		Water tender, extra.....	.150	
Pit-cleaning boys.....	.145		Weigher.....	.140	
Piler blooms.....	.145		Watchman.....	.120	
Pneumatic chipper.....	.150				
Rolls and skids.....	.140				

Merchant and billet mill.

	Per hour.		Per hour.
Heater.....	\$0.290	Extra buggy.....	\$0.140
Charger.....	.165	Spell hook.....	.155
Buggy.....	.140	C. O. hook.....	.100
Helper.....	.165	Weigher 20'.....	.140
Rough down.....	.250	Roller extra, 20'.....	.420
Rough up.....	.250	Roll engineer and repairers.....	.185
Finisher.....	.225	Roll engineer and repairers, billet mill.....	.185
Spell tongs.....	.185	Roller boy.....	.100
Catcher.....	.225	Pull-out lever.....	.100
Rough hook.....	.250	Door.....	.100
No. 2 hook.....	.225	Water boy.....	.080
Nos. 3 and 4 hook.....	.185	Water tender furnace.....	.170
R. O. hook.....	.140		

Tonnage rates according to eight lettered classes of product.

	Per hour.	Per ton.	Bonus.	Guaranteed per day.
Weigher billet mill.....	\$0.14	\$0.01	\$1.15	\$1.62
Dogsman.....	.14	.01	1.15	1.62
Stocker.....	.12	.009	1.05	1.44
Shearsman.....	.14	.01	1.15	1.62
Carriage.....	.12	.008	.90	1.44
Lever.....	.12	.009	1.05	1.44
Stop.....	.12	.008	.90	1.44
Hotbed.....	.12	.009	1.05	1.44
Tie plate.....		.012		
Lead in.....	.12	.009	1.05	1.44
Tie plate.....		.012		
Chip and file.....	.12	.009	1.05	1.44

Rail mill.

	Per hour.	Guaranteed per day.		Per hour.	Guaranteed per day.
Heater 20-3 (T).....		\$2. 49	Furnace trucks.....	\$0. 120	
Helper (T).....		1. 80	Door.....	. 100	
Dogs (T).....		1. 80	Numbers.....	. 140	
Charger and pull out (T).....		1. 80	Switch boy No. 1 billet mill.....	. 120	
Crane (T).....		1. 44	Water boy.....	. 090	
Rough down (T).....		2. 61	Special gas.....	. 155	
Finisher (T).....		2. 49	Second gas.....	. 140	
Spell tongs (T).....		2. 16	Third gas.....	. 130	
Hook (T).....		1. 89	Extra foreman.....	. 170	
Table engineer, special (T).....		1. 92	Cleaning tubs.....	. 140	
Repairs, 13 (T).....			Mill hand.....	. 180	
Table engineer (T).....		1. 8	First machine helper.....	. 160	
Repairs, 13 (T).....			Second machine helper.....	. 150	
Crops (T).....		1. 44	Machine helper.....	. 130	
Marker (T).....		1. 56	Saw filer.....	. 130	
Saw engineer (T).....		2. 22	Water tender.....	. 150	
Repairs, 18-2 (T).....			Pump tender.....	. 140	
Spell saws (T).....		1. 62	Fireman, 4 fires.....	. 150	
Hours, special.....	\$0. 140		Fireman, 3 fires.....	. 130	
Hours, roll change.....	. 120		Fireman, 2 fires.....	. 130	
Roller, extra.....	. 540		Ash wheeler and fireman.....	. 130	
Roll engineer and repairs.....	. 185		Ash wheeler.....	. 120	
Carriage and repairs.....	. 130		Pit cleaning.....	. 165	
Oiler.....	. 120		Closets.....	. 185	
	Per hour.	Bonus guaranteed.		Per hour.	Bonus guaranteed.
Drillers (T).....		\$0. 145	Gang foreman.....	\$0. 165	
Ending machine (T).....		. 140	Inspector.....	. 200	
Straightener (T).....		. 160	Inspector, rerailing.....	. 185	
Straightener helper (T).....		. 130	Inspector, billets.....	. 140	
Gagger (T).....		. 135	Inspector, billets boy.....	. 120	
Chip and file (T).....		. 135	Shear clerk.....	. 160	
Assistant inspector (T).....		. 160	Punch regulator.....	. 160	
Assistant inspector helper (T).....		. 135	Piler rails.....	. 140	
Girder rail punch 1.00 (T).....		. 135	Saw grinder.....	. 155	
Cold saw.....	\$0. 170				

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees of the local iron and steel establishment, 18 years of age or over, earning each specified amount per week. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 422.—*Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	1,356	\$12.14	90.9	64.6	42.2	25.7	7.0	2.1	1.3	0.2
Negro.....	140	10.24	77.1	57.9	28.6	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father, Germany.	105	12.26	84.8	65.7	48.6	30.5	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.0
Foreign-born, by race:										
Croatian.....	630	8.84	65.7	25.2	6.5	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
German.....	190	9.88	73.7	41.6	20.0	6.8	1.6	.5	.5	.0
Magyar.....	250	8.09	58.0	5.6	1.6	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	227	7.87	48.0	8.8	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	3,343	10.48	75.2	44.4	25.8	14.5	3.7	1.3	.9	.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	226	12.65	86.3	66.8	50.4	35.0	8.0	4.9	4.0	.9
Total native-born.....	1,722	12.05	89.2	64.3	42.2	25.0	6.6	2.3	1.5	.3
Total foreign-born.....	1,621	8.82	60.4	23.1	8.5	3.3	.6	.4	.3	.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that slightly less than 25 per cent of the 3,343 male employees for whom information was obtained, earn under \$7.50 per week, 44.4 per cent earn \$10 or over, 25.8 per cent \$12.50 or over, and 14.5 per cent \$15 or over, while the proportions earning higher specified amounts per week range from 3.7 per cent for those earning \$17.50 or over to 0.1 per cent for those earning \$25 or over per week. The foreign-born, it will be noted, show proportions earning each specified amount per week considerably below those shown in the total for all employees—the difference being less marked among those earning the higher specified amounts per week. The negroes native-born of native father, on the other hand, while showing a slightly larger proportion earning \$7.50 or over and \$12.50 or over, report a considerably smaller proportion earning \$15 or over per week than is shown in the total for all employees.

Among the foreign-born it will be noted that a considerably larger proportion of Germans than of Croatians earn \$10 or over per week. In striking contrast with this are the very low proportions of both the Magyars and Servians earning that amount—the Magyars reporting the smallest proportion, or 5.6 per cent. The Magyars and Servians again show extremely small proportions, earning \$12.50 or

over per week, while the Germans, with 20 per cent earning this amount, show a much larger proportion than do the Croatians. None of the Servians and only 0.4 per cent of the Magyars earn \$15 or over per week, while the Germans and Croatians report 6.8 and 1.3 per cent, respectively. None of the Croatians, Magyars, or Servians earn \$17.50 or over, while the proportion of Germans earning \$17.50 or over is less than 2 per cent. The Germans native-born of foreign father, however, show a very much larger proportion than do the foreign-born Germans earning \$10 or over, \$12.50 or over, and \$15 or over per week.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The table next presented shows the comparative earnings each week of foreign-born male iron and steel workers 18 years of age or over, according to race and length of residence in the United States. The residence periods are placed under each race in order that a comparison may be had of the tendencies exhibited by each race.

TABLE 423.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.				
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.
Croatian:						
Under 5.....	403	64.3	21.3	5.0	0.5	0.0
5 to 9.....	165	69.1	30.0	7.9	3.0	.0
10 or over.....	62	66.1	37.1	12.9	1.6	.0
Magyar:						
Under 5.....	200	56.0	5.0	1.5	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	40	75.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	.0
10 or over.....	10	30.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0
Servian:						
Under 5.....	183	48.1	6.0	.5	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	40	47.5	22.5	2.5	.0	.0
10 or over.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As showing the effect of length of residence upon the earning ability of the Croatians, Magyars, and Servians in this industry, it will be seen that in most cases each race, as the length of residence in the United States increases, shows a material gain in the proportions earning each specified amount per week. That the proportions of Croatians who have been in the United States under five, from five to nine, and ten years or over, and who earn \$7.50 or over per week, vary little, and that the proportions of the Servians who have been in the United States under five and from five to nine years, earning this same amount, show even a slighter variation, is apparent from the above table. On the other hand, the Magyars, who have been in the United States

from five to nine years show a considerably larger proportion earning \$7.50 or over per week than those who have been in the United States under five years, and a very much larger proportion earning that amount per week than those who have been in the United States ten years or over. These races report none earning as much as \$17.50 per week.

The table next presented exhibits the data of the preceding table in a different form. In this table the races are classified under each specified period of residence in order to make possible a comparison between the several races.

TABLE 424.—Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.				
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.
Croatian	403	64.3	21.3	5.0	0.5	0.0
Magyar	200	56.0	5.0	1.5	.0	.0
Servian	183	48.1	6.0	.5	.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Croatian	165	69.1	30.3	7.9	3.0	0.0
Magyar	40	75.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	.0
Servian	40	47.5	22.5	2.5	.0	.0

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian	62	66.1	37.1	12.9	1.6	0.0
Magyar	10	30.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0
Servian	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the group who have been in the United States under five years the highest level of earnings of the three races is among the Croatians. There is only a slight difference in the earnings of the two remaining races, but, on the whole, the lowest level of earnings is among the Servians. Of those who have been in this country from five to nine years the Croatians still show the largest proportions in the higher wage groups. In the group who have been here ten years or over the Croatians also retain the same relative position.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The following table shows by general nativity and race the husbands at work within the households studied:

TABLE 425.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White	23	23	23	100.0	\$430
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	18	18	18	(b)	594
German.....	20	19	19	(b)	487
Irish.....	19	19	19	(b)	652
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian.....	6	6	5	(b)	(b)
Croatian.....	62	62	61	98.4	300
English.....	13	13	13	(b)	524
German.....	67	66	64	97.0	352
Irish.....	19	16	16	(b)	458
Italian, South.....	41	41	40	97.6	333
Magyar.....	40	40	40	100.0	245
Servian.....	31	31	28	90.3	204
Slovak.....	13	13	13	(b)	296
Slovenian.....	34	34	33	97.1	395
Grand total.....	406	401	392	97.8	368
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57	56	56	100.0	577
Total native-born.....	80	79	79	100.0	534
Total foreign-born.....	326	322	313	97.2	326

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of husbands 97.8 per cent are at work. The small proportion who were not at work were in the foreign-born families. All the native-born of native father and the native-born of foreign father report husband at work. Among the foreign-born a considerable proportion of the husbands are at work, the smallest being 90.3 per cent of the Servians. The English, Irish, Slovaks, and Magyars have all husbands at work. The Magyars and Slovaks show relatively low average earnings. The average annual earnings are discussed in the following table, which also shows the range in yearly earnings of male heads of families, by general nativity and race.

The following table shows the earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 426.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						Per cent earning—					
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.	23	\$430	....	2	12	19	22	23	0.0	8.7	52.2	82.6	95.7	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
English.....	18	594	....		6	13	14	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	19	487	....	1	4	15	18	19	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	19	652	....	1	4	10	14	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:														
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)	....		5	5	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	61	300	9	16	46	57	61	61	14.8	26.2	75.4	93.4	100.0	100.0
English.....	13	524	1	1	4	10	11	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	64	352	1	14	39	58	62	64	1.6	21.9	60.9	90.6	96.9	100.0
Irish.....	16	458	....	3	11	13	14	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	40	333	1	6	32	38	39	40	2.5	15.0	80.0	95.0	97.5	100.0
Magyar.....	40	245	5	19	36	40	40	40	12.5	47.5	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	28	204	6	15	26	27	28	28	21.4	53.6	92.9	96.4	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	13	296	1	2	11	13	13	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	33	395	....	4	17	30	32	33	0	12.1	51.5	90.9	97.0	100.0
Grand total.....	392	368	24	84	253	348	373	383	6.1	21.4	64.5	88.8	95.2	97.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	56	577	....	2	14	38	46	50	0	3.6	25.0	67.9	82.1	89.3
Total native-born.....	79	534	....	4	26	57	68	73	0	5.1	32.9	72.2	86.1	92.4
Total foreign-born.....	313	326	24	80	227	291	305	310	7.7	25.6	72.5	93.0	97.4	99.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the data presented in the preceding table it appears that the yearly earnings of the male heads of families in this locality average \$368. The average for the foreign-born is \$326, as against \$430 for those native-born of native father and \$577 for those native-born of foreign father. The average earnings of the foreign-born heads of families range from \$524 for the English, \$458 for the Irish, and \$395 for the Slovenians to \$245 for the Magyars and \$204 for the Servians. Of the native-born of foreign father the Irish earn, upon the average, \$652, the English \$594, and the Germans \$487.

Only a very small proportion of all the heads of families earn either under \$100 a year or \$1,000 a year or over, while 21.4 per cent of all the heads earn under \$200, 64.5 per cent under \$400, 88.8 per cent under \$600, and 95.2 per cent under \$800. The proportion of heads of families earning under \$200, under \$400, under \$600, and under \$800, respectively, is largest among the foreign-born, second largest among the native-born of native father, and smallest among the native-born of foreign father. Of the native-born of foreign father 10.7 per cent, as compared with only 1 per cent of the foreign-born and none of the native-born of native father, earn \$1,000 or over. Of the foreign-born the Servians, Magyars, and Croatians, in the order mentioned, have the largest and the Slovenians and South Italians the smallest percentage of individuals earning under \$200,

and the Servians, Magyars, and South Italians, in the order mentioned, have the largest and the Slovenians and Germans the smallest percentage of individuals earning under \$400. The proportion of individuals earning under \$600 ranges from 100 per cent for the Magyars and 96.4 per cent for the Servians to 90.9 per cent for the Slovenians and 90.6 per cent for the Germans, while all of the Croatians, Magyars, and Servians, and over 96 per cent of the individuals of every other foreign race, earn under \$800.

The table shows, in general, that the foreign-born heads of families earn annually less than those native-born of native father, and the latter less than those native-born of foreign father, while among the foreign-born the heads of families of the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe earn, in general, more than those of the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following tables show the yearly earnings of all males in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over and who were working for wages. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 427.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	46	\$402	9	26	37	46	19.6	56.5	80.4	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	21	556	1	8	16	19	4.8	38.1	76.2	90.5
German.....	34	426	5	13	28	34	14.7	38.2	82.4	100.0
Irish.....	38	504	7	19	26	33	18.4	50.0	68.4	86.8
Italian, South.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	5	(a)	1	4	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bulgarian.....	46	179	28	44	46	46	60.9	95.7	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	123	256	47	101	119	123	38.2	82.1	96.7	100.0
English.....	14	493	2	5	11	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	104	329	28	70	96	104	26.9	67.3	92.3	100.0
Gypsy.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	20	457	4	13	15	17	20.0	65.0	75.0	85.0
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	64	310	15	51	62	64	23.4	79.7	96.9	100.0
Magyar.....	83	217	47	75	83	83	56.6	90.4	100.0	100.0
Roumanian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	112	175	71	108	111	112	63.4	96.4	99.1	100.0
Slovak.....	17	301	3	14	17	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	48	381	7	27	42	48	14.6	56.3	87.5	100.0
Grand total.....	782	304	280	584	720	771	35.8	74.7	92.1	98.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	100	472	15	46	77	93	15.0	46.0	77.0	93.0
Total native-born.....	146	450	24	72	114	139	16.4	49.3	78.1	95.2
Total foreign-born.....	636	271	256	512	606	632	40.3	80.5	95.3	99.4

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality 35.8 per cent of the males 18 years of age or over working for wages, for whom information was secured, earn under \$200 per year, 74.7 per cent earn under \$400, 92.1 per cent earn under \$600, and 98.6 per cent earn under \$1,000. The proportion of individuals earning under \$200, under \$400, and under \$600, respectively, is largest for the foreign-born, second largest for the native-born of native father, and smallest for the native-born of foreign father. All of the males native-born of native father and a considerably larger proportion of the foreign-born than of the native-born of foreign father earn under \$1,000 a year. Of the foreign races for which the percentages have been computed, the Servians and Bulgarians have the largest and the Slovenians the smallest proportion of individuals earning under \$200 and under \$400 each year, respectively.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented shows the percentage of families according to general nativity and race of head of family, having a total yearly income of each specified amount:

TABLE 428.—*Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Three families are included which report women as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father, White.....	23	\$557	17.4	47.8	78.3	91.3	95.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German.....	20	637	10.0	35.0	75.0	85.0	95.0
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	62	443	22.6	66.1	90.3	98.4	100.0
German.....	67	617	14.9	37.3	67.2	91.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	41	380	22.0	85.4	97.6	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	40	509	17.5	52.5	80.0	97.5	100.0
Servian.....	31	365	38.7	80.6	96.8	100.0	100.0
Slovenian.....	34	536	8.8	52.9	82.4	97.1	100.0
Grand total.....	406	557	16.3	51.5	76.8	91.4	98.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57	725	5.3	29.8	59.6	77.2	96.5
Total native-born.....	90	677	8.8	35.0	65.0	81.3	96.3
Total foreign-born.....	326	528	18.1	55.5	79.8	93.9	99.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

The foregoing table shows that the greater proportion of the 406 families selected for study have a total yearly income of less than \$750 and that slightly over one-half have an income under \$500. Only 23.2 per cent have an annual income in excess of \$750 and only 1.5 per cent over \$1,500. The average yearly family income is \$557. Of families with an annual income under \$300 those whose heads are foreign-born show the highest percentage, closely followed by those whose heads are native-born of native father. Only a small proportion of families whose heads are native-born of foreign father

have an income less than \$300 each year. Over one-half of the foreign families and only slightly less than one-half of the families with heads of native birth and native father have a yearly income under \$500. Families whose heads are native-born of foreign father show a rather small proportion with a yearly income of under \$500.

The families whose heads are native-born of foreign father have the highest average yearly income, amounting to \$725. No South Italian nor Servian families have an income in excess of \$1,000. Servians show the highest and Slovenians the lowest per cent with yearly incomes under \$300. With the exception of the Germans, more than one-half of the families of all races whose heads are foreign-born show an income under \$500. South Italians exhibit the highest percentage of families with incomes under \$750, Servians, Croatians, Slovenians, Magyars, and Germans following in the order named. German families whose heads are foreign-born show the highest average annual income, amounting to \$617. The South Italians have an average yearly income of only \$380, and the Servians of \$365.

WIVES AT WORK.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the wives in the households studied who are at work:

TABLE 429.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White	23	23	2	8.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English	18	18	2	(b)
German	20	20	2	1 0.0
Irish	19	19	1	(b)
Foreign-born:				
Bulgarian	6	6	—	(b)
Croatian	62	62	4	6.5
English	13	13	—	.0
German	67	65	4	6.2
Irish	19	18	1	(b)
Italian, South	41	41	1	2.4
Magyar	40	40	10	25.0
Servian	31	31	—	.0
Slovak	13	13	1	(b)
Slovenian	34	34	1	2.9
Grand total	406	403	29	7.2
Total native-born of foreign father	57	57	5	8.8
Total native-born	80	80	7	8.8
Total foreign-born	326	323	22	6.8

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. ^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It appears from the foregoing table that only a small proportion, or 7.2 per cent, of the wives in this locality are at work. This percentage is slightly higher for wives in families whose heads are native-born of foreign father or native-born of native father than with the foreign-born. The races of the second generation all have a small representation of wives at work.

Of the foreign-born the Magyars have much the largest proportion of wives at work. They are followed by the Croatians and Germans, who have slightly over 6 per cent of their wives at work. The South Italians and Slovenians show between 2 and 3 per cent of their wives to be at work outside the home.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the yearly earnings of all females 18 years of age or over in the households studied who are working for wages. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 430.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	15	\$232	6	10	13
Negro.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	4	(a)	.....	3	3
German.....	6	(a)	3	5	6
Irish.....	12	246	5	7	9
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	8	(a)	6	7	8
German.....	6	(a)	3	4	6
Irish.....	2	(a)	1	1	2
Italian, South.....	2	(a)	2	2	2
Magyar.....	7	(a)	4	5	5
Servian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Slovak.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Grand total.....	66	205	34	48	58
Total native-born of foreign father.....	22	235	8	15	18
Total native-born.....	38	231	15	26	32
Total foreign-born.....	28	171	19	22	26

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average yearly earnings of 66 women over 18 years of age working for wages are \$205. Almost all earned under \$400, and more than half the number earned under \$200. The earnings of the native-born of native father or of native-born of foreign father are higher than those of foreign birth.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The tables next presented show the number and percentage of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, according to annual earnings of husband and general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 431.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husband's earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400. ^c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	23	12	7	4	5	3	2	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
English	18	6	7	5	4	1	2	1
German	19	4	11	4	7	2	3	2
Irish	19	4	6	9	2	.....	1	1
Foreign-born:								
Bulgarian	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Croatian	62	47	11	4	45	36	7	2
English	13	4	6	3	2	.....	.....	2
German	64	40	18	6	32	20	10	2
Irish	15	10	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South	41	33	6	2	19	17	1	1
Magyar	40	36	4	.....	35	31	4	.....
Servian	31	29	1	1	28	26	1	1
Slovak	13	11	2	.....	11	10	1	.....
Slovenian	34	18	13	3	21	13	5	3
Grand total	398	260	94	44	219	167	37	15
Total native-born of foreign father	56	14	24	18	13	3	6	4
Total native-born	79	26	31	22	18	6	8	4
Total foreign-born	319	234	63	22	201	161	29	11

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.
^b This column includes 8 families in which husband's earnings are reported as "none."
^c This column includes 5 families in which husband's earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 432.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husband's earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total
Native-born of native father, White	25.0	28.6	(b)	21.7
Foreign-born:				
Croatian	76.6	63.6	(b)	72.6
German	50.0	55.6	33.3	50.0
Italian, South	51.5	16.7	(b)	46.3
Magyar	86.1	(b)	.....	87.5
Servian	89.7	(b)	(b)	90.3
Slovenian	72.2	38.5	(b)	61.8
Grand total	64.2	39.4	34.1	55.0
Total native-born of foreign father	21.4	25.0	22.2	23.2
Total native-born	23.1	25.8	18.2	22.8
Total foreign-born	68.8	46.0	50.0	63.0

^a This column includes 5 families in which husband's earnings are reported as "none."
^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In 55 per cent of the total number of families considered the wives have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. This considerable proportion, however, is mostly representative of the foreign-born families. In the families whose heads are native-born of native father only 21.7 per cent of the wives are employed or keep boarders or lodgers, and in the families of the native-born of foreign father 23.2 per cent of the wives. The employment of the wife or the keeping of boarders or lodgers is decidedly most general among the families where the husband earns less than \$400 a year. It is least frequent when the husband earns \$600 or over. In the families whose heads are native-born of native father wives are most commonly employed when the husband earns \$400 and under \$600. This is likewise true in the families the heads of which are native-born of foreign father. In the families of the foreign-born, however, the employment of the wife or the keeping of boarders or lodgers is most frequent when the husband earns less than \$400; it is most uncommon when the husband earns \$400 and under \$600. Among the specified races the wives most usually employed or keeping boarders or lodgers are those of the Servians and Magyars. There is also a relatively high proportion among the Croatians. The wife is employed or keeps boarders or lodgers least frequently in the South Italian and German families. It should also be noted that the amount of the husband's earnings seems to have the greatest effect on the employment of the wife among the South Italians, the proportion employed decreasing very rapidly as the husband's earnings increase.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows the percentage of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 433.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Three families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	23	100.0	8.7	13.0	17.4	21.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German.....	20	95.0	10.0	15.0	25.0	15.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	62	98.4	6.5	9.7	66.1	4.8
German.....	66	97.0	8.1	30.3	45.5	15.2
Italian, South.....	40	100.0	2.5	10.0	45.0	15.0
Magyar.....	40	100.0	25.0	15.0	67.5	10.0
Servian.....	30	93.3	.0	.0	93.3	3.3
Slovenian.....	34	97.1	2.9	20.5	58.8	5.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57	98.2	8.8	24.6	14.0	19.3
Total native-born.....	80	98.8	8.8	21.3	15.0	20.0
Total foreign-born.....	323	96.9	6.8	21.4	57.0	12.7
Grand total.....	403	97.3	7.2	21.3	48.6	14.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

Of the 403 families studied in this locality, 97.3 per cent have an income from earnings of the husband, 48.6 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers, 21.3 per cent from the contributions of children, 7.2 per cent from the earnings of wife, and 14.1 per cent from other sources.

Among the foreign-born it will be noted that, with the exception of the South Italians and Magyars, each race shows a very small proportion of families having no income from earnings of husband. No Servians have an income from earnings of wife or contributions of children, while identically the same proportions have an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers and from the earnings of husband—the Servians reporting the smallest proportion having an income from other sources, or 3.3 per cent. As regards the other foreign races, it will be noted that the proportion of Magyars having an income from earnings of wife is much greater than that of any other race. Aside from the husband, a larger proportion of families of each race have an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers than from any other source—the South Italians showing the smallest proportion, or 45 per cent, while the Servians, as previously stated, show the largest proportion. The proportions of Germans having an income from the contributions of children and from other sources are in excess of those of any other race. The Germans native-born of foreign father, show a much smaller proportion of families having an income from the contributions of children or from the payments of boarders or lodgers than do the Germans of foreign birth.

The following table shows the source of family income in detail, exclusive of all other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 434.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Three families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—								
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White.....	23	56.5	4.3	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German.....	20	45.0	10.0	5.0	.0	20.0	5.0	.0	.0	15.0
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	62	21.0	6.5	1.6	.0	58.1	.0	.0	.0	12.9
German.....	66	24.2	4.5	16.7	.0	31.8	.0	1.5	.0	21.2
Italian, South.....	40	45.0	2.5	2.5	.0	30.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0
Magyar.....	40	10.0	12.5	.0	2.5	50.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0
Servian.....	30	6.7	.0	.0	.0	83.3	.0	.0	6.7	3.3
Slovenian.....	34	29.4	2.9	5.9	.0	41.2	.0	2.9	.0	17.6
Grand total.....	403	27.0	5.0	8.9	.5	37.0	.2	.5	.5	20.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57	47.4	7.0	14.0	.0	8.8	1.8	.0	.0	21.1
Total native-born.....	80	50.0	6.3	12.5	.0	8.8	1.3	.0	.0	21.3
Total foreign-born.....	323	21.4	4.6	8.0	.6	44.0	.0	.6	.6	20.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

The preceding table shows that a considerable proportion, or 27 per cent, of all the families derive their entire income from the earnings of husbands. The most usual source of entire income is that of husband combined with the keeping of boarders or lodgers, 37 per cent of the total number of families depending upon this source. Wives and children do not appear to any large extent as sources of income in this locality. Except for a small percentage of German families of the second generation, no households are supported entirely by children. The work of children in combination with the keeping of boarders or lodgers furnishes the entire income of a very small proportion of the foreign-born. Children in combination with the husband are the source of the entire income of 8.9 per cent of all households.

Of the foreign-born the South Italian families have the largest proportion of households where there is no other source of income than the husband, and the Servians the smallest. The Servians, on the contrary, have much the largest proportion of households supported from husband, in combination with boarders or lodgers, and are also the only race reporting families with entire income from boarders or lodgers.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows the per cent of total yearly income derived from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 435.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Three families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White	23	77.1	1.2	4.1	9.3	8.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	20	72.6	1.4	9.2	11.3	5.3
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	62	66.5	2.6	2.5	26.8	1.6
German	66	54.6	1.6	17.6	24.0	2.3
Italian, South	40	85.5	.2	2.9	9.2	2.3
Magyar	40	48.2	8.6	5.9	36.3	1.1
Servian	30	50.5	.0	.0	43.6	.8
Slovenian	34	71.5	.2	11.6	14.6	2.1
Grand total	403	63.7	1.8	12.8	18.1	3.5
Total native-born of foreign father	57	78.2	1.5	10.1	5.4	4.8
Total native-born	80	77.9	1.5	8.7	6.3	5.6
Total foreign-born	323	59.3	1.9	14.1	21.9	2.8

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

In the preceding table 63.7 per cent of 403 selected families have a total yearly income from the earnings of the husband, 18.1 per cent from payments of boarders and lodgers, 12.8 per cent from contributions of children, 3.5 per cent from other sources, and 1.8 per cent from earnings of wife. Of the three nativity groups, the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father show the maximum percentage of 78.2 having a total yearly income from earnings of husband and the foreign-born the minimum of 59.3 per cent.

Comparing the different races of foreign birth, the South Italians show the maximum of 85.5 per cent having total yearly income from earnings of husband and the Magyars the minimum of 48.2 per cent. On the other hand, the Magyars have the maximum of 8.6 per cent of families deriving their total yearly income from earnings of wife and the Servians report no families with total income from this source as well as no families with total income from contributions of children and the minimum percentage of 0.8 having total yearly income from other sources. The Germans show the maximum of 17.6 per cent having total yearly income from contributions of children and the Servians the maximum of 48.6 per cent with annual income from payments of boarders and lodgers, the minimum of 9.2 per cent from this source being shown by the South Italians. The Germans and South Italians have a maximum of 2.3 per cent having total yearly income from other sources.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Frequency and methods of wage payments—Regularity of employment—Accidents in the steel works—Company houses—The company-store system—Hospital and medical service—The immigrant and organized labor—Employment of women and children—Segregation at work—[Text Tables 436 to 439 and General Table 231].

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

The effect of the panic of 1907 upon the immigrant population of Community C has already been discussed. It has been pointed out that the demand for labor decreased from 7,000 or 8,000 to about 4,000 men.^a

In normal times employment in most departments of the works is regular. The hours per day vary considerably in the several departments, as will be shown below, but in general they were only slightly affected by the depression of 1907 and 1908. The irregularity of work which resulted was due to the entire closing of a department for some weeks or months or to running it for the full time each day for less than the full number of days per week.

Not only was the work irregular but the number of employees was reduced during the year of the depression to about 55 per cent of the number employed a year previous.

With regard to the hours prevailing in the principal departments the following facts are submitted:

TABLE 436.—Hours worked per day and per week in steel plant of Community C, by department.

Department.	Approximate working force, 1908.	Hours worked—	
		Per day.	Per week.
Bridge and construction.....	700	10	55
Blast furnace.....	160	12	84
Blooming mills.....	140	12	72
Brick.....	125	10	60
Frog and switch.....	700	10½	58½
General labor.....	115	10	60
Machine shop.....	250	10	60
Merchant mill.....	600	11½	69½
		12	72
Open hearth.....	460	10	60
		12	84
Rail mill.....	350	12	72
		10	60
Shifter (railroad).....	115	12	72
		12	84
Slab mill.....	130	10	60
		12	72
Steel foundry.....	300	10	60

^a See p. 597.

The number of hours placed opposite any department indicates the length of the working day and week for the great majority of those employed there. Some few workmen, however, work either a longer or a shorter day or week than the others. In some cases there may be said to be two or three time bases prevailing in a department; this is indicated above by brackets, as, for example, in the open-hearth department where a considerable number of employees work ten hours a day for six days while a large number of others are employed twelve hours a day for seven days a week.

FREQUENCY AND METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

Wages are paid every two weeks by the steel plants, but the various departments are grouped into sections and distributed over the biweekly period, some being paid, say, on the 6th, others on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and so forth. Payments are made in currency. Deductions are made for rent due the company, for store accounts at the supply company of the community, and for accounts due the company's surgeons for treatment in other than accident cases. Merchants and others are discouraged in the matter of the collection of the wages of employees by means of orders; orders are honored only when clearly legitimate or as the result of legal process.

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over within the households studied, who were employed away from home. The presentation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 437.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White	45	22.2	40.0	77.8	95.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English	22	18.2	50.0	90.0	100.0
German	40	12.5	37.5	72.5	95.0
Irish	42	26.2	50.0	69.0	95.2
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian	51	5.9	17.6	56.9	88.2
Croatian	122	9.8	41.0	67.2	84.4
German	108	18.5	40.7	76.9	94.4
Italian, South	64	9.4	42.2	76.6	98.4
Magyar	85	10.6	30.6	49.4	91.8
Servian	118	4.2	12.7	47.5	79.7
Slovenian	49	32.7	57.1	85.7	100.0
Grand total	812	13.9	36.7	67.0	91.0
Total native-born of foreign father	115	18.3	46.1	73.9	95.7
Total native-born	160	19.4	44.4	75.0	95.6
Total foreign-born	652	12.6	34.8	65.0	89.9

Of 812 males studied the majority have worked less than nine months. It will be noted also that the largest proportionate number have worked six but less than nine months of the year. Only 13.9 per cent have worked steadily for twelve months. On the other hand, but 9 per cent of the total worked less than three months in the year. Of the employees native-born of native father, although a large proportion worked nine months or over, the majority report less than nine months' work, and 4.4 per cent of the total less than three months' work.

A comparative analysis of the foreign races by months worked shows that, with the exception of the Servians and the Magyars, the majority of the members of each race have worked six months or over during the past year, the proportions ranging from 56.9 for the Bulgarians to 85.7 per cent of the Slovenians. The smallest amount of work is reported by the Servians, only 47.5 per cent of whom report six months work or more, and the maximum amount by the Slovenians, of whom 57.1 per cent have worked nine months or over, and none of whom have worked less than three months.

ACCIDENTS IN THE STEEL WORKS.

During the year 1907, 20 fatal accidents were reported to the state factory inspector, besides 300 reported as nonfatal, at least 4 of which had an ultimately fatal termination. Among the so-called nonfatal accidents were 4 cases of internal injuries; 1 of concussion of the brain; 1 of fracture of the skull; and several of major surgical operations rendered necessary by serious crushing, fracture, or severing of limbs. Of the 20 accidents which had an immediately fatal termination, not less than 8 occurred at the blast furnace, where explosions of molten metal and the escape of hot gases were the principal causes of injury. Injuries from machinery moving at greater or less speed upon tracks, such as outside cranes, charging machines, and shifter engines, form a second and important class, while the improper loading or manipulation of cranes, resulting in the falling of a portion of their loads or in the striking of workmen by some part of the mechanism, has given rise at different times to numerous and serious accidents.

From the data on file in the office of the factory inspector, the following compilation is drawn showing the nature of injuries received in the 300 nonfatal accidents occurring in 1907:

	Per cent.
Contusions, severe bruises, or sprains.....	37.0
Lacerations.....	31.0
Fractures, simple and compound.....	14.0
Burns.....	9.0
Loss of limb or other member.....	5.0
Dislocations.....	2.0
Other injuries.....	2.0
	100.0

An examination of the names of the men killed during the year 1907 reveals the preponderance of Slavic and Magyar workmen among the killed. No record of race is kept either by the steel company or by the state factory inspector, from whose office the list

was obtained, but the names tell their own story. The list follows: Anton Tesak, John Pajolik, Martin Stifko, Allen S. Kunkle, Peter Kimers, Jstvan Terner, Petru Petruiti, Hubert Pierce, Steve Oconicke, Steve Ukelic, Frank Krameric, Janes Szep, John Peffer, Park J. Gross, Joseph Susic, Metri Restoff, Joseph Trajbarico, Ignace Polanec, Lester Turnbaugh, Mato Pugar.

The following additional deaths occurred in consequence of injuries received during 1907 at the steel company (from hospital records): Fred Ickes, William C. Knaver, Frans Mai, Frank Hog.

This makes a total of 24 deaths, of which presumably 18 were of foreigners. It is not at all surprising that the percentage of immigrants is so great when the rough and often dangerous character of their work is considered. In good times they constitute a large part of the working force. They are, moreover, ignorant of the language and clumsy in their use of mechanical appliances, and no doubt fall victims to accidents which an American workman would deftly avoid.

Closely related to industrial accidents is the question of the healthfulness of the occupations followed. Such work as grinding is notoriously detrimental to health wherever done, while occupations which subject the workman to excessive heat and long hours are debilitating and unhealthful. The twelve-hour working day which prevails in the blast furnace, blooming mills, merchant mill, open hearth, rail mill, and slab mill, and shifter department is excessive from a sanitary as well as a social standpoint, and where prolonged to a seven-day week of eighty-four hours, as in the blast furnaces and open hearth department, the situation is made proportionately worse.

COMPANY HOUSES.

A total of 192 houses are owned by the steel company and rented to its employees. Of the tenants 138 are Americans, 27 negroes, and 27 immigrants. Of the last named 3 are Germans and the others Slavs. Most of these houses have five or six rooms and rent for from \$6.50 to \$8 per month, and are of the same general grade as those owned by others in the same neighborhood. A group of 40 tenements in the American section, renting for the very low sum of \$6.50 per month, are held exclusively for American and Americanized employees. Other houses owned by the company rent for higher sums, ranging from \$9 to over \$16 a month and offer correspondingly greater conveniences.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

The company store was at one time maintained by the steel company, but in 1884 a store company was organized in the community as a separate business enterprise. A close working connection, however, is maintained between them. Accounts of employees are deducted from wages; and on the other hand, employees are given a longer credit there than elsewhere when idle from accident or sickness. There is no requirement as to patronage, but the store offers certain inducements in the way of a large and fresh stock. Other stores are easily accessible, indeed more so, and draw in the aggregate a very large patronage from the employees of the steel company.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

In case of accidents occurring to employees while in the discharge of their duties, the expense of medical or surgical treatment, including the expense incurred in the hospital, is borne by the company. No hospital is maintained for their exclusive use, but all cases of serious injury requiring hospital treatment are conveyed to a hospital in a neighboring city, the steel company paying \$1.25 per day for each employee so received. A chief surgeon and assistants are in the pay of the steel company and a surgeon's office is maintained at the works, to which injured men are ordinarily taken. An ambulance is at the disposal of the surgeon for conveying workmen to the city hospital about 3 miles distant.

Beyond these purely medical arrangements no uniform policy of relief seems to be adhered to with regard to men injured at the works. When it is considered that 322 men received injuries of a more or less serious nature during the year 1907 it can readily be seen that, in the absence of any uniform or general system of insurance, the treatment accorded the various individuals varied materially. Some received benefits from native or immigrant benefit societies, others had savings upon which to fall back, while a certain number were given aid by the company beyond the mere treatment of their injuries. Injured workmen who have become convalescent are sometimes maintained at a boarding house in the vicinity of the works, others may be given a cork leg or other necessary help, while widows of workmen killed by accident are sometimes given the use of a tenement rent free and a monthly pension. Three such widows are now pensioners of the company. The company strongly desires the establishment of a uniform and compulsory system of relief, but with other agencies, racial or fraternal, already in the field it has not yet succeeded in establishing it.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

Of 725 males in this community, none are affiliated with a trade union, indicating, therefore, a total lack of active interest in matters pertaining to organized labor.

But one strike has occurred in the history of the steel company. This took place during the last days of July, 1891. Almost a year previous a local organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers had been formed, and in spite of opposition on the part of the company, it grew until at the time of the strike it claimed over 2,000 members.

The occasion of the strike was the presentation to the officers of the company of a wage scale which called for a 20 per cent increase. The officials of the company not only refused to sign the new scale but declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association in any way. Twenty-five hundred men are reported to have gone on strike, including in their ranks the greater part of the Croatian, Hungarian, and Polish employees. The small body of Italian laborers, however, remained at work, as did also the negro employees.

It was the latter, augmented by others of the same race hastily brought from other places, who seem to have made possible the early resumption of work by the company. The final collapse of the strike, however, after continuing for about a week, was due

to the decision of the president of the Amalgamated Association that the strike was a purely local matter, unauthorized by officials of the national body, and not entitled to their support. Some \$50,000 having been contributed to the organization by the local members, the latter naturally were keenly disappointed at this refusal of aid. No attempt has ever been made since to reintroduce trade unions. With the collapse of the strike, a number of former employees found themselves without work. The management of the company seem to have gathered the names of demonstrative strikers and to have refused to reemploy them. "Those members of the Amalgamated that have not made themselves obnoxious are given employment, as others are, after they have renounced the association," is the contemporary account found in the public press.

While some few foreigners may have secured employment as the result of the strike, and of subsequent locking out of employees who had become objectionable to the company, it is not believed that it played any significant part in the introduction of immigrant labor at the steel company's works. The work done by immigrants is mainly rough labor such as Americans seem at present unwilling to perform. There has, therefore, been little or no occasion for friction between old employees and immigrants.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Very few occupations at the steel company offer opportunities for the employment of children. Boys of 16 to 19 are employed as door boys, water boys, etc., but of children under 16 the number employed is practically negligible. In the bricklaying department there is one American office boy under 16; in the mail and telephone department, two Americans, one English, and one German boy; in the merchant mill, two American paint boys; in the open hearth, one American door boy, and one negro water boy; while two American guides are under that age. No women are employed in the steel works.

SEGREGATION AT WORK.

As regards the working relations of the native and immigrant labor, the following table shows, according to race, the number of employees in the steel plant of the community:

TABLE 438.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by department, years in the United States, and race.

Department and years in the United States.	American.	Croatian.	English.	German.	Irish.	Italian.	Macedonian.	Magyar.	Negro.	Servian.	Other.	Total.
Bessemer:												
20 or over.....			1	1	1							
5 and under 10.....		1										
Under 5.....		3		2				3		1		
Total.....	7	4	1	3	1			3	11	1	4	35
Blacksmith shop:												
20 or over.....				3	3							
15 and under 20.....				1								
5 and under 10.....				1		1						
Total.....	26			5	3	1					1	36

TABLE 438.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by department, years in the United States, and race—Continued.

Department and years in the United States.	Ameri- can.	Croatian.	Englsh.	German.	Irish.	Italian.	Macedo- nian.	Magyar.	Negro.	Servian.	Other.	Total.
Blast furnace:												
20 or over.....		5		8	5							
15 and under 20.....		7										
10 and under 15.....		2		1								
5 and under 10.....		21		2				1		3		
Under 5.....		50		4			3	12		4		
Total.....	16	85		15	5		3	13	15	7	6	165
Blooming mill No. 1.												
20 or over.....					1							
15 and under 20.....					1							
10 and under 15.....				2				1				
5 and under 10.....				1				1				
Under 5.....				1				3				
Total.....	40			3	1			5	6		2	57
Blooming mill No. 2.												
20 or over.....		2	4	8								
15 and under 20.....		2		3								
10 and under 15.....		2										
5 and under 10.....		1		2				1				
Under 5.....		5		3				1				
Total.....	36	10	4	16				2	17			85
Boiler shop:												
20 or over.....			2	7	3	1						
5 and under 10.....		2										
Under 5.....				1								
Total.....	41	2	2	8	3	1			2		1	60
Brick:												
20 or over.....			1	7	6	1						
15 and under 20.....				1	2	3						
10 and under 15.....						1						
5 and under 10.....					1	3		1				
Under 5.....		4		3		2	5	10		1		
Total.....	60	4	1	11	9	10	5	11	12	1	1	125
Bridge and construction:												
20 or over.....		1	4	24	6							
15 and under 20.....		4	2	2		5						
10 and under 15.....		1		1								
5 and under 10.....		26		7		5		16				
Under 5.....		45		10		3		93		4		
Total.....	415	77	6	44	6	13		109	14	4	17	705
Carpenter:												
5 and under 10.....		1		1				1				
Under 5.....		1										
Total.....	1	2		1				1				5
Car repairs:												
20 or over.....			1	1								
Under 5.....		1		3								
Total.....	11	1	1	4							1	18
Dump:												
20 or over.....								3				
15 and under 20.....				1				2				
10 and under 15.....								1				
5 and under 10.....								6				
Under 5.....		2					1	3				
Total.....		2		1			1	15	1			20
Electrical:												
20 or over.....				3	1							
15 and under 20.....				1		1						
10 and under 15.....				1		1				3		
5 and under 10.....		1						1				
Under 5.....		9		3								
Total.....	24	10		8	1	2		1	6	3	1	56

TABLE 438.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by department, years in the United States, and race—Continued.

Department and years in the United States.	Ameri- can.	Croatian.	Eng- lish.	Ger- man.	Irish.	Itali- an.	Macedo- nian.	Magyar.	Negro.	Servian.	Other.	Total.
Engineering:												
Total.....	4											4
Frog and switch:												
20 or over.....			21	49	14	8						
15 and under 20.....		4	3	7		6						
10 and under 15.....				1		11						
5 and under 10.....		4	1			14				2		
Under 5.....		13		3		7		2		7		
Total.....	484	21	25	60	14	46		2	4	9	51	716
Hammers:												
20 or over.....			1	3								
15 and under 20.....						1						
5 and under 10.....		2										
Under 5.....		1								1		
Total.....	24	3	1	3		1				1	5	38
Iron foundry:												
20 or over.....				3								
15 and under 20.....		1		3								
5 and under 10.....		2										
Under 5.....		12					4			9		
Total.....	33	15		6			4		1	11	5	75
Labor:												
20 or over.....				2	1	1						
15 and under 20.....		1		4				2				
10 and under 15.....		1		1				2				
5 and under 10.....		5						6		1		
Under 5.....		8		3			15	45		6		
Total.....	3	15		10	1	1	15	55	3	7	4	114
Laboratory:												
20 or over.....			1									
15 and under 20.....		1										
Total.....	3	1	1								2	7
Machine shop:												
20 or over.....		1	11	24	14	1						
15 and under 20.....				7	4	1						
5 and under 10.....		1		4		1						
Under 5.....		2		14								
Total.....	156	4	11	49	18	3			2		8	251
Mall and telephone:												
15 and under 20.....			1	2	1							
Total.....	11		1	2	1							15
Merchant mill:												
20 or over.....		1	4	33	2							
15 and under 20.....		3		8		1						
10 and under 15.....				2				1		3		
5 and under 10.....		32		17				9		10		
Under 5.....		100		27			2	33		68		
Total.....	194	136	4	87	2	2	2	43	31	81	16	598
Open hearth:												
20 or over.....		5	1	9	21	1						
15 and under 20.....		14	1	5	4	5						
10 and under 15.....		16			1	1						
5 and under 10.....		77		1		3				5		
Under 5.....		145		3		4	17	1		2		
Total.....	48	257	2	18	26	14	17	3	27	7	42	461
Pattern shop:												
20 or over.....				2								
15 and under 20.....					1							
Total.....	19			2	1							22

TABLE 438.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by department, years in the United States, and race—Continued.

Department and years in the United States.	Ameri- can.	Croatian.	English.	German.	Irish.	Italian.	Macedo- nian.	Magyar.	Negro.	Servian.	Other.	Total.
Police:												
20 or over.....				1	3							
15 and under 20.....		3										
10 and under 15.....		1										
Total.....	8	4		1	3				2		3	21
Rail mill:												
20 or over.....			6	20	6	2						
15 and under 20.....				5								
10 and under 15.....				2								
5 and under 10.....		10		5			1	2		3		
Under 5.....		27		8	1		3	8		52		
Total.....	146	37	6	40	7	2	4	10	20	60	13	345
Railroad repairs:												
20 or over.....				1								
5 and under 10.....		1		2				1				
Under 5.....		2		6		2	3	8				
Total.....		3		9		2	3	9			1	27
Real estate:												
20 or over.....			1									
5 and under 10.....		1	1									
Under 5.....		1	3							1		
Total.....	5	2	5						4	1		17
Rigger:												
20 or over.....				2								
15 and under 20.....		1										
10 and under 15.....		2										
5 and under 10.....		4				1						
Under 5.....		3										
Total.....	1	10		2		1						14
Roll shop:												
20 or over.....				1	1							
Total.....	12			1	1							14
Shifter:												
20 or over.....			4	7	5	1						
15 and under 20.....				1								
5 and under 10.....		1		2								
Total.....	92	1	4	10	5	1			1		1	115
Slab mill:												
20 or over.....		1		3	5							
15 and under 20.....					2							
10 and under 15.....		1										
5 and under 10.....		5			1					7		
Under 5.....		20					7	2		18		
Total.....	38	27		3	8		7	2	20	25	3	133
Steel foundry:												
20 or over.....		1	1	13	4							
15 and under 20.....						1				4		
10 and under 15.....				2	1					5		
5 and under 10.....		7		5		1				22		
Under 5.....		24		3						69		
Total.....	114	32	1	23	5	2			2	100	19	298
Store:												
20 or over.....					1							
Total.....	1				1							2

TABLE 438.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by department, years in the United States, and race—Continued.

Department and years in the United States.	Ameri- can.	Croatian.	English.	German.	Irish.	Italian.	Macedo- nian.	Magyar.	Negro.	Servian.	Other.	Total.
Testing:												
20 or over					1							
15 and under 20		1										
10 and under 15		1										
5 and under 10		2										
Total	6	4			1						1	12
Tin shop:												
20 or over				3								
15 and under 20				2								
5 and under 10		1		1								
Total	2	1		6							2	11

The degree of segregation of the various races while at work is exhibited in the foregoing table. Ten of the larger departments are analyzed according to race, the ten leading races only being considered. Thus it appears that Croatian laborers have secured a foothold and predominate in the blast-furnace, merchant-mill, and open-hearth departments; that Italians predominate in the frog and switch department; that Magyars hold first place in the bridge and construction and general labor departments, while the Servians outnumber all other immigrants combined in the steel foundry and are also found in large numbers in the rail mill and the merchant mill.

Such segregation as has just been described is conspicuously characteristic of some of the less numerous races as well. For example, of 42 Slovaks, 17 are in the frog and switch department and 10 in the merchant mill; of 59 Slovenians, 36 are in the open hearth; while of 19 Roumanians employed 13 are in the rail mill. This showing is the result of three very natural processes. First, some department superintendents have decided views as to the relative efficiency of different races gathered from their experience with them, and members of races of whom a favorable judgment has been formed will be encouraged when seeking work, while others less favorably viewed will be turned away. Second, many subordinate foremen and assistants are authorized to take on unskilled labor, and as some of these men are of foreign birth themselves, they naturally favor men of their own race. In the third place, laborers prefer to work where their countrymen are employed, and hence themselves seek places accordingly. New races on arriving in the community have to stand the disadvantages of this situation until they can demonstrate their own efficiency and secure a foothold in one or more departments. If they fail in this, their prospects of continued employment are lessened.

The foregoing detailed exhibit is summarized according to principal departments in the table which follows:

TABLE 439.—Number of employees in the steel company plant in Community C, by principal department and race.

Race.	Number in all departments.	Number in each specified department.									
		Blast furnaces.	Bridge and construction.	Frog and switch.	Labor.	Machine shop.	Merchant mill.	Open hearth.	Rail mill.	Slab mill.	Steel foundry.
American.....	2,084	16	415	484	3	156	194	48	146	38	114
Croatian.....	774	85	77	21	15	4	136	257	37	27	32
English.....	71	6	6	25	11	4	2	6	6	1	
German.....	456	15	44	60	10	49	87	18	40	3	23
Irish.....	123	5	6	14	1	18	2	26	7	8	5
Italian.....	100	5	13	46	1	3	2	14	2	2	
Macedonian.....	61	3	3	3	15	2	2	17	4	7	
Magyar.....	284	13	109	2	55	43	3	10	2	2	
Negro.....	198	15	14	4	3	2	31	27	20	20	2
Servian.....	319	7	4	9	7	81	7	60	25	100	

CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Industrial progress—Industrial efficiency—The use of intoxicants in its relation to efficiency—Preference of the employers for the different races—Changes in industrial methods and organization—[Text Table 440].

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The following table presents the number and percentage of skilled and unskilled laborers in the steel plant of the community for all races including members of the second generation who receive a regular time wage. Data for pieceworkers and tonnage men are not available. Any classification of skilled and unskilled laborers on the basis of wages earned is open to criticism. Since, however, the present purpose is not to offer a definition of skilled labor but rather to present such a grouping of employees as will show their relative progress in the industrial scale, it is believed that the division of the working force into two groups of those earning \$1.50 a day or more and those earning less than \$1.50 a day will be found satisfactory.

TABLE 440.—*Number and per cent of skilled and unskilled laborers in steel plant of Community C, by nativity.*

Nativity.	Earning \$1.50 or over.		Earning under \$1.50.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Welsh.....	12	92.3	1	7.7
American.....	1,152	79.4	298	20.6
English.....	41	78.8	11	21.2
Irish.....	82	74.5	28	25.5
German.....	192	59.6	130	40.4
Negro.....	88	59.1	61	40.9
Slovenian.....	27	47.4	30	52.6
Italian.....	29	36.3	51	63.7
Croatian.....	232	34.3	444	65.7
Pole.....	3	30.0	7	70.0
Slovak.....	10	29.4	24	70.6
Magyar.....	72	27.4	191	72.6
Servian.....	39	14.3	234	85.7
Roumanian.....	2	13.3	13	86.7
Macedonian.....	5	8.2	56	91.8

In this table the various races are arranged according to their percentage of skilled laborers; if we subdivide the list into three groups consisting of the first six races, the five which follow, and the last four, several interesting facts become apparent. The only races which have over 50 per cent of skilled laborers are the races which have been in the employ of the company longest—namely, the Welsh, American, English, Irish, Germans, and negroes—and, with the exception of the Germans, they have a natural command

of the English language. It is noteworthy that the negro stands well above the highest of the more recent immigrant races, having nearly 60 per cent of skilled laborers as against 47.4 per cent for the Slovenians. The second subdivision in the list includes the Slovenians, Italians, Croatians, Poles, and Slovaks, none of whom have been here as long as the races which precede them in the list; but, on the other hand, all have been longer established in this country and at the steel company than have the third group of races—the Magyars, Servians, Roumanians, and Macedonians, which show the lowest percentage of laborers who earn \$1.50 a day or over. Of these last four races the Magyar is the only one having more than 15 per cent of skilled laborers. The Roumanians and Macedonians have come within the last five years, while the Servians and Magyars have practically all arrived within the past ten years.

One fact should be noted regarding the Germans; a recent stream of immigration from German settlements in Hungary has lowered employees of German race, which, except for the presence of these Hungarian Germans, would no doubt show a percentage similar to the English and the Irish.

The extent to which foremen, subforemen, assistant foremen, and bosses are found among the different races is indicated by the following list of foremen employed by the local steel company:

Foreman of all grades.

American.....	89	Italian.....	1
German.....	18	Magyar.....	1
Irish.....	10	Servian.....	1
Croatian.....	3	Slovenian.....	1
English.....	3	Swiss.....	1
Scotch.....	3		
Welsh.....	3	Total.....	136
Negro.....	2		

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

It may be stated as a general principle that none of the recent immigrant races compare with the American in those traits which make for general effectiveness as workmen. In industry, endurance, adaptability, or ingenuity are they equal to the native laborer. So far as the steel company is concerned, they are found in their employ, not because they are preferred to Americans, even in the unskilled occupations, but because they have come to supply an imperative demand for labor which it would be difficult if not impossible to fill in any other way.

Among themselves the recent immigrants are found to vary widely as laborers. The Croatians, the most numerous of the recent immigrants, have established a fairly good reputation for industriousness and effectiveness. They are progressive, acquiring English quickly and conforming to American dress and customs. They endure the high temperature of the open-hearth furnaces much better than either Servians, negroes, or Italians, none of whom are found useful for those occupations which involve exposure to great heat. This may be due to disinclination rather than physical difference between the races. The Servians in general resemble the Croatians,

with whom they are ethnologically identical. They are recent comers, and have not as yet demonstrated any very great effectiveness as laborers. They are steady workers when employed at outside labor.

The Magyars although recent arrivals in Community C, and somewhat backward in learning the English language, have already achieved an excellent reputation as sturdy and intelligent laborers, being ranked next to Americans or Americanized Germans and Irish. They are regarded as the most effective laborers on the general labor force. They drink more alcoholic liquor than the Macedonians, but less than the Slavs, and are considered more trustworthy than the latter. They have not as yet shown any mechanical ingenuity. The recent immigrants of German race from the southern parts of Hungary seem to be slightly superior as laborers to the true Hungarians or Magyars from the same region. The South Italians employed by the steel company are of a superior grade. In the department where they are most largely represented they have demonstrated considerable mechanical skill. They are active, but less industrious than Croatians, and less able to endure high temperature. They are not regarded as desirable members of the general labor gang, and have a poor reputation for trustworthiness. The Macedonians are the most recent of all the immigrants employed and seem to be regarded with the least favor. They are described as conscientious plodders, willing to do the work required of them, but ineffective through awkwardness, and a lack of bodily vigor attributable in part to their scanty and ill-chosen diet. They are as yet ignorant of the English language, which adds to their handicap.

This completes the list of races constituting significant parts of the working force. The Roumanians, of whom a few are found, are very recent comers, and belong one grade above the Macedonians. The Poles and Slovenians, on the other hand, although a few in number, are very superior laborers. The negro is no longer a factor in the general labor gang, but as a contractor, choosing his own hours and working in his own way, he is highly spoken of and often earns very good wages. Strange to say, he is unable to endure the intense and steady heat of the open hearth, although as an ordinary fireman he succeeds very well. Some of the unskilled work is done by "contract" or piece rate, and in this class of work the experience has been that the negro would work very hard for several days and earn an unusually high rate of pay and would then stop work for several days.

So far as the second generation of English, Irish, and Germans is concerned, they are practically indistinguishable from other natives. The second generation of southern European races have as yet hardly made their appearance. Their numbers are so small that they have hardly attracted the attention of employers. They are beginning to find employment beside American boys in various occupations suitable to their age. They differ chiefly from their foreign-born relatives in their use of the English language, and in a more complete adoption of American ways.

THE USE OF INTOXICANTS IN ITS RELATION TO EFFICIENCY.

It is the custom of most of the immigrants to use beer and sometimes other liquors in moderation at their meals. This is characteristic, for example, of the Macedonians, but in the case of the Slavic

racés, such as the Croatians and the Servians, such moderate drinking at meals does not tell the whole story. Holidays and Sundays become the occasion for prolonged drinking bouts, immense quantities of beer in kegs being consumed. The ease with which the attention of the ignorant foreigner is centered upon intoxicating liquors as the sole means of relaxation, due in part to the barrenness of his life and the absence of wholesome tastes and the opportunities for their gratification, constitutes the most serious moral problem of the community.

The Croatians, and to a less extent the Servians and Italians, are beginning to patronize the saloons or bars convenient to their quarters. The large consumption of beer among the Croatians and their expenditures for this purpose to the exclusion of the outlay of an equivalent amount of their income for more elevating objects, is in a large measure responsible for the fact that they have not risen to a higher standard of living after long residence in the community. Many of the Croatians do not save anything and their low standard of living is not, therefore, due to a degrading economy but to the use of a part of their income for liquors.

All nationalities use tobacco in the form of pipe or cigarette smoking, the use of Turkish or hand-made cigarettes being more common than the pipe among the races from the extreme southeast of Europe.

PREFERENCE OF THE EMPLOYERS FOR THE DIFFERENT RACES.

The industrial efficiency and hence the logical basis for preference of members of one immigrant race over another have already been discussed. With regard to reasons for employing immigrants at all, the following considerations may be stated: (1) Because business was expanding and other labor was scarce and difficult to secure; and (2) because races which had before been employed were, through education and experience, moving upward in the industrial scale, and leaving the positions at the bottom vacant and impossible to fill. They assert that they do not consider the immigrant more reliable or steady than former workmen. As a matter of fact, they believe the alien is harder to work (has to be driven), is of low intelligence, and that the present races will never rise to more skilled occupations because of their lack of knowledge of the English language, and because they expect to be only temporarily in this country and are not striving to learn, nor are they marrying and educating children in this country who would be qualified to go into higher skilled work. The employers also state that they have never used aliens as strike-breakers, for the reason that there has not been a strike at Community C for seventeen years, and, at the time of the last strike the steel plant was shut down and work was not resumed until the points at issue were adjusted. The employers claim, in short, that the present races were engaged because of the scarcity of a better class of labor growing out of the expansion of the steel and other industries.

On the other hand, the assertion is made by old residents and representative men that the nationalities at present employed were hired because they were willing to work for a lower rate of wages than the races which preceded them. At the same time the foreigner now in the works complains that he is at present given a lower rate of wages for doing the same kind of work as the American who works

beside him. He asserts that when an alien and an American are given the same kind of work to do that the American is paid 15 cents per hour and the foreigner 12 cents.

The assertions of the employer referred to above appear to overlook one or two facts of some importance. In the first place it is inaccurate to speak of the immigrant population as being only temporarily in this country. It is true, no doubt, that most of the recent immigrants hope at first to return some day to their native land, but the whole history of immigration goes to show that with the passing years and the growth of inevitable ties, whether domestic, financial, or political, binding the immigrant to his new abode, these hopes decline and finally disappear. In view of this fact, it is highly probable that within a score of years a large English-speaking population of southern European parentage will be found in this community ready to enter many of the better paid positions in the mills.

That alien laborers are paid a lower wage per hour than Americans receive for the same work or nearly the same work is very probable, but as pointed out above, it is beyond question that the American laborer, when he can be secured, is regarded as the superior in every respect of the immigrant from southeastern Europe. His knowledge of English, and consequently the greater ease with which he can be handled, as well as his greater intelligence, alertness, and manual dexterity, qualify him for increased compensation whatever the piece of work upon which he may be employed.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL METHODS AND ORGANIZATION.

Aside from the highly skilled English steel workers who were employed some thirty-five or forty years ago when the several departments were first established, no influence upon industrial organization or methods has been exerted by the employment of immigrants. The latter have in every case conformed to conditions and processes as they existed. To a body of peasants, unfamiliar with machinery and ignorant of the English language, this has meant assuming a risk whose magnitude may be appreciated from the number of accidents of which they have been the victims.

With regard to the expansion of industrial enterprise throughout the eastern States it may be pointed out that the immigration of numerous laborers from the Old World has been an important contributing cause of growth. The exploitation of raw materials and the fashioning of these materials into manufactured goods could not have proceeded so rapidly in the absence of immigrants. It is highly improbable that the native stock would have gone to the industrial centers and there multiplied at a rate high enough to produce the present population of the country.

CHAPTER VI.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Segregation in housing—General housing and living conditions—Obedience to municipal regulations relative to housing—The boarding-boss system—Kind and quantity of food consumed—Clothing worn—Summary account of representative households—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 441 to 452 and General Tables 232 to 243].

SEGREGATION IN HOUSING.

The foreign sections of Community C lie in two widely separated portions of the borough (see the outline map of Community C). The first consists of that part of town lying west of the canal and north of the steel works. It was altogether an American section fifteen or twenty years ago, but has gradually filled up, especially toward its northern end, with a great variety of immigrants. It is here that the entire Macedonian colony was located and is found to-day, although greatly restricted in size.

It will be noted that in charting this area—some 19 squares—14 different races were found. The American tenements are still by far the most numerous, and in one street and in parts of others have been interrupted only here and there by foreign families. In the western end of the district almost all of the foreign races, besides negroes and a few American families, are found thoroughly mingled; another street, on the other hand, is largely Slavic, and is the business street where most of the Slovenian and Croatian shops are located. Taken as a whole this portion of the west side affords an interesting example of the way in which alien races have entered an American residence section and have gradually taken possession of the greater part of it.

Compared with the east side, colonies can hardly be said to exist in the section just described, unless indeed the few squares in which Americans are found exclusively may be called a native colony. On the east side three districts in marked contrast with such intermixture are found; one is the Italian colony another is the Hungarian and Hungarian-German settlement, and the third is the very populous Slavic district. Here Serbo-Croatians and Slovenians are found with only a slight admixture of other races. The location of these colonies is indicated upon the outline map of Community C.

With regard to the causes of this arrangement of races, it seems to be true that the least desirable residence sections where rents were low became naturally the first abiding places of the immigrants. The location of the community along the edge of the river bluffs also determined the growth of new immigrant sections. The west side in close proximity to the railroads and the steel works, and the hillside sections of the east end became foreign settlements. New houses were built, in

response to the great demand for immigrant accommodations, farther out on streets running along the valley. Thus arose the Slavic section at the southern end of town.

The most picturesque of the foreign sections on the east side of the town was transformed ten or twelve years ago from a ravine into a long, straggling street, lined with houses built into the hillside on one side and propped up almost out of the creek on the other. The Magyars and Hungarian-Germans make up almost the entire population of this region, which, owing to the opposition of property owners, has not yet been brought within the borough limits. The erection of a large cigar factory has also tended in some measure to draw foreign families from the west to the east side. The steel works lie opposite the entire town, and can hardly be said to have determined the location of the foreign races.

GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

The houses in which the alien population live both in the west and the south sections are generally frame structures two and three stories in height, and contain from five to seven rooms. They are built in solid rows a block long. Some are entered from a small porch, others have a small "stoop" in front, and several blocks on the south side have a long porch extending the whole length of the block like the "stoops" in military barracks, and the space allotted to each house is set off by a railing. Each house has a small back yard about 20 to 25 feet in width and from 25 to 50 feet deep. On the rear of these lots, which are marked off by wooden fences, there are dry closets. The houses contain no sanitary closets and very few have baths. Where there is a bathroom it is never used by the alien, and is usually in a filthy condition. He claims that he does not use it because he can not procure warm water. The houses do not contain any closets for storage or for hanging clothes. Clothes and articles of every description are hung on hooks and nails in the walls. The walls in most instances are "whitewashed" and some are covered with wall paper that is dingy and has not been renewed for some time. The partitions are thin and flimsily constructed.

The oldest houses occupied by immigrants are on the west side. Some of the company houses which rent for \$7 and \$8 per month are in bad repair. In general the houses in the most populous of the foreign sections are relatively new, and although cheaply constructed are in good repair. They are built in blocks, but being only two rooms deep, no room is without at least one window admitting air and light. By far the most serious problem is that of overcrowding, to which further reference will be made. American families of the same economic grade as the recent immigrants are not numerous. They live in cheap houses, many of which belong to the steel company, but they are better located and are kept in better condition than the houses occupied by foreigners. The treatment which tenements frequently receive at the hands of foreign tenants, especially boarding groups, composed exclusively of men, does not encourage landlords to be over particular in keeping up repairs. The defects in the housing of the foreign population do not appear to be connected so much with the actual construction of the house as with the way in which it is allowed to be used and kept.

When foreign families have acquired American ideas relative to what constitutes a comfortable house they are inclined to move at least as far away as the outskirts of the foreign sections. German, Irish, and English families are found of course scattered all through the native section, and Italians from the neighborhood of their compact colony seem to be moving northward into the native section. This tendency will no doubt become more marked as the English-speaking children of Slavic and Magyar parents set up homes for themselves in increasing numbers.

The houses in which immigrants from southeastern Europe live are as a rule unclean, insanitary, and in a very untidy condition. An exception is to be noted, however, in the case of the Roumanian and the Macedonian. In the homes of these nationalities, the floors are generally well scrubbed, the windows washed, and the bed-clothing clean. These nationalities are also cleanly in person. The reverse is true of the Servian and Croatian. In the houses of these nationalities the floors are generally unswep and unscrubbed, the furniture in disorder, and the bed-clothing soiled.

Under normal conditions the people of all nationalities live in a very crowded way. There are usually from 16 to 20 inmates of each house of five or seven rooms. Some, usually the Macedonians and Croatians, have a separate dining room. In other houses, the kitchen is used as a dining room and a general living room. The meals are served there and it is where the inmates gather to talk and smoke. Where there is a dining room it serves as a common living room. Almost without exception among the boarders there are two beds to each sleeping room, and four persons occupy the room, which is usually dependent for light and ventilation upon one small window. In some instances, where the men are working day and night, the night shift occupies during the day, without change, the beds which the day shift occupies at night. If the house is conducted by a married couple, the husband and wife and children usually occupy the front room on the first floor.

The kitchen stove, a small cheap range, is usually the only source of heat in the house. Some have heating stoves in other parts of the house. In no houses are there any stoves on the second or third floors. Light is furnished from small kerosene lamps.

The household furniture is extremely scanty and consists of articles which are absolutely necessary. The beds are usually cheap iron ones and sufficient in number to accommodate the persons in the house, who sleep two in a bed. Some beds are without sheets, but all have pillows, mattresses, comforts, and springs. In the case of the Macedonians and Roumanians, the bed furnishings are generally clean; among the Servians they are of different degrees of uncleanness. There are, as a rule, no carpets in the houses. The kitchen is furnished with a small range (valued at about \$15) and a plain table and some plain chairs. The dining room furniture consists of a plain table, usually covered with oilcloth, and a number of plain chairs. There are no chairs in the bedrooms—chests, trunks, or the beds being used in their stead. In a few houses sewing machines are found, and in exceptional cases a bureau or sideboard. A number of the Macedonian families have also purchased organs.

OBEDIENCE TO MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO HOUSING.

Fifteen years ago the board of health of Community C passed a sanitary ordinance which was approved and ratified by the council and signed by the burgess. The first section reads as follows:

The board of health of the borough of — hereby ordains all things dangerous to human life or health, all things that render the air or food, or water, or other drink unwholesome, all buildings or cellars or parts thereof that are overcrowded or not sufficiently ventilated, sewerred, cleaned, or lighted are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal. Any person contributing to such nuisance shall be liable to pay the expense of its abatement and shall be deemed guilty of violation of this ordinance.

Cards specifying the number of persons allowed to occupy a house or a room were projected, but it is thought that none have been posted, at least during the past decade, during which the majority of the foreign population has arrived. The increase in the population of the borough that has occurred during the past five years has rendered the number of dwellings utterly inadequate in normal times.

Twenty to 30 men live in a single house. No attempt seems to have been made to remedy this condition, which, considering the habits of the people and the absolute impossibility of sufficient ventilation, is a serious menace to health.

The ordinance still stands on the books, and the board of health may at any time define the degree of overcrowding which constitutes a nuisance and enforce its decrees. There are, however, two or three obstacles in the way of such enforcement. In the first place, it would be bitterly opposed by property owners whose houses bring a higher rental because of the number of lodgers which the boarding boss is allowed to crowd into them. In some cases landlords are said to collect in good times an additional per capita rent of 50 cents or \$1 per month for each lodger kept in excess of a fixed maximum number. Whether this practice prevails to any extent or not it is evident that houses rented to boarding groups pay much better than houses rented to families, most of the members being dependents. A second objection to the enforcement of this law is thought to lie in the fear on the part of the steel company that such a course would drive some of its labor force from the town and thus deprive it of the services now performed by immigrant employees. A third and valid cause for caution in the enforcement of the ordinance arises from the difficulty, as already suggested, which would be experienced in providing sufficient accommodations for the thousands of aliens who are employed in normal times. The gradual enforcement of the ordinance, however, after an adequate warning of some months, should not produce any evils comparable with those which would be remedied.

THE BOARDING-BOSS SYSTEM.

Most of the Slav and Macedonian aliens are males, the women and children constituting a very small portion of their numbers. Almost all of the women are married. A few families may be found occupying entire houses and sometimes two foreign families will live in one house, but these cases are few and are found chiefly among the Slovenians, Croatians, and Macedonians. Even when they occur, the family will usually be found to be taking boarders.

The almost universal method of living among the aliens is colloquially termed "the boarding-boss" system. It exists in two forms.

The most general form, the one existing among the Macedonians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and some of the Servians, is operated as follows: A married or unmarried man who is termed the "boarding-boss" rents a house, and 16 or 20 of his countrymen live with him. The boarding boss pays the rent, supplies the house with light and heat, and has the washing done for the persons living in the house. In return for these services each boarder pays him a fixed sum each month, usually \$3. If the boarding boss is married, his wife cleans the house and does the cooking and washing for all the persons in the house. If he is unmarried, he hires a woman to do this work and pays her usually \$1 a month for each lodger. The coal and light cost him about \$10 and the rent from \$10 to \$20 per month. The boarding boss also buys all the food for the house. At the end of the month the total cost is computed, and divided equally among the boarders, each one paying his share to the boarding-house boss, who pays the various bills. The wife or cook receives her share free; if there are half-grown children, they count each as one-half an individual in figuring out the assessments. Smaller children are not considered.

Another system, which differs slightly and which is not so prevalent, is usually followed by the Servians, Croatians, and Slovenians. Under this plan the boarding boss furnishes heat, light, rooms, and bread and milk to the boarders. He also agrees to have their cooking and washing done. The boarders pay him an agreed sum, usually \$4 per month. Moreover, each boarder buys his own food individually, in addition to the bread and milk furnished by the boarding boss. He brings it home and it is cooked by the wife or housekeeper of the boarding boss.

A third method of living is followed also. Under this plan the boarders pay an agreed sum, usually \$7.50 or \$8 per month, to the boarding boss for lodging, heat and light, washing, and two meals—breakfast and supper—each day. In addition to this the boarding boss supplies bread for the boarder's dinner pail, and agrees to cook the other food for the midday meal which the boarder himself buys and brings home. This arrangement is common among the Magyars and the Hungarian-Germans.

Boarding groups are less numerous among the Slovenians than among the Croatians or Servians, since the first-named race has been in the country long enough for a large number of families to be established. The Italian population consists almost exclusively of families, no large boarding groups being found here. Where boarders are kept their number is usually smaller than that of the children, and the family life is well maintained. The Italians and Slovenians, who are the longest settled of the southern races, have larger families than have any other races. In Italian families the lodgers usually pay \$3 a month for lodging, washing, and cooking; they purchase their own food at a cost of from \$8 to \$12 a month. The boarding-house boss is usually a married man, and works in the steel mills. Some are foremen and labor agents. In some cases unmarried women, and in others unmarried men, act as boarding bosses. In a number of cases men act as bosses and do the housework themselves.

The item "lodging," which costs almost universally \$3 per month, means anything from one-half of a double bed in a room containing one or two other beds to the use of a whole bedroom where no other lodgers are kept. In good times in the most crowded houses it means a half of one bed during a part of each twenty-four hours, a man on the opposite shift having an alternating claim upon its use.

KIND AND QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED.

Bread is the largest foodstuff in point of quantity consumed and, together with milk, forms the principal part of the alien's diet. Some foreigners use American bread, but the greater number buy from their own bakers loaves which are larger, heavier, and more solid than the American bread. Almost all of this kind of bread is furnished by a Macedonian bakery on the west side. Milk is delivered to the houses by American and foreign dairymen. Coffee and tea of American brands are largely consumed. Fresh meat is bought in limited quantities. The other foodstuffs used are rice, beans, potatoes, and onions. Sugar is liberally used in tea and coffee. All nationalities use beer, which is bought by the boarding boss in kegs or cases, and each man is allotted the equivalent of a bottle for his evening meal.

Under the prevailing boarding-house system described above it costs a single man from \$7 to \$15 per month for his board and lodging. It will be remembered that under the boarding-boss plan of living, each boarder usually pays the keeper of the house \$3 a month for lodging and laundry. In addition to this each boarder pays his proportion of the aggregate amount of food consumed in the house. A typical monthly account of this kind for a boarding house of 20 Macedonian boarders is about as follows:

Groceries: Beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, rice, and onions.....	\$25.00
Milk.....	6.00
Bread.....	35.00
Meat.....	15.00
Total.....	81.00
Average per man.....	4.05
Paid boarding boss.....	3.00
Average expenses per man per month.....	7.05

This outlay, it is needless to point out, represents an extremely low standard of living, much below the average for the whole foreign population.

CLOTHING WORN.

The clothing used by immigrants from southeastern Europe is of low grade and is scanty in quantity. A great many of the aliens have heavily woven coats and vests of sheepskin and roughly woven underwear which they brought from their home countries. The clothing most generally worn by the men is blouse and trousers of blue jeans. These constitute the working and general dress. Many have cheap suits of "ready made" clothing which they use for Sundays and holidays. They usually also have work and dress

shoes. The women dress in cotton cloths of a cheap grade, and usually wear a head covering of some finer material. They do not wear hats. The men wear cheap stiff hats and caps. They pay \$1.50 to \$2 for their work shoes and \$2 to \$3 for their dress shoes. They also usually buy a suit of dress clothes for which they expend from \$7 to \$10. Their blue jeans in which they work cost about 50 cents a garment or \$1 to \$1.50 per suit.

The total cost of living of the average alien, including food, lodging, and clothing, will probably range from \$10 to \$15 per month.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLDS.

The following summary statement of facts secured by visiting certain typical households will give a fair representation of how the various nationalities live and their cost of living.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 1—MACEDONIAN AND AUSTRO-SERVIAN.

This is a two-story tenement house (frame) with four bedrooms, dining room, and kitchen. The toilet is a dry closet in the yard, and there is no bath. The woman housekeeper, of the Austro-Servian race, has one small child. There are seven boarders in the house; there are usually 14 or 15, but the number is smaller while the works are running on short time. The boarders are all of Macedonian nationality, and live in three bedrooms on the second floor. Two bedrooms contain two beds each, and one has three beds. There is only one window in each bedroom and this is never opened except in warm weather. The furniture, for which the woman paid \$95 six months ago, is very scanty and simple; it consists of seven iron beds, a rough table for the dining room, some benches and plain chairs, and a small kitchen range. There are no carpets of any description.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 2—IRISH-AMERICAN.

Three brothers, who own the house in common, and an aunt who keeps house for them in return for her board and lodging and clothing, constitute this household. They occupy a six-room frame cottage, with toilet but no bath. Two front rooms are used as living rooms and the kitchen as a dining room. The furniture throughout is cheap and plain, but neat and serviceable. The house, which is in first-class condition and very neat and clean, is valued at \$1,500.

The three brothers are 25, 30, and 35 years of age, and the aunt is 50. The oldest brother came to this country when a child, and the aunt has been here 16 years. The two younger brothers were born here.

All three brothers work in the steel mills, one as a common laborer at \$0.12 per hour, the second as a foreman at the blast furnaces, and the third as a machinist. Each pays the aunt \$16 monthly for household expenses, and shares any unforeseen expenses which may arise.

The three men have all been through the parochial and public schools, and the local newspapers and periodicals are commonly read in the house. No one in the house is insured, either in societies or companies, and the only insurance is against the burning of the house.

Some additional income is derived from chickens, which the younger brother raises on the lot in the rear of the dwelling. They netted him about \$15 during the past year.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 3—IRISH-AMERICAN.

This is a six-room flat situated above a store located on the first floor. There is a flush toilet but no bath. Two sleeping rooms are used by the man and wife and their youngest child, and a third bedroom is furnished but reserved for guests. The two parlors are seldom used, as the kitchen serves as living room in summer and living and dining room in winter. A detached summer kitchen is used during the hot months. The building is quite new and in first-class condition; the rooms neat and clean, with plenty of good furniture. The rent is \$12.

The man is 47 years old and the woman is of about the same age. They have been married twenty-eight years. They have three children, two of whom are married and keeping house for themselves. The son's wife is an Italian, and the daughter is married to a Portuguese. Until two weeks before the agent's visit the latter couple had stayed with the wife's parents, the household under discussion, paying \$20 per month for the board and lodging of themselves and child.

The man is a machinist and earns \$88 per month. He has had steady work and owes no money. His monthly household expenses while his married daughter lived with him sometimes amounted to \$50 per month, but now they are between \$25 and \$30 per month. He has saved his money and paid \$1,800 for a house and lot. The house, however, has needed so much repairing and overhauling that it has brought him in no rent.

Both man and wife have attended the public schools and read the local and New York City newspapers. The man belongs to several insurance societies, and his son is insured in a company.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 4—IRISH-AMERICAN.

This family consists of a man and wife and their 19-year-old son; they occupy a nine-room apartment in a brick block valued at \$2,500, which they own. Gas is used for lighting, and there is a flush toilet and bath. Two bedrooms are used by the family and two are unoccupied, being reserved as guest rooms. Two front rooms are used as living rooms, a third is used as a sewing room, and the kitchen and dining room are separate. The house is in first-class repair, very well furnished throughout, and very clean and neat.

The man is 50 years old and the woman is six years younger. The couple have been married twenty-one years and have one child, a son, 19 years old. All three have attended the public schools, and read the local, Philadelphia, and New York City newspapers. The house is insured against fire and the man belongs to an insurance society, but the wife and son carry no insurance.

The man is a blacksmith in the steel works and earns about \$2.60 per day. His work has been very irregular during the past year, and his wife's earnings as a seamstress in the house have helped considerably in defraying the household expenses, amounting as they do to

about \$30 per month for food and drink alone. The boy has just started to work as a newspaper reporter, and contributes nothing toward the family income.

There is a mortgage of \$1,200 on the house, and, until the past year, from \$10 to \$30 per month was paid to clear it. Of late, however, the man has found it impossible to pay more than the interest on the mortgage.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 5—SOUTH ITALIAN.

This is a five-room single-family frame house, with flush toilet but no bath. Two rooms are kept furnished in expectation of possible lodgers, two are used as bedrooms by the man and wife and their 6 children, and the fifth is used as living room, dining room, and kitchen. The house is in fair condition, but the rooms are filthy and untidy, and the tightly closed windows allow of no ventilation. The house is owned by its inmates.

The man is 38 years old, has been seventeen years in the United States, and is a fully naturalized citizen. His wife is the same age, has been in the United States thirteen years, but is totally illiterate and unable to speak English. The couple have been married thirteen years. All the children were born in the United States, and the four oldest go to the public schools.

The man is a gas maker in the steel works at about \$1.50 per day. He has had steady work and has saved money, but at present owes \$300 loaned him to enable him to buy his \$800 house. As is usual with his race, he exaggerates his living expenses, but these can be safely estimated at \$30 per month.

No papers are subscribed to, but the man belongs to an Italian insurance society which occasionally sends him a periodical. He has never been back to Italy and has no intention of going.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 6—SOUTH ITALIAN.

This is an eight-room frame house with four rooms vacant. One bedroom is used by the man and wife and their two children, and the other two are used by three lodgers. There is a flush toilet but no bath. The house is rather new, and is in first-class condition, with a well cultivated vegetable garden behind it. The house furnishings are meager but serviceable, and everything in the rooms is neat and clean. The rent is \$8.

The man is 34 years old and the woman is 38. They were married in Italy fourteen years ago, and the man came to this country about two years later. Four years ago he sent for his wife and daughter. He can speak English, and the daughter, who attends the public schools, reads and writes it. The wife does not speak English and both husband and wife are totally illiterate.

The man is a grinder in the steel works at \$1.75 per day. He has lost comparatively little time, but nevertheless owes about \$125 for doctor's bills and store accounts. The family expenditures for food, rent, etc., amount to about \$396 for the year. This has been partly defrayed by the \$108 paid by the lodgers, who pay \$3 per month each for their laundry and lodging and the cooking of the food they bring to the woman.

Although in debt, as stated, the couple declare that their condition is much better in every way in the United States, and that they intend to stay here. The man is a fully naturalized citizen.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 7—SOUTH ITALIAN.

This is a five-room frame cottage shared by two families—a man and his wife and one-year-old daughter and a second couple with an 8-months-old boy. Each family has a bedroom, the kitchen is used as a dining and living room, two rooms are used for storage purposes, and the toilet is used in common. The house is in first-class condition, and a small vegetable garden in the rear is fully developed by the tenants. Everything is neat and clean, and the furniture, although meager and cheap, is serviceable and well kept. The rent is \$8 for the whole, each family paying \$4 per month.

The nominal head of the household and his wife are 22 years old. The man has been in this country six years and speaks English. His wife has been here about three years, but speaks very little English. The second couple are 28 years old, and were married shortly after the wife's arrival in this country about two years ago. Neither of the men has been naturalized, but both intend to locate permanently in the United States. No newspapers are taken in the house, but both men belong to an Italian insurance society.

The two men are common laborers in the steel works, the one at \$1.30 per day, and the other at \$1.08 per day. The latter has lost considerable time through irregular work during the year, but his \$100 bank account saved him from being in debt. Neither of the women are working, and the monthly expenses of the household, usually amounting to about \$35, including the rent, are shared equally by the two men. Although the first partner owes \$50 to the doctor, he has sent \$15 to his mother during the past year, and the other man has sent \$10 home to his father.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 8—SERVIAN.

This is a five-room apartment in a two-family frame house, with flush toilet but no bath. One of the four sleeping rooms is used by the man and wife who own the house, and the others by six lodgers sleeping two to a room. The basement is used as the common living room, kitchen, and dining room. The house is in first-class condition, quite new, with very little land in front of it, but a fair lot in the rear. No attempt has been made to cultivate this land. Little care has been given the apartment, it is dirty and untidy.

The man is 32 years old, has been nine years in this country, and can speak English. He has taken out no naturalization papers, but expects to make the United States his permanent home. His wife is the same age as he, came to this country seven and one-half years ago, but can not speak English. The couple were married in Austria-Hungary fifteen years ago, and have no children. The six lodgers have been from one to seven years in this country, and can speak little English.

All the men are general laborers in the steel works at \$0.12 per hour. The wife supplies all the food used in the house except the meat, which the lodgers buy for her to cook for them. She does all

the laundry work and cooking for the lodgers and her husband. Her expenses at the store are about \$33 per month, but each of the lodgers pays \$4 per month for his cooking, laundry, and lodging.

Although at present they are in debt to the company store for about \$70, the couple have saved money since their arrival in the United States, and now own their house free of mortgage. It is valued at \$2,800, and the rentals from the other half of it net its owners \$96 per year.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 9—SERVIAN.

This household lives in a six-room frame house. One bedroom is occupied by the man and his wife, and the three others by ten boarders, while the kitchen and dining room are used as living rooms. There is a flush house toilet but no bath. The house is cheaply constructed but in good repair, and is neat and clean. The rent is \$10. The furniture is very meager and coarse, with boxes used as washstands, no carpets, and oilcloth in place of table linen.

The man is 28 years old and the woman two years younger. They were married nine years ago. The man has been in this country three years and his wife one year. There are ten boarders in the house, ranging from 17 to 29 years of age, who have been in the United States from one to six years. No one in the house can speak English, and all intend returning to Serbia, as most of them claim that their condition is worse here than in their native land. At present everyone is in debt, either to the company store or to the boarding boss or both. The amounts range from \$50 to \$150, and the men see no immediate prospect of paying their debts.

All the men are common laborers in the steel works at \$0.12 per hour, but have had very irregular work, so that their earnings have ranged from \$10 to \$112 for the year. Each boarder pays the woman \$3 per month for his lodging, cooking, and laundry, and all the food used is paid for equally by the eleven men. The woman's work is considered sufficient pay for the food she consumes. The payments of the men who have had practically no work, have devolved upon others who are working, thus forcing them into debt. Each man's share in the cost of food and drink averages from \$6 to \$9 per month.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 10—SERVIAN.

This is a four-room apartment in a frame block composed of 15 tenements. Two bedrooms are used by the man and wife and their 15-year-old-boy. One spare room is kept in readiness for boarders or lodgers, and the boy is always ready to sleep in his parents' room if lodgers are secured. The kitchen is used as dining room and living room, and the front bedroom also is used as a living room. The building is in very poor repair and needs repainting. The apartment is ill cared for, dirty, and insufficiently ventilated. There is a dry toilet in the yard and the apartment has no bath. The rent is \$5.

The man is 47 years old and the woman is two years older. They have been married twenty-five years and have but one child living. Unable to earn enough to live in Serbia, the family came to this country about five years ago, but the head is discontented here and would go back to Serbia at once had he sufficient money to do so. A cob-

bler in Servia, he found employment in a shoe factory on his arrival in the United States, but soon went back to work at his trade for himself. At present he earns about \$1.50 per week, but sickness and irregular work have reduced his earnings to \$40 for the year. His wife works in the cigar factory at \$3 per week, and the boy in the steel mills at \$2 per week, but the total family earnings have amounted to but \$173 for the year. As their food costs them about \$15 per month, they would have become a public charge were it not for charitable organizations in the town. As it is, they are about \$40 in debt at present.

The man is a consumptive, and is very weak. At his death the wife will receive \$800 from a Servian insurance society to which he belongs. Although all three can read and write their native language, the boy alone can speak English.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 11—ENGLISH.

This family, of man, wife, and son, occupies a six-room apartment in a two-family frame house. There is a dry toilet and no bath. Two sleeping rooms are used by the family and one is kept for guests. The kitchen is used as a dining room and living room, and there is a sitting room. The parlor is well furnished but infrequently used. The building is somewhat in need of repairs, but the rooms are neat and clean and well furnished throughout. The rent is \$10.

The man and woman are about 57 years of age and have been married thirty-six years. The couple have 4 children, 3 of whom are married and living away from home. The three latter were all born in England and came to this country with their parents twenty-one years ago. The man is fully naturalized, belongs to various American fraternal orders, and reads the local newspapers. As laborers in the steel works he and his son earn about \$1.50 per day each, and contribute their entire earnings to the family fund. As the family expenditures for food and drink and rent do not exceed \$35 per month, the family has been able to save money and has a small bank account.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 12—ENGLISH.

This family lives in a six-room apartment supplied with city water, but with a dry toilet in the yard and no bath. The three bedrooms are occupied by the man and wife and their three children, the kitchen is used as a dining room, and the parlor and living room are separate, the former being seldom used. All the rooms are well furnished and have fairly expensive carpets and pictures. The house is in good repair and the rooms are neat and clean.

The man and woman are about 58 years old, and have been married twenty-one years. Immediately after the marriage the couple came to the United States, and all the children were born here. The man is a fully naturalized citizen and belongs to an American fraternal order. Both he and his wife can read and write, and they take the local newspapers.

As a helper in the steel works the husband earns \$64 per month, but has worked on half time all the year. The 18-year-old boy is a gardener and earns \$1.20 per day, which he turns in entire to the family fund. The daughter is a telephone operator at \$17 per month,

and pays her parents \$2 per week. Neither of the children has had steady work this past year. Out of a total income of less than \$580 for the year the family has had to pay about \$23 a month for food and drink, which, coupled with other incidental expenses, has made the man draw out \$75 from his savings. In former years the man had been able to save money, and has bought and paid for his \$920 home.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 13—BULGARIAN.

This group of a boarding boss and his 12 lodgers lives in a seven-room apartment occupying one side of a three-story frame house. There is a flush toilet, and city water, but no bath. Five rooms are used for sleeping, there is a small kitchen, and the dining room is used as a living room. The house is very dilapidated and the rooms are poorly cared for. The furniture is very cheap and untidy, not exceeding \$125 in total value. The rent of the apartment is \$10.

The boarding boss is 22 years old and single. His 12 boarders range from 20 to 35 years of age, and the 3 who are married have left their wives in Macedonia. With but two exceptions all have been less than three years in this country, and the two men in question have been here less than five years. Only one man in the house can speak English, and all intend to go back to Macedonia as soon as they can save enough money to do so profitably. Two of them had to escape from Macedonia after the revolution, but all the others came to this country merely to earn money to send back to Macedonia.

Most of the lodgers are common laborers, earning from \$1.08 to \$1.30 per day. They pay the boss \$3 each per month for their lodging, washing, and cooking. The cost of the board is equally divided among the 12 lodgers, the boss paying nothing. Most of the men, including the boss, are from \$40 to \$90 in debt, but several have managed to send \$30 to \$80 to Macedonia during the past year. One man went into debt to the boarding boss in order to send \$32 to his mother. The average cost of food per man is about \$8.50 per month.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 14—BULGARIAN.

This is a six-room tenement in a two-family frame house. There is a flush toilet, and city water, but no bath. The house is cheaply constructed but in first-class repair, and is neat and clean inside. Little attention is given to the surrounding grounds. The rooms are very scantily furnished; there are no carpets or table linen, and boxes are used in place of washstands for the lodgers, but all the furniture is in good repair. One bedroom, occupied by the man and wife and their 4-year-old daughter, is also used as a living room, and as a barber shop in the daytime. The other three bedrooms are occupied by 8 lodgers. There is a kitchen in the rear of the apartment and the dining room is generally used as the living room. The rent is \$10.

The man is 36 years old and came to this country about five years ago. His wife is 31 years old and has been here less than a year. They have been married 10 years. Neither one speaks English, and the wife is totally illiterate. Having left Macedonia on account of his poverty, the man intends to return to his native land as soon as he can do so profitably.

The man is a barber and averages about \$24 per month. The lodgers are all laborers at about \$1.25 per day. Each of the lodgers pays \$3 per month for his lodging and laundry. The cost of the food is divided equally among the 9 men, the woman paying nothing for herself or her child, as she does all the cooking for the household. During the hard times of the past year the relief committee of the town has paid for all the bread used in the household. The food consumed in the two daily meals, consisting of beans, sauer kraut, rye soup, bread, coffee, tea, and meat once a week, averages about 4 cents daily per person. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the couple have saved enough money to send \$60 to the man's brother during the past year and have \$80 on hand at present.

The housing and social conditions of this family are characteristically Bulgarian, but their cost of living is so extraordinarily low as to make comment necessary.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 15—BULGARIAN.

This group occupies a six-room apartment in a frame tenement block inhabited almost entirely by Bulgarians. There is a flush toilet, but no bath. The man and wife and their 8-year-old son sleep in one bedroom, and five lodgers use the other three bedrooms. There is a small kitchen in the rear of the house and the separate dining room is used as a living room. The building is in first-class repair and the rooms are neat and clean. The furniture is cheap and meager, with boxes used for washstands, bedroom chairs, etc. The rent is \$10.

The man is 30 years old and came to this country about three years ago for political reasons. He intends to return to Macedonia as soon as he can do so safely. The woman is 31 years old and joined her husband in the United States ten months before the agent's visit. The couple have been married thirteen years. Man, wife, and child are totally illiterate and can not speak English.

The man is a common laborer in the steel mills and earns \$0.12 per hour. The five lodgers in the house pay \$3 each per month for their lodging and washing. The cost of the food is divided into thirteen shares, each lodger paying two shares and the head of the household three shares, thus paying for his little boy. The woman gets her share of the food free. The average monthly cost of food per man is between \$7 and \$9.

The husband has saved money since coming to the United States, and sent \$260 to his wife to enable her to come to this country. This amount also paid the passage of two men who came at the same time. In spite of this expenditure he has still about \$30 on hand and owes no money.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 16—MAGYAR.

This is a five-room frame apartment with dry toilet and no bath. Water is derived from a well in the yard, used in common with another family. The house is in good repair but miserably cared for; The rooms are damp, dirty, and ill ventilated. One sleeping room is used by the man and wife, and the eight boarders use the other three. The kitchen is used as the common living room of the boarders and the dining room of the household, the married couple using their bedroom as a more private living room. The rent is \$6.

The man is 26 and his wife 30 years old. They have been married three years and came to this country less than two years ago. Neither can speak English and they will go back to Austria-Hungary as soon as they have saved enough to do so profitably. They can read and write their own language, but take no periodicals of any kind.

The man is a laborer in the steel mills and earns \$0.12 per hour. His work has been very irregular and his earnings have amounted to less than \$200 for the year. He provides, however, only a small part of the family income as compared to the eight lodgers, each of whom pays \$7.50 per month for two meals a day, lodging, and laundry.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 17—MAGYAR.

This family occupies a single-family frame cottage, with four rooms used for sleeping purposes, a parlor which is seldom used, and a kitchen used as a living and dining room. There is a dry toilet in the yard and no bath. The house is nearly new and in first-class condition. The rooms are well papered and furnished; the stoves are good, and there are curtains over the windows. Everything in the house is neat and clean. The house is valued at \$1,100 and owned free of incumbrances by its inmates.

The head and his wife are about 49 years old, and have been married twenty-five years. The man and his eldest son came to the United States five years ago, and two years after their arrival they sent for the other members of the household. This son is 22 years old and was married to an 18-year-old Magyar girl about one year ago. A second son, 17 years old, and the man's mother-in-law also live in the house.

The two sons and the young married woman can read and write English. The father can speak a little English and has taken out his first citizenship papers, but neither his wife nor her mother can speak English. Both father and son belong to an American insurance society, and the German edition of a Philadelphia newspaper is read regularly.

All three men are employed in the steel works, the father and youngest son at about \$7 per week and the oldest son at \$13 per week. Work has been very irregular during the past year, and the household is still some \$50 in debt after paying out about \$175 which they had saved during previous years. The house, however, is entirely free of mortgage and all are well satisfied with the life in this country.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 18—MAGYAR.

This family, of man, wife, and 5-year-old daughter, occupies a frame house of five rooms. One bedroom is slept in, three are unoccupied and scantily furnished, and the kitchen is used as a living and dining room. There is a dry toilet in the yard and no bath. The house is in fairly good repair, but extremely dirty and untidy. The furniture is scanty and of the cheapest kind, with neither carpets nor table linen. The windows are unopened and dirty. The rent is \$6.

The man is 35 years old and the woman five years younger. They have been married eleven years. Owing money on his house, the man came to this country about three years ago to earn enough money to

pay off the debt. Since coming he has cleared his home, which is worth about \$280, of all debt, but instead of going back he has become contented in this country, and one year ago sent for wife and daughter. Neither man nor wife can speak English, and the only periodical read in the house is a Magyar weekly published in Cleveland.

The man is a laborer in the steel works at \$0.12 per hour, and two months ago his wife went to work in a cigar factory at \$3 per week. Up to that time she had kept two boarders who paid her \$7.50 per month for their lodging and two meals per day. Since going to the factory she pays a neighbor \$1 per month to care for her daughter while she is away from the house. As the food for the family costs on the average only about \$9 per month, the couple have saved money, and during the past year sent a final payment of \$80 to clear off the debt on their house in Austria-Hungary.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 19—CROATIAN.

This family occupies an eight-room apartment in a two-family brick house, fitted with flush toilet but no bath. There are five bedrooms, used by the man and wife and their five children, a kitchen in the rear, a dining room used as a living room, and a front room reserved as a parlor. The furniture is meager, but good and substantial; the parlor is furnished somewhat gaudily, with cheap religious lithographs on the walls. The house is in first-class repair, and the rooms are neat and clean.

The man and woman are about 42 years old and have been married for twenty years. They came to this country about seventeen years ago and their five children have been born here. Everyone in the house, with the exception of the 2-year-old baby, can read and write both English and Croatian. The husband and wife belong to Croatian insurance societies, and all the children are insured in American companies. The only paper taken is a Croatian periodical. The father is a fully naturalized citizen and all the children are attending the parochial school.

The man is a skilled laborer in the steel works at \$0.18 per hour, but has lost much time through business depression. His household expenses average \$45 per month, and at present he owes about \$100 to the butcher and at the company store. In previous years he saved his money, however, and now owns the house he lives in, valued at \$2,700, clear of mortgage. He gets \$10 per month rent for the other half of the house.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 20—CROATIAN.

This is a six-room frame house with flush toilet but no bath. The four sleeping rooms are occupied by man and wife and their two infants, the wife's brother, and five lodgers. A small room in the rear is used as a kitchen and the dining room as a living room. The house is in good repair, but cheaply constructed. The rooms are clean and neat, but contain no more furniture than is absolutely necessary. The rent is \$10.

The man is 24 years old and came to this country eight years ago. The wife, is 23 years old and came here four years ago to marry. Both of the children have been born in the United States. The man is entirely illiterate and, like his wife, can not speak English. The

wife's brother is 27 years old and came to this country twelve years ago; he can read and write English, and is a fully naturalized citizen. The husband, although not a citizen, is well satisfied with this country and intends to stay here always.

The head of the family is a crane operator in the steel works at \$0.16 per hour and the brother-in-law is a common laborer at \$0.12 per hour. There are five other lodgers in the house who are supposed to pay \$4 per month each for their lodging, laundry, bread, milk, and coffee, and the cooking of the meat they bring the wife, but everyone in the house has lost so much time from work this year that they have paid nothing at all as yet. The man and wife have kept free of debt by drawing upon their savings of previous years. The only person in the house who reports saving money during the year is the brother-in-law, who has sent \$50 to his wife in Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 21—CROATIAN.

This is a seven-room frame house with flush toilet but no bath. One bedroom is occupied by the married couple and the four others by their 12 lodgers. The kitchen is used as a dining room by the entire household. The parlor is seldom used; it is cheaply but gaudily furnished, and reserved for special visitors. The building is large, but old and dilapidated; the rooms are dirty and ill ventilated, with no more furniture than necessary. The rent is \$12.

The man is 53 years old, is totally illiterate, and does not speak English. His wife is 30 years old and does not speak English. The couple have been married nine years and came to this country about two years ago. The lodgers range from 18 to 29 years of age, and only three of them have been over five years in this country. Most of them are totally illiterate, and only one man of the whole household can speak English. All but two of them intend going back to Austria-Hungary as soon as they can do so profitably.

All the men are laborers in the steel works at \$0.12 per hour. Work has been very irregular and each of them has lost time, ranging from about three months in some instances to about nine months in others. The lodgers pay \$4 monthly each for their bread, milk, coffee, cooking, laundry, and lodging. Each buys meat for himself and the woman cooks it for him. As the boarding boss estimates her profits on each man at 50 per cent, she has managed to keep out of debt this year, but most of the lodgers owe her from \$20 to \$60 apiece, and have also used up savings amounting to from \$37 to \$84 in meeting their debts.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 22—GERMAN-AMERICAN.

This family, of man and wife and 3-year-old son, lives in one-half of a two-family frame house with separate flush toilet and bath. One bedroom is used by the family and two are kept as guest rooms. The parlor and sitting rooms are used as living rooms and the kitchen is separate. The house is in first-class condition, well constructed, and is neat and clean inside. It is owned by this family and is valued at \$2,200.

The man is 32 years old, and the woman is four years younger. They have been married seven years. Both have been to the public schools and read the local newspapers. The man belongs to American

fraternal and trade societies, and his wife and son have their lives insured.

The man has been a machinist in the steel works nearly all his working life, but his wife has never done any paid labor. He earns \$2.60 per day, but has lost a great deal of time during the year. The couple spend about \$18 or \$19 per month for their food, but have saved their money and at present owe but \$600 on their house. The rental of the other half of their house pays the interest on the mortgage and a large part of the yearly payments on the principal itself.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 23—GERMAN-AMERICAN.

This is a six-room frame house with flush toilet and no bath. One sleeping room is used by the man and his wife and a second by the wife's brother, who pays \$4 per week for his lodging, board, and laundry. One bedroom is kept as a guest room. The kitchen and dining room are separate and the latter is used as a living room. The front room is kept as a parlor, but seldom used. The house is in first-class condition and neat and clean. The rent is \$10.

The man is 26 years old, and four years ago married an American girl four years younger than himself. Both have attended the public schools and read the local and New York papers. The two men belong to local and national fraternal orders and have life, accident, and sick insurance.

The husband is a switch-stand builder in the steel works and earns \$30 per month. His brother-in-law is a common laborer in the same industry and earns \$0.12 per hour. Both have lost much time during the past year, the former earning about \$370 for the year and the latter \$130. The brother-in-law at present owes quite a sum for board and lodging, and the married couple's savings have been swept away in meeting their bills, as they estimate the cost of living at about \$25 per month.

HOUSEHOLD NO. 24—GERMAN-AMERICAN.

This family occupies a six-room frame cottage with flush toilet but no bath. The three bedrooms are used by the man and wife and five children. The kitchen is used as a dining room, and there is a separate living room. The front room is furnished as a parlor, with chairs, tables, and lounges, which were expensive when new but which are very much worn at present. The house is in fair condition, but the rooms are untidily kept. The rent is \$10.

The man and wife are about 52 years old, and have been married twenty-seven years. Both have been to the public schools, can read and write, and subscribe to the local newspapers. Two of their children attend the public schools now, and the other three are working, the two boys as bricklayers in the steel works and the girl in the cigar factory. The father works in the frog shops of the steel works at about \$10 per week. His sons earn \$3 per day and pay their mother \$4.50 apiece per week for their lodging, board, and laundry. The girl earns \$5 per week, and gives half of it to her mother. The couple estimate that the food and drink used in the household, exclusive of other expenses, costs about \$10 per week, and that they have saved no money. None of the family are insured and none of them belong to any societies.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The following table shows the average rent paid each month per apartment, per room, and per person, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 441.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household,	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father, White.....	17	\$8.88	\$1.54	\$1.74
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	11	10.18	1.56	1.84
German.....	13	9.88	1.51	2.04
Irish.....	16	10.91	1.62	2.60
Foreign-born:				
Bulgarian.....	11	10.82	1.53	.94
Croatian.....	49	9.12	1.56	1.14
English.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	33	8.05	1.48	1.15
Irish.....	11	11.09	1.54	2.03
Italian, South.....	19	8.39	1.40	1.24
Magyar.....	32	7.40	1.47	1.03
Servian.....	37	8.61	1.57	.94
Slovak.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	22	9.13	1.47	1.30
Grand total.....	287	8.96	1.52	1.25
Total native-born of foreign father.....	40	10.38	1.57	2.17
Total native-born.....	57	9.93	1.56	2.04
Total foreign-born.....	230	8.72	1.51	1.13

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average rent per month per apartment of the total number of households is \$8.96; per room, \$1.52; per person, \$1.25. Classing the households by the general nativity of the head, the highest rents per apartment, per room, and per person paid by these heads were by native-born of foreign father, the lowest by the foreign-born. Among the households whose heads were native-born of foreign father the rent per apartment, per room, per person paid by the Irish is higher in each instance than the average for that class of households. The English and Germans of this nativity group on the contrary pay less rent per apartment, per room, and per class than the average shown for the total group.

Among the households whose heads were foreign-born the lowest average rents per apartment are paid by the Magyars, the Germans, and South Italians, in the order named. The Magyars and Germans pay a relatively low average rent per person, but the South Italians average a comparatively high rent per person. The Irish maintain a high rent per apartment, per room, and per person. The Bulgarians and Croatians average a high rent per apartment and per room but a low rent per person. In fact, excepting the Irish households, a high average rent per room is usually accompanied by a low average rent per person, indicating clearly that the foreign-born crowd an unusually large number of persons into their households in order to reduce the per capita rent payment.

The range in monthly rent payments is exhibited by the series of tables next submitted. The table next presented shows the percentage

of households paying each specified rent per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 442.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—				
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	49	\$9.12	0.0	10.2	46.9	98.0	98.0
German.....	33	8.05	6.1	42.4	75.8	90.9	100.0
Magyar.....	32	7.40	6.3	46.9	84.4	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	37	8.61	.0	18.9	73.0	97.3	100.0
Slovenian.....	22	9.13	.0	9.1	40.9	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	287	8.96	2.1	23.7	57.8	92.3	96.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	40	10.38	.0	12.5	40.0	82.5	90.0
Total native-born.....	57	9.93	3.5	17.5	45.6	84.2	91.2
Total foreign-born.....	230	8.72	1.7	25.2	60.9	94.3	98.3

Of the total number of households 57.8 per cent pay under \$10 per month per apartment and 23.7 per cent pay under \$7.50. Of the households whose heads were foreign-born, 60.9 per cent pay under \$10 and 25.2 per cent under \$7.50 per month. On the other hand, only 40 per cent of native-born of foreign father pay under \$10 and 12.5 per cent under \$7.50. Relatively low rent per apartment is most frequent among the Magyars, 84.4 per cent of the households of this race paying under \$10. The Croatian and Slovenian households pay under \$10 in less than the majority of cases.

The table next presented shows the number and per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 443.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	49	\$1.56	0.0	87.8	100.0	100.0
German.....	33	1.48	6.1	87.9	97.0	100.0
Magyar.....	32	1.47	3.1	87.5	100.0	100.0
Servian.....	37	1.57	.0	91.9	100.0	100.0
Slovenian.....	22	1.47	.0	86.4	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	287	1.52	1.0	89.2	98.6	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	40	1.57	.0	87.5	97.5	100.0
Total native-born.....	57	1.56	.0	87.7	94.7	100.0
Total foreign-born.....	230	1.51	1.3	89.6	99.6	100.0

Of a total of 287 families, studied in the preceding table, 1 per cent pay under \$1, 89.2 per cent pay under \$2, 98.6 per cent pay under \$3, and 100 per cent pay under \$4 rent per month per room. The foreign-born show a slightly larger proportion than the native-born of foreign father, paying under \$1, under \$2, and under \$3. Among the foreign-born races the German and Magyar, with 6.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively, are the only ones paying under \$1; the Servian shows the largest and the Slovenian the smallest proportion paying under \$2, and the German is the only one paying as high as \$3 rent per month per room.

The following tables show the number and percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 444.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	49	\$1.14	24.5	85.7	100.0	100.0
German.....	33	1.15	30.3	81.8	97.0	97.0
Magyar.....	32	1.03	37.5	84.4	96.9	96.9
Servian.....	37	.94	48.6	91.9	97.3	97.3
Slovenian.....	22	1.30	22.7	72.7	90.9	95.5
Grand total.....	287	1.25	25.4	72.5	90.6	95.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	40	2.17	.0	35.0	67.5	87.5
Total native-born.....	57	2.04	.0	40.4	73.7	87.7
Total foreign-born.....	230	1.13	31.7	80.4	94.8	97.0

The above table shows 25.4 per cent of the total number of households paying under \$1, 72.5 per cent paying under \$2, and only 4.9 per cent paying over \$4 each month per person. Among those paying under \$1 it will be noted there are no households whose heads were native-born or native-born of foreign parents, while only 3 per cent of the foreign-born pay \$4 or over, and over 12 per cent of the native-born of foreign father pay \$4 or over. Consequently the table indicates greater congestion and a lower standard of living among the households whose heads were of foreign birth.

A comparison of the races of foreign birth shows a smaller proportion of the Slovenians and a larger proportion of Servians, as compared with other races paying less than \$1 per month per person. Of the races paying under \$2, the Servians show 91.9 per cent, followed closely by the Croatians, Magyars, and Germans, in the order named. The Slovenians again make the best showing, with only 72.7 per cent in this classification, while of those paying over \$4 the Slovenians also exhibit the greatest proportion of households.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The following table shows the number and percentage of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 445.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	4	20.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	17	2	(a)
German.....	20	5	25.0
Irish.....	23	1	4.3
Foreign-born:			
Bulgarian.....	12	12	(a)
Croatian.....	61	43	70.5
English.....	13	2	(a)
German.....	60	32	53.3
Irish.....	21	2	9.5
Italian, South.....	35	19	54.3
Magyar.....	38	24	63.2
Servian.....	38	36	94.7
Slovak.....	12	8	(a)
Slovenian.....	35	20	57.1
Grand total.....	405	210	51.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	8	13.3
Total native-born.....	80	12	15.0
Total foreign-born.....	325	198	60.9

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality information concerning 405 households was secured. Of this number, 51.9 per cent keep boarders or lodgers, the foreign-born reporting 60.9 per cent, as compared with 13.3 per cent of the native-born of foreign father and 20 per cent of the white persons native-born of native father.

Among those households whose heads are foreign-born, the Servian, 94.7 per cent of whom keep boarders or lodgers, show a much larger proportion than do the Croatian households. The Croatian households in turn show a considerably larger proportion than do the Magyar Slovenian, South Italian, or German households, the last named reporting 53.3 per cent. In striking contrast with the above is the very small proportion, or 9.5 per cent, of the Irish households keeping boarders or lodgers.

Of those households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, the Germans show a slightly larger proportion than do those households whose heads are white persons native-born of native father, but a very much smaller proportion than those households whose heads are foreign-born Germans. As between the Irish households whose heads are native-born of foreign father and foreign-born, the former show a smaller proportion than do the latter keeping boarders or lodgers, each showing a very small proportion.

The following table shows the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 446.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedules and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father, White	20	4	6	0.30	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English	17	2	6	.35	(a)
German	20	5	12	.60	(a)
Irish	23	1	3	.13	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Bulgarian	12	12	101	8.42	8.42
Croatian	61	43	227	3.72	5.28
English	13	2	2	.15	(a)
German	60	32	136	2.27	4.25
Irish	21	2	2	.10	(a)
Italian, South	35	19	35	1.00	1.84
Magyar	38	24	134	3.53	5.58
Servian	38	36	234	6.16	6.50
Slovak	12	8	29	2.42	(a)
Slovenian	35	20	76	2.17	3.80
Grand total	405	210	1,003	2.48	4.78
Total native-born of foreign father	60	8	21	.35	(a)
Total native-born	80	12	27	.24	2.25
Total foreign-born	325	198	976	3.00	4.93

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this table of 405 households there are 210 keeping a total of 1,003 boarders or lodgers, averaging 4.78 boarders or lodgers to each of the 210 boarding houses, or making an average of 2.48 boarders or lodgers to every one of the total number of households. In the 325 foreign households reporting there is an average of 3 lodgers or boarders to each, or an average of 4.93 to every household keeping boarders or lodgers. In the 20 households whose heads were native-born of native father, however, there are but 4 households with a total of 6 boarders or lodgers for the whole, averaging 0.3 to each household.

Of the foreign races but 3, the Irish, English, and South Italian, report 1 or less boarders or lodgers to a household. The first-named race reports the minimum average of any race of 0.1 per household, a slightly higher proportion of the English reporting the same, and the South Italians averaging 1 boarder or lodger to each household. The Slovenians, Germans, and Slovaks average slightly more than 2 boarders or lodgers to a household, the proportions ranging as high as 2.42 boarders or lodgers per household in the case of the Slovaks. The Magyars and Croatians average slightly less than 4 boarders or

lodgers to each household, but the maximum boarding and lodging conditions are reached by the Servians and Bulgarians, the former averaging 6.16 and the latter 8.42 boarders or lodgers per household. Summarizing the reports of the races discussed, the minimum proportion of boarders or lodgers is the 0.1 reported by the Irish and the maximum of 8.42 by the Bulgarians, the native-born of native father averaging 0.3 boarders or lodgers to a household.

But 7 races, all foreign, present sufficient numbers to make computations possible in the forming of averages in the households keeping boarders or lodgers. The Bulgarians again present the maximum proportion, and as every Bulgarian household reports boarders or lodgers, the proportion, 8.42, remains the same. Four races, the Germans, Croatians, Magyars, and Servians, report more than 4 boarders or lodgers to each household keeping them, the proportions ranging, in the order given, from 4.25 to 6.50 boarders or lodgers per boarding household. The Slovenians show a slightly lower average and the South Italians presenting the minimum average of 1.84 boarders or lodgers for each household keeping boarders or lodgers.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 447.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	5.95	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	35.0	35.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
German.....	20	6.55	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0	50.0	35.0
Irish.....	23	6.87	0	.0	.0	4.3	8.7	30.4	56.5
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	61	6.02	.0	.0	.0	4.9	32.8	36.1	26.2
German.....	60	5.78	.0	.0	6.7	10.0	26.7	33.3	23.3
Irish.....	21	7.38	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.6	71.4
Italian, South.....	35	5.63	.0	.0	2.9	17.1	34.3	20.0	25.7
Magyar.....	38	5.08	.0	2.6	.0	.0	81.6	15.8	.0
Servian.....	38	5.47	.0	.0	.0	13.2	47.4	21.1	18.4
Slovenian.....	35	6.40	.0	.0	.0	8.6	8.6	51.4	31.4
Grand total.....	405	6.05	.5	.2	1.2	6.7	29.4	32.1	29.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	6.75	.0	.0	.0	1.7	8.3	46.7	43.3
Total native-born.....	80	6.55	2.5	.0	.0	1.3	11.3	43.8	41.3
Total foreign-born.....	325	5.92	.0	.3	1.5	8.0	33.8	29.2	27.1

A larger proportion of the households investigated occupy apartments of 6 rooms than of any other size. Slightly smaller are the proportions of households occupying apartments of 5 rooms and 7

rooms or more; 6.7 per cent occupy 4-room apartments, while the proportions occupying apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms combined constitute only 1.9 per cent of all households studied. Of the households of persons native-born of native father equally large proportions occupy 6 rooms and 7 or more rooms. Of the households of heads native-born of foreign father a larger proportion occupy apartments of 6 rooms than any other size; a considerably smaller proportion occupy less than 6 rooms than any other class. The proportion of foreign-born households occupying apartments of 5 rooms is slightly larger than the proportion occupying apartments of either 6 rooms or 7 or more rooms. Among the Irish, 7 rooms or more is the most frequent size of apartment. The Slovenians, Croatians, and Germans most commonly occupy apartments of 6 rooms. The Magyars, Servians, and South Italians in the greater number of cases have 5 rooms.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the percentage of households of each specified number of persons by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 448.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	4.95	0.0	20.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
German.....	20	4.40	.0	15.0	25.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	.0	.0	5.0
Irish.....	23	4.26	.0	17.4	26.1	26.1	13.0	4.3	.0	8.7	.0	4.3
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	61	7.98	.0	.0	4.9	6.6	6.6	13.1	13.1	16.4	18.0	21.3
German.....	60	6.97	.0	.0	8.3	11.7	15.0	15.0	11.7	10.0	8.3	20.0
Irish.....	21	5.52	.0	4.8	.0	33.3	23.8	9.5	19.0	.0	.0	9.5
Italian, South.....	35	7.40	.0	2.9	.0	5.7	11.4	14.3	28.6	11.4	8.6	17.1
Magyar.....	38	7.11	.0	2.6	15.8	5.3	10.5	10.5	18.4	5.3	5.3	26.3
Servian.....	38	9.11	.0	.0	10.5	2.6	5.3	5.3	10.5	10.5	13.2	42.1
Slovenian.....	35	7.20	.0	2.9	8.6	11.4	11.4	5.7	11.4	8.6	17.1	22.9
Grand total.....	405	6.95	.0	4.4	9.6	13.3	10.6	9.9	12.8	10.4	9.4	19.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	4.47	.0	15.0	23.3	28.3	8.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.7	3.3
Total native-born.....	80	4.59	.0	16.3	20.0	27.5	8.8	6.3	7.5	7.5	2.5	3.8
Total foreign-born.....	325	7.53	.0	1.5	7.1	9.8	11.1	10.8	14.2	11.1	11.1	23.4

A study of the 405 households from which the above table is compiled shows that 27.3 per cent consists of from 2 to 4 persons, 33.3 per cent of from 5 to 7 persons, 19.8 per cent of from 8 to 9 persons, and 19.5 per cent of 10 or more persons. Households whose heads were native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father exhibit a large proportion of small households, while the greater proportion of households whose heads were foreign-born are com-

posed of a large number of persons. The households whose heads were native-born of foreign father have the highest percentage of small households, 74.9 per cent having from 2 to 5 members and 25.1 per cent 6 or more members. Households whose heads were native-born of native father follow with 65 per cent made up of from 2 to 5 persons and 35 per cent of 6 or more persons, while the foreign-born show only 29.5 per cent having from 2 to 5 persons per household and 70.6 per cent of households of 6 or more persons. Households whose heads were foreign-born show 23.4 per cent made up of 10 or more persons, as compared with only 5 per cent of native-born of native father and 3.3 per cent of native-born of foreign father.

Of the households whose heads were native-born of foreign father the Irish show the largest proportion of small households, 82.6 per cent being composed of from 2 to 5 persons and 17.3 per cent of 6 or more persons. Germans show 75 per cent of households of from 2 to 5 persons and 25 per cent of 6 or more persons per household. Among the foreign-born races the Irish show by far the greatest proportion of households composed of from 2 to 5 persons, followed by Germans, Magyars, Slovenians, South Italians, Servians, and Croatians. Servians show a very large proportion of households composed of 10 or more persons, followed by Magyars, with a much smaller percentage. Slovenians, Croatians, Germans, South Italians, and Irish follow in the order mentioned, the last-named race showing only 9.5 per cent of households of 10 or more persons.

CONGESTION:

The following table shows the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 449.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	4.95	0.83	1.83
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	17	4.82	.71	1.58
German.....	20	4.40	.67	1.54
Irish.....	23	4.26	.62	1.40
Foreign-born:				
Bulgarian.....	12	11.00	1.59	2.36
Croatian.....	61	7.98	1.33	2.27
English.....	13	4.77	.70	1.38
German.....	60	6.97	1.20	2.15
Irish.....	21	5.52	.75	1.40
Italian, South.....	35	7.40	1.31	2.70
Magyar.....	38	7.11	1.40	2.31
Servian.....	38	9.11	1.66	2.60
Slovak.....	12	8.67	1.68	2.60
Slovenian.....	35	7.20	1.13	2.33
Grand total.....	405	6.95	1.15	2.13
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	4.47	.66	1.50
Total native-born.....	80	4.59	.70	1.53
Total foreign-born.....	325	7.53	1.27	2.25

The average number of persons per apartment for the total number of households is 6.95; per room, 1.15; and per sleeping room, 2.13. Persons native-born of foreign father have the lowest average in each instance, and the foreign-born the highest. Moreover, every race—English, German, and Irish—grouped under the general heading native-born of foreign father has a lower average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than those classed as native-born of native father. Of the specified foreign households the English is the only race which has a lower average number of persons in the three particulars than the native-born of native father. The Irish, however, have a lower average number of persons per room and per sleeping room than the latter class. In addition to the English and Irish the Germans show an average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room below the average shown for the total foreign-born. The Bulgarians, Servians, Slovaks, and Croatians, on the other hand, have a comparatively high average number of persons in each case. The South Italians and Magyars have an average number of persons per apartment which is smaller than that of the total foreign-born group, but the average numbers per room and per sleeping room are higher. The Slovenians, on the other hand, show a lower average number of persons per apartment and per room and a higher average number per sleeping room than is shown for the total foreign-born.

The following table shows the percentage of households having each specified number of persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 450.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	20	0.83	9	2	1	.....	45.0	10.0	5.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English	17	.71	5	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German	20	.67	5	.....	.....	.....	25.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish	23	.62	3	.....	.....	.....	13.0	.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:										
Bulgarian	12	1.59	11	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian	61	1.33	46	9	1	.....	75.4	14.8	1.6	.0
English	13	.70	3	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German	60	1.20	44	8	.....	.....	73.3	13.3	.0	.0
Irish	21	.75	4	.....	.....	.....	19.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, South	35	1.31	29	4	.....	.....	82.9	11.4	.0	.0
Magyar	38	1.40	30	8	1	.....	78.9	21.1	2.6	.0
Servian	38	1.66	31	12	2	2	81.6	31.6	5.3	5.3
Slovak	12	1.68	11	5	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian	35	1.13	23	1	.....	.....	65.7	2.9	.0	.0
Grand total	405	1.15	254	52	5	2	62.7	12.8	1.2	.5
Total native-born of foreign father.	60	.66	13	.....	.....	.....	21.7	.0	.0	.0
Total native-born	80	.70	22	2	1	.....	27.5	2.5	1.3	.0
Total foreign-born	325	1.27	232	50	4	2	71.4	15.4	1.2	.6

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality 62.7 per cent of the households for which information was secured have 1 or more persons per room, 12.8 per cent 2 or more persons, 1.2 per cent 3 or more persons, and only 0.5 per cent 4 or more persons. The proportion of households having 1 or more, 2 or more, and 4 or more persons per room, respectively, is larger for the foreign-born than for the native-born of native father, while the proportion of households having 3 or more persons per room is larger for the native-born of native father than for the foreign-born. None of the households of the native-born of foreign father have 2 or more persons per room and only a relatively small proportion 1 or more. Of the foreign-born the South Italians, Servians, and Magyars, in the order mentioned, have the largest proportion of households of 1 or more persons per room, and the Servians and Magyars, in the order mentioned, have the largest proportion of households of 2 or more persons per room.

The following table shows the range in the number and per cent of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 451.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	1.83	11	1	.....	.....	.....	55.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:													
English.....	17	1.58	6	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	20	1.54	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	23	1.40	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:													
Bulgarian.....	12	2.36	8	3	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	61	2.27	43	18	3	1	.....	70.5	29.5	4.9	1.6	.....	.0
English.....	13	1.38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	60	2.15	41	12	4	2	1	68.3	20.0	6.7	3.3	.....	1.7
Irish.....	21	1.40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.....	.0
Italian, South.....	35	2.70	32	17	4	1	1	91.4	48.6	11.4	2.9	.....	2.9
Magyar.....	38	2.31	29	8	1	.....	.....	76.3	21.1	2.6	.0	.....	.0
Servian.....	38	2.60	31	10	2	2	.....	81.6	26.3	5.3	5.3	.....	.0
Slovak.....	12	2.60	12	3	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	35	2.33	28	9	4	3	2	80.0	25.7	11.4	8.6	.....	5.7
Grand total....	405	2.13	260	82	19	9	4	64.2	20.2	4.7	2.2	.....	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	1.50	20	1	.....	.....	.....	33.3	1.7	.0	.0	.....	.0
Total native-born.....	80	1.53	31	2	.....	.....	.....	38.8	2.5	.0	.0	.....	.0
Total foreign-born....	325	2.25	229	80	19	9	4	70.5	24.6	5.8	2.8	.....	1.2

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From a study made of 405 households, it is seen that the average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.13 and that 64.2 per cent have 2 or more persons per sleeping room, 20.2 per cent 3 or more, 4.7 per cent 4 or more, 2.2 per cent 5 or more, and 1 per cent 6 or more. Households whose heads are native-born of foreign father show the least congestion in sleeping rooms, followed by those whose

heads are native-born of native father with a slightly higher average, while those whose heads are foreign-born show the most crowded conditions, their average being 2.25 persons per sleeping room. Of the households whose heads are native-born of foreign father by race of father, the English have the highest average number of persons per sleeping room, followed by Germans and Irish, in the order named, with slightly smaller averages. Foreign-born races in most instances show a high average number of persons per sleeping room, the most congested conditions existing in South Italian households, 2.7 persons occupying each sleeping room; Servians and Slovaks follow with a slightly smaller average, and Bulgarians, Slovenians, Magyars, Croatians, Germans, Irish, and English follow in the order mentioned. It is particularly noticeable that the older immigrant races, namely, Germans, Irish, and English, show less congestion in sleeping rooms than the more recently arrived immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

The foreign-born show by far the largest proportion of households having a large number of persons per sleeping room, while those whose heads are native-born of foreign father have only 33.3 per cent with 2 or more occupants per sleeping room and 1.7 per cent with 3 or more. Among the native-born of foreign father, the Germans exhibit the highest percentage having 2 or more occupants per sleeping room, followed by the Irish; neither, however, reports 3 or more occupants per sleeping room.

Of the foreign-born races, the South Italians show the highest percentage of households with 2 or more persons per sleeping room. Servians, Slovenians, Magyars, Croatians, Germans, and Irish follow in the order mentioned, the last-named race exhibiting very small proportions. South Italians show the largest proportion of households having 3 or more occupants per sleeping room, followed by the Croatians, Servians, Slovenians, Magyars, and Germans in the order named. Slovenians and South Italians exhibit the highest percentage with 4 or more persons per room, Germans, Servians, Croatians, and Magyars following consecutively. Slovenians show the highest per cent with 5 or more persons per sleeping room, followed by Servians, Germans, South Italians, and Croatians, while Slovenians, South Italians, and Germans are the only races computed showing 6 or more persons per sleeping room.

The following table shows the number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 452.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	5.95	2.70	2		1	10.0	0.0	5.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English.....	17	6.82	3.06				(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	20	6.55	2.85				.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	23	6.87	3.04			1	.0	.0	4.3
Foreign-born:									
Bulgarian.....	12	6.92	4.67			10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	61	6.02	3.52		17	17	.0	27.9	27.9
English.....	13	6.85	3.46		1		(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	60	5.78	3.23	1	17	11	1.7	28.3	18.3
Irish.....	21	7.88	3.95				.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	35	5.63	2.74		6	7	.0	17.1	20.0
Magyar.....	38	5.08	3.08		17	7	.0	44.7	18.4
Servian.....	38	5.47	3.50		17	12	.0	44.7	31.6
Slovak.....	12	5.17	3.33		7	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	35	6.40	3.09		3	12	.0	8.6	34.3
Grand total.....	405	6.05	3.26	3	85	81	.7	21.0	20.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	6.75	2.98			1	.0	.0	1.7
Total native-born.....	80	6.55	2.91	2		2	2.5	.0	2.5
Total foreign-born.....	325	5.92	3.34	1	85	79	.3	26.2	24.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As regards the 405 households studied in this locality, it will be noted that the average number of rooms per household is 6.05, while the average number of sleeping rooms per household is 3.26. Households whose heads are foreign-born show a slightly smaller average number of rooms, and a slightly larger average number of sleeping rooms, per household than is shown in the total for all households. The reverse, however, is true of those households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, while those households whose heads are white persons native-born of native father show both a lower average number of rooms and sleeping rooms per household. As regards the average number of sleeping rooms per household, among those households whose heads are foreign-born it will be noted that the Bulgarians report the largest average, or 4.67, and the South Italians the lowest, or 2.74—the others ranging from 3.95 for the Irish to 3.08 for the Magyar households. Of households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, the English, Irish, and German households each show an average number of rooms per household in excess of that shown in the total for all households, while the reverse is true as regards the number of sleeping rooms per household.

Among the households sleeping in each specified number of rooms, it will be noted that less than 1 per cent use all rooms for sleeping, while 21 and 20 per cent use all except 1 room and all except 2 rooms, respectively. Households the heads of which are foreign-born, it will be noted, show a slightly larger proportion sleeping in all except 1 room and in all except 2 rooms, and a slightly smaller proportion sleeping in all rooms, than is shown in the total for all households. On the other hand, no households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father use all rooms for sleeping, or all except 1 room, and only a small proportion, or 1.7 per cent, use all except 2 rooms, while households whose heads are white persons native-born of native father report 10 per cent using all rooms for sleeping and 5 per cent who use all except 2 rooms.

Among those households the heads of which are foreign-born the Germans alone report a small proportion using all rooms to sleep in. None of the Irish households use all except 1 or all except 2 rooms to sleep in. The Magyar and Servian households, with 44.7 per cent each, show a considerably larger proportion sleeping in all except 1 room than do the German or Croatian households, and a much larger proportion than do either the South Italian or Slovenian households. Of those households sleeping in all except 2 rooms, the Slovenian households, with 34.3 per cent, show a slightly larger proportion than do the Servian or Croatian households, and a considerably larger proportion than do the South Italian, Magyar, or German households.

CHAPTER VII.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Diseases peculiar to immigrants—Criminality—Literacy—Conjugal condition—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 453 to 465 and General Tables 244 to 252].

DISEASES PECULIAR TO IMMIGRANTS.

The initial difficulty met with by physicians practicing among the immigrants is the attitude toward treatment which the latter assume. A single visit must produce marked improvement in the patient or the physician is likely to be dismissed, another being summoned if the case is serious. Either through fear of incurring expense or ignorance of the conditions entering into the cure of disease, they in many cases defer calling a physician until it is too late. The Italians are said to be an exception to this rule. Owing to the fact just referred to—the tardiness with which a physician is summoned—and the crowded and hence insanitary conditions in boarding houses, and the poor diet and care, immigrants overtaken by serious disease seldom recover. The better class of Italians, Jews, and Germans are the most susceptible to treatment.

In general, the immigrant population is composed of young and vigorous people in the prime of life, with few children and almost no old persons among their number. Consequently, diseases of the heart are practically absent. The infectious diseases which are present to a significant degree are typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The city is now supplied with a modern filtration plant by which all parts of the borough are furnished with good drinking water. Wells, however, are still used in outlying districts. With reasonable precautions on the part of the borough authorities there ought to be no serious outbreak of typhoid in the future. The Servians and Macedonians have been the severest sufferers from this disease, and they are reported by physicians to be the least cleanly of all the races. It is thought that this characterization is somewhat unjust to the Macedonians, whose houses appear fairly clean and wholesome.

Of tuberculosis, about 20 per cent of the cases occur among the negroes. Among the foreign population the Slavic races and the poorer class of Jews are most subject to it. The health officer—the executive arm of the board of health—expressed himself as quite uninformed with regard to the exact race of the families with which he comes in contact in the performance of his duties.

One physician expressed the opinion that a number of cases of tuberculosis are contracted by the immigrants in their native land, and that they are allowed to enter this country in spite of their condition. He states that several such cases have come under his observation where the disease was evident on landing in this country, and one case in particular where the person was treated in Europe more than a year before coming here. There seems to be a general

consensus of opinion that little can be done to check the ravages of this disease so long as the present insanitary conditions continue. Boarders among Slavic races are in the habit of spitting upon the floor and walls of their sleeping rooms, and also in the kitchen, where they gather to eat and smoke and spend their leisure time. It must be remembered that this is the room where all the cooking is done, and that the younger children are free to play about the floor.

The immigrants themselves are ignorant of the consequences of such habits, and are seemingly indifferent to the crowding which greatly aggravates the situation. Personal cleanliness is not appreciated. The difficulties of bathing the entire body in overcrowded boarding houses in winter, without even a makeshift for a bathroom, are almost prohibitive. Lack of closet rooms or garrets is a contributing cause to the insanitary and unwholesome odors present in such apartments, for the perspiration-soaked clothing of men who have worked in the steel mills is hung about the walls of the sleeping room.

Physicians agree that venereal diseases are very prevalent among the Slavic immigrants. Two physicians assert that 90 per cent of the Austro-Hungarian and Servian immigrants are thus afflicted. The proximity of the community to certain vicious resorts in a neighboring larger city is alleged to be the cause of this condition.

CRIMINALITY.

The following shows by race and character of offense the number of cases tried in the principal justice court of the community for the period, March 1, 1907, to December 1, 1908:

TABLE 453.—Cases tried in the principal justice court of Community C, March 1, 1907, to December 1, 1908, by race.

Offense.	Croatian.	Italian.	Hebrew.	Macedonian.	Magyar.	Roumanian.	Servian.	Slovenian.	Unknown.	Other races.	Total.
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3						8			2	13
Assault, simple.....	22	4	7	1	1	1	109	4	4	85	238
Assault, violent.....							3			1	4
Adultery, fornication, and rape.....	2	1					16	1	2	8	30
Attempt to defraud.....	6		1		1		28	1	4	17	58
Larceny.....	19	3	4			2	38	3	7	39	115
Threatening bodily harm.....	1	2	1			2	11		1	9	27
Destroying property.....	4					2	10			3	19
Perjury.....	1						1	2		1	5
Illegally married.....		1					2			2	5
Nonsupport.....		1					1			6	8
Embezzlement.....				3			1				4
Malicious mischief.....	5						3			5	13
Disorderly conduct and disorderly houses.....	4		1				12	1	2	19	39
Securing property, false pretenses.....	2			11			2			1	16
Homicide.....							3				3
Receiving stolen goods.....										3	3
Resisting an officer.....										3	3
Illegal liquor selling.....		1					4				5
Indecent exposure.....							1			3	4
Other offenses.....	6					2	4	1		29	42
Total.....	75	13	14	15	2	9	257	13	20	236	654

In the table next submitted the same showing is made as in the one preceding for the cases coming under the jurisdiction of the chief burgess court.

TABLE 454.—Cases tried by the chief burgess of Community C, March 1, 1906, to December 1, 1908, by race.

Race.	Offense.							
	All of-fenses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Violations of sanitary laws.	Accessory to disturbance of peace.	Dis-charging fire-arms.	Fast driving.	Ped-dling without license.	Other offenses
Croatian.....	36	22	2	7	4			1
Italian.....	2					2		
Servian.....	14	10	2	1				1
Slovenian.....	11	8		1	2			
Unknown.....	7	3	2	1				1
Other races ^a	116	78		33	1	1	1	2
Total.....	186	121	6	43	7	3	1	5

^a In this table only those races designated locally as "foreigners" are entered in full. "Other races" includes American, Negro, German, and Irish principally.

The preceding tables throw an important light upon the criminal tendencies of the immigrants of this community. The first table consists of an analysis of 654 offenses tried in the principal justice court of the borough during a period of a year and nine months. Cases in which a warrant is sworn out charging violations of the laws of the commonwealth are tried in the justice courts, a constable making the arrests. Cases of violation of borough ordinances, on the other hand, are tried before the burgess, the arrest being made by the salaried police officers of the borough. The latter class of offenses consist principally of drunkenness and disorderly conduct upon the streets of the borough. Out of 186 offenses for a period of two years and nine months, 171 were of this nature. It will be noted that the recent immigrants contributed 63 out of the total of 179 cases (eliminating the 7 "unknown"), or about 35 per cent.

Referring to the table of justice cases of 634 defendants (eliminating the 20 "unknown") 418, or about 66 per cent, were recent immigrants. It must not be supposed, however, that these figures prove conclusively criminal tendencies among recent immigrants nearly twice as pronounced as among the balance of the population. The manner in which immigrants are encouraged by interpreters, constables, and others to make charges against one another would discredit that conclusion. Further reference will be made to this matter below.

Referring to the nature of the offenses charged, the following are seen to be the most numerous:

Assault and battery; assault.....	238
Larceny.....	115
Attempt to defraud (usually against boarding bosses).....	58
Disorderly conduct and disorderly houses.....	39
Adultery, fornication, rape (principally first two).....	30
Threatening bodily harm.....	27

These offenses are such as might be expected to be found among a population of heavy-drinking laborers living together in crowded boarding houses. Fights are frequent, usually due to drunken disputes; hence the majority of the cases of assault. Personal property of lodgers living without the possibility of privacy proves a strong temptation to cupidity; hence many of the cases of larceny. With little luggage to remove from the premises lodgers find it comparatively easy to evade payment of their accounts with the boarding boss. Finally, the presence of unattached women of doubtful character among the immigrant population as well as the absence of the men from their families results in a considerable number of cases of criminal immorality.

Gambling is also prevalent among the immigrants, and formerly many arrests were made on this charge. The justice-court parasites derived considerable profit from this class of prosecutions, but little improvement was visible. About two years ago, through the influence of the steel company, arrests from this cause were stopped. It is said that the numerous arrests were endangering the labor supply and interfering with the work of employees. It is likely that the abolition of the judicial exploitation of immigrants was also a motive.

Not long ago the steel company projected a hotel and beer garden to be located in a spot convenient to the foreign section with the hope of improving conditions among the immigrants. It was thought that a well-regulated place of assembly for the foreigners where social relaxation and temperate indulgence in drinking could be carried on, would do much to fill the vacuum which then and still exists in the lives of the immigrant men, who have no respite from labor except forms of association which involve dissipation and drunkenness. Difficulty was experienced in securing a license, however, and the scheme was abandoned.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion, fairly well substantiated by the records, that the Macedonians, Italians, and Slovenians are peaceable and law-abiding members of the community. The Italians, however, are regarded as especially apt to commit serious crimes when once involved in a quarrel. This, fortunately, has not been of frequent occurrence. The Magyars, unlike the Slavs, seem to offer scant encouragement to interpreters, or justices who make a profit by stirring up cases among the foreign population. Living apart from the Slavs, in a long street of their own, which they share with the Hungarian-Germans, they succeed in settling most of their disputes among themselves, and seldom figure as defendants in the justice courts. The Croatians, although ranking second in numbers, have furnished more than their quota of cases. Their record, however, appears comparatively good when the number of cases in which Servians figure as defendants is considered. This latter race numbered over 2,000 men during the good times preceding the depression; women and children were very few, and the extremely large boarding groups in which the men lived were the scenes of frequent carousings and fights.

The method of procedure in some or perhaps the majority of cases in the justice courts consists of frightening the defendant into the conviction that he has committed some grave offense calling for imprisonment or a very heavy fine. This process is facilitated by the

fact that libel or slander in Hungarian law covers the use of certain insulting epithets, which do not constitute an offense under our laws. The immigrant being totally ignorant of American law, as well as ignorant of what the justice is saying, is easily victimized by lies, fabricated by the interpreter. Cases of this sort are generally "dismissed," or "settled in court" on terms which vary, of course, but which are intended to fully compensate the interpreter, squire, and constable for their trouble, and to leave in certain cases a generous share for the person who provides the bail which the defendant will usually endeavor to procure, at all hazards, well knowing that being actually jailed will cost him his place when his employer hears of it. This business of providing bail is apparently a very profitable one, the charge being usually in the neighborhood of \$15, but sometimes running much higher.

LITERACY.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of iron and steel workers studied who were able to read and the per cent able to read and write.

TABLE 455.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[The table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	2,061	99.5	99.3
Negro.....	195	90.3	87.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
England.....	40	100.0	100.0
Germany.....	165	100.0	100.0
Ireland.....	73	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born by race:			
Croatian.....	712	58.8	57.4
German.....	284	96.1	95.8
Irish.....	45	93.3	93.3
Italian, South.....	96	71.9	67.7
Macedonian.....	61	55.7	50.8
Magyar.....	279	84.2	81.4
Servian.....	315	72.1	70.5
Slovak.....	41	80.5	80.5
Slovenian.....	58	77.6	77.6
Grand total.....	4,590	88.0	87.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	338	100.0	100.0
Total native-born.....	2,594	98.9	98.5
Total foreign-born.....	1,996	73.8	72.2

Of the grand total of persons studied in the foregoing table slightly less can both read and write than can read, the proportion being in the former case 87.1 per cent and in the latter 88 per cent. It is remarkable that of the persons native-born of foreign father all can both read and write. Comparing this showing with the foreign-born the difference is at once evident, for of the latter group only 73.8 per cent can read and 72.2 per cent can both read and write. The white employees native-born of native father show a slightly larger

proportion than do the negroes native-born of native father, the percentage who can read being, for the whites, 99.5 per cent, and for the negroes, 90.3 per cent, while 99.3 per cent of the whites can both read and write as compared with only 87.7 per cent of the negroes:

Among the foreign-born persons studied the Germans, with 96.1 per cent, exhibit the largest proportion who can read, while the Irish, who show 93.3 per cent, are second. These are the only two races of older immigration appearing in the table, and while in the case of the Germans the proportion who can both read and write is slightly smaller than of those who read, the entire tabulation for them shows the marked contrast between these two races and the races of more recent immigration.

Of this latter group of immigrants the Magyars show the largest proportion who can read and who can read and write, although in neither column is the percentage in excess of 85. The Slovaks, who show 80.5 per cent who can read and write, are second to the Magyars. The Slovenians, Servians, South Italians, and Croatians follow in the order named, while the Macedonians, of whom only 55.7 per cent can read and 50.8 per cent read and write, show the smallest proportions of literacy among the races studied.

The following table shows the literacy of persons 10 years of age or over within the households studied. The exhibit is by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 456.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	70	126	196	100.0	98.4	99.0	100.0	98.4	99.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English.....	26	18	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
German.....	50	33	83	98.0	100.0	98.8	98.0	100.0	98.8
Irish.....	55	36	91	100.0	97.2	98.9	100.0	97.2	98.9
Foreign-born:									
Bulgarian.....	58	5	63	77.6	100.0	79.4	77.6	80.0	77.8
Croatian.....	134	92	226	59.7	55.4	58.0	59.7	52.2	56.6
German.....	124	72	196	94.4	95.8	94.9	92.7	91.7	92.3
Irish.....	21	21	42	100.0	95.2	97.6	100.0	95.2	97.6
Italian, South.....	79	53	132	53.2	18.9	39.4	53.2	15.1	37.9
Magyar.....	95	59	154	80.0	94.9	85.7	80.0	93.2	85.1
Servian.....	137	42	179	47.4	35.7	44.7	46.0	35.7	43.6
Slovenian.....	56	41	97	73.2	87.8	79.4	71.4	82.9	76.3
Grand total.....	989	653	1,642	77.8	80.6	78.9	77.1	78.6	77.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	175	115	290	99.4	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.3
Total native-born.....	245	242	487	99.6	98.8	99.2	99.6	98.8	99.2
Total foreign-born.....	744	411	1,155	70.6	69.8	70.3	69.8	66.7	68.7

Upon referring to the persons native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father in the above table, the proportion is found to be almost the same, practically all being able to read, and

to read and write, while the foreign-born proportion is, comparatively speaking, low, only 70.3 per cent of the total number being able to read, and 68.7 per cent being able to both read and write. The males and females present about the same proportion in each class, the males being slightly in advance both as to those who can read and those who can read and write.

A comparison of the foreign-born who can read shows the Irish to lead with the high percentage of 97.6, followed by the Germans, Magyars, Slovenians, Bulgarians, Croatians, Servians, and South Italians in the order named. Of these races the females of the Croatians, Irish, South Italians, and Servians show less advancement than the males, while the reverse is true of the other races. In the proportion who can read and write, the Irish also lead, followed consecutively by the Germans, Magyars, Bulgarians, Slovenians, Croatians, Servians, and South Italians. Among these races the females of the Irish, German, Croatian, South Italian, and Servian households indicate relatively less advancement than the males, while the opposite is true of the other races.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over within the households studied who read and the percentage who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 457.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bulgarian.....	63	81.7	(a)	.....	80.0	(a)	.....
Croatian.....	226	58.9	58.9	53.7	58.9	57.5	48.8
German.....	196	95.3	97.9	90.5	95.3	95.8	81.0
Irish.....	42	.....	(a)	97.6	.....	(a)	97.6
Italian, South.....	132	36.1	60.6	30.2	33.3	57.6	30.2
Magyar.....	154	83.2	100.0	(a)	82.4	100.0	(a)
Servian.....	179	43.5	47.5	(a)	42.0	47.5	(a)
Slovenian.....	97	56.5	81.1	91.9	56.5	78.4	86.5
Total.....	1,155	68.4	72.5	72.6	67.4	71.0	69.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of persons the greatest proportion who can read and write have been here from 5 to 9 years. Indeed, excepting the Slovenians, it is generally true that the highest degree of literacy is among those who have been in this country from 5 to 9 years. Most of the Irish have been here 10 years or over and 97.6 per cent of that group can read and write. The Bulgarians and Magyars are comparatively recent arrivals, but a relatively large proportion of those who have been here under 5 years, and all of the Magyars who have been here from 5 to 9 years, can read and write. The South Italians and Croatians show a low level of literacy at each specified

period of residence. It should also be noted that the proportion of South Italians who have been here from 5 to 9 years and who are literate is very much larger than the proportion at any other specified period of residence. Such a difference is not noted in any other race. Practically all of the Servians have been here less than 10 years and a comparatively small proportion of them are literate. The Slovenians who have been in this country under 5 years have a relatively small proportion literate, whereas ability to read and write is comparatively frequent among those who have been here over 5 years.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who can read, and the per cent who can read and write, according to age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 458.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bulgarian.....	63	(a)	79.0	(a)	77.4
Croatian.....	226	81.3	56.2	75.0	55.2
German.....	196	88.0	95.9	72.0	95.3
Irish.....	42	100.0	96.2	100.0	96.2
Italian, South.....	132	40.0	39.3	40.0	37.4
Magyar.....	154	90.9	85.3	90.9	84.6
Servian.....	179	(a)	44.0	(a)	42.9
Slovenian.....	97	72.7	80.2	72.7	76.7
Total.....	1,155	78.3	69.4	74.2	68.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number reporting complete data for the foregoing table, the proportions who are able to read and write or to read only are greater among those who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States than among those who were 14 or over. This is also generally true of the specified races, but the Germans and Slovenians have the greater proportion literate among those who were 14 or over at the time of their arrival in this country. Illiteracy, irrespective of their age at the time of their arrival in this country, is most prevalent among the South Italians. Only 40 per cent of those who were under 14 and only 39.3 per cent of those who were 14 or over when they came to the United States can read. The Croatians exhibit a much greater degree of literacy among those who were under 14 when they reached the United States as compared with those who were 14 years of age or over.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The following table shows the percentage of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race:

TABLE 459.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White	1,874	19.9	77.7	2.5
Negro	178	34.3	65.2	.6
Native-born of foreign father by country of birth of father:				
Germany	140	31.4	65.7	2.9
Ireland	63	39.7	60.3	.0
Foreign-born by race:				
Croatian	689	45.1	54.6	.3
German	273	19.0	79.1	1.8
Irish	45	26.7	62.2	11.1
Italian, South	92	14.1	83.7	2.2
Macedonian	57	52.6	47.4	.0
Magyar	270	27.0	73.0	.0
Servian	311	47.6	52.1	.3
Slovenian	57	42.1	57.9	.0
Grand total	4,264	28.6	69.8	1.6
Total native-born of foreign father	277	33.9	63.9	2.2
Total native-born	2,329	22.6	75.1	2.3
Total foreign-born	1,935	35.8	63.4	.8

The greater proportion of each class of male employees 20 years of age or over are married—77.7 per cent of the native whites of native father, 65.2 per cent of the native negroes, 63.9 per cent of the native-born of foreign father, and 63.4 per cent of the foreign-born. The proportion who are single ranges from 35.8 per cent of the foreign-born to 19.9 per cent of the native white persons of native father. Excepting the Macedonians, of whom 52.6 per cent are single, the greater proportion of each race of foreign-born persons are married. The South Italians have a larger proportion married and a smaller proportion single than any other race. Of the Irish, 11.1 per cent are widowed, the largest proportion shown by any race in that conjugal condition.

The table next presented shows the percentage of iron and steel workers in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race:

TABLE 460.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	679	40.2	59.5	.3	780	9.9	87.9	2.2	415	5.3	88.2	6.5	1,874	19.9	77.7	2.5
Negro.....	68	57.4	42.6	.0	78	25.6	74.4	.0	32	6.3	90.6	3.1	178	34.3	65.2	.6
Native-born of foreign father by country of birth of father, Germany.....	50	52.0	48.0	.0	55	27.3	65.5	7.3	35	8.6	91.4	.0	140	31.4	65.7	2.9
Foreign-born by race:																
Croatian.....	471	59.9	39.9	.2	200	13.5	86.0	.5	18	11.1	88.9	.0	689	45.1	54.6	.3
German.....	90	41.1	58.9	.0	107	7.5	90.7	1.9	76	9.2	86.8	3.9	273	19.0	79.1	1.8
Magyar.....	115	53.9	46.1	.0	142	7.0	93.0	.0	13	7.7	92.3	.0	270	27.0	73.0	.0
Servian.....	220	60.9	38.6	.5	86	14.0	86.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	311	47.6	52.1	.3
Grand total.....	1,897	51.0	48.8	.2	1,674	12.3	86.0	1.7	693	6.6	88.2	5.2	4,264	28.6	69.8	1.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	95	55.8	44.2	.0	118	29.7	65.3	5.1	64	9.4	90.6	.0	277	33.9	63.9	2.2
Total native-born.....	842	43.3	56.4	.2	976	13.5	84.1	2.4	511	5.9	88.6	5.5	2,329	22.6	75.1	2.3
Total foreign-born.....	1,055	57.2	42.7	.2	698	10.6	88.5	.9	182	8.8	86.8	4.4	1,935	35.8	63.4	.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 4,264 persons reporting complete data, a very large proportion are married, only 28.6 per cent report single, while less than 2 per cent are widowed. Those from 20 to 29 years show a majority single, while those from 30 to 44 and 45 or over report a very large proportion married. Of those 20 to 29 years old, 48.8 per cent are married, 12.3 per cent 30 to 44 are single, while of those 45 years of age or over, 6.6 per cent are single.

The groups classed as foreign-born and native-born of foreign father show about the same proportions in each case, except among those 30 to 44 years of age, where the foreign-born show a much larger percentage married and a much smaller proportion single and widowed. The white persons native-born of native father show a larger percentage married than do the native-born negroes, who are a little above the foreign-born. The whites native-born of native father show a larger percentage married in each case than do the native-born negroes, except among those 45 years of age or over, where the negroes equal the native-born of foreign father. A majority of the native whites born of native father 20 to 29 years of age are married, while a majority of the native-born negroes are single.

A comparison of the different races shows that the foreign-born Germans and Magyars, and the native-born Germans of foreign father have a large proportion married. The Magyars are the only race reporting none widowed. Of the foreign races the Servians and Croats report a large percentage single. All races except the foreign-born Germans and native-born whites of native father show a majority 20 to 29 years of age single. The native-born whites of native father and native-born Germans of foreign father exhibit the largest percentage 20 years of age or over widowed; however, this class is very small in every race.

The following table shows the per cent of persons in each conjugal condition within the households studied, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 461.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	25	64.0	36.0	0.0	14	7.1	78.6	14.3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	44	38.6	54.5	6.8
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	70	34.3	65.7	.0	42	2.4	95.2	2.4	11	9.1	90.9	.0	123	21.1	78.0	0.8
German.....	41	51.2	46.3	2.4	47	6.4	89.4	4.3	22	4.5	81.8	13.6	110	22.7	71.8	5.5
Italian, South.....	22	22.7	77.3	.0	35	.0	100.0	.0	9	(c)	(c)	(c)	66	7.6	92.4	.0
Magyar.....	41	51.2	48.8	.0	43	14.0	86.0	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	90	30.0	70.0	.0
Servian.....	81	59.3	39.5	1.2	34	2.9	94.1	2.9	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	123	39.8	57.7	2.4
Slovenian.....	24	25.0	75.0	.0	19	.0	100.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	50	12.0	88.0	.0
Grand total.....	370	49.7	49.5	.8	309	6.5	90.6	2.9	122	1.6	93.4	4.9	801	25.7	72.0	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	69.2	30.8	.0	30	16.7	83.3	.0	27	.0	100.0	.0	83	27.7	72.3	.0
Total native-born.....	51	66.7	33.3	.0	44	13.6	81.8	4.5	32	.0	96.9	3.1	127	31.5	66.1	2.4
Total foreign-born.....	319	47.0	52.0	.9	265	5.3	92.1	2.6	90	2.2	92.2	5.6	674	24.6	73.1	2.2

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.....	33	33.3	63.6	3.0	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	27	3.7	88.9	7.4	84	14.3	82.1	3.6
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	40	7.5	90.0	2.5	26	7.7	88.5	3.8	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	73	6.8	90.4	2.7
German.....	29	3.4	93.1	3.4	30	3.3	96.7	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	64	3.1	93.8	3.1
Italian, South.....	19	5.3	94.7	.0	22	.0	100.0	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	47	2.1	93.6	4.3
Magyar.....	20	.0	100.0	.0	24	4.2	95.8	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	48	2.1	97.7	0.3
Servian.....	26	3.8	96.2	.0	11	.0	100.0	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	40	2.5	97.5	.0
Slovenian.....	18	.0	100.0	.0	16	.0	93.8	6.3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	38	.0	94.7	5.3
Grand total.....	219	14.2	83.1	2.7	184	5.4	93.5	1.1	90	4.4	81.1	14.4	493	9.1	86.6	4.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	23	52.2	43.5	4.3	16	31.3	68.8	.0	11	9.1	90.9	.0	50	56.0	62.0	2.0
Total native-born.....	57	40.4	54.4	5.3	40	12.5	87.5	.0	38	5.3	89.5	5.3	135	22.2	74.1	3.7
Total foreign-born.....	162	4.9	93.2	1.9	144	3.5	95.1	1.4	52	3.8	75.0	21.2	358	4.2	91.3	4.5

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 461.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—	
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	58	46.6	51.7	1.7	38	2.6	92.1	5.3	32	3.1	87.5	9.4	123	22.7	72.7	4.7
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	110	24.5	74.5	.9	68	4.4	92.6	2.9	18	5.6	94.4	.0	196	15.8	82.7	1.5
German.....	70	31.4	65.7	2.9	77	5.2	92.2	2.6	27	3.7	81.5	14.8	174	15.5	79.9	4.6
Italian, South.....	41	14.6	85.4	.0	57	.0	100.0	.0	15	.0	86.6	13.3	113	5.3	92.9	1.8
Magyar.....	61	34.4	65.6	.0	67	10.4	89.6	.0	10	.0	70.0	30.0	138	20.3	77.5	2.2
Servian.....	107	45.8	53.3	.9	45	2.2	95.6	2.2	11	.0	90.9	9.1	163	30.7	67.5	1.8
Slovenian.....	42	14.3	85.7	.0	35	.0	97.1	2.9	11	.0	90.9	9.1	88	6.8	90.9	2.3
Grand total.....	589	36.5	62.0	1.5	493	6.1	91.7	2.2	212	2.8	88.2	9.0	1,294	19.4	77.6	3.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	49	61.2	36.7	2.0	46	21.7	78.3	.0	38	2.6	97.4	.0	133	30.8	68.4	.8
Total native-born.....	108	52.8	44.4	2.8	84	13.1	84.5	2.4	70	2.9	92.9	4.3	262	26.7	70.2	3.1
Total foreign-born.....	481	32.8	65.9	1.2	409	4.6	93.2	2.2	142	2.8	85.9	11.3	1,032	17.5	79.5	3.0

Of the 1,294 persons furnishing information for this table, 19.4 per cent are single, 77.6 per cent are married, and 3 per cent are widowed. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age 36.5 per cent are single, 62 per cent are married, and 1.5 per cent are widowed; of those who are from 30 to 44 years of age, 6.1 per cent are single, 91.7 per cent are married, and 2.2 per cent are widowed. Of the total number of persons 45 years or over, 2.8 per cent are single, 88.2 per cent are married, and 9 per cent are widowed. It is observed that of all persons 20 years of age or over, the foreign-born show the greatest proportion married, native-born of native father following, and native-born of foreign father showing only a slightly lower per cent than those native-born of native father. Persons native-born of native father show the highest per cent widowed, foreign-born and native-born of foreign father following in the order mentioned, the last named showing only a fraction of 1 per cent who are widowed. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age the foreign-born show the highest percentage married, the native-born of native father following in considerably smaller proportion, while the native-born of foreign father show only 36.7 per cent married.

In the group including persons from 30 to 44 years of age those of foreign birth have the highest percentage married, followed very closely by persons native-born of native father, while those native-born of foreign father report a much smaller proportion married than the other nativity groups. Persons native-born of foreign father exhibit the highest percentage married who are 45 years of age or over, followed by those native-born of native father in considerably smaller proportions, the foreign-born showing only a slightly lower per cent married than the native-born of native father.

Of the foreign-born, the South Italians have the highest percentage of persons married who are 20 years of age or over, Slovenians follow with slightly smaller proportions, this race being followed in turn by the Croatians, Germans, Magyars, and Servians, in the order named. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age Slovenians and South Italians exhibit somewhat larger proportions married than the other races, Croatians, Germans, Magyars, and Servians following in order named. Of persons from 30 to 44 years of age, the South Italians show 100 per cent married, the Slovenians, Servians, Croatians, Germans, and Magyars following in slightly decreasing ratio. The percentage widowed in this age group is low, the Magyars showing none, and the Croatians, Slovenians, Germans, and Servians ranging between 2 and 3 per cent. In the group 45 years of age or over, Croatians have the highest per cent married, followed by Servians, Slovenians, South Italians, Germans, and Magyars in the order named. In this age group the percentage of persons widowed is very high, Magyars showing 30 per cent and Germans 14.8 per cent, with South Italians, Servians, and Slovenians following consecutively in decreasing proportions. Croatians alone show no persons widowed who are 45 years of age or over.

A comparison of males who are native-born of native father, native-born of foreign father, and foreign-born shows the latter with the highest percentage married in each age period up to 45 years of age or over. In the latter group, males native-born of foreign father exhibit 100 per cent married. Also in the totals for all males 20 years of age or over the foreign-born report the highest per cent married. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age males native-born of native father have a greater proportion married than those native-born of foreign father.

Of the several races the South Italian males have the highest percentage married 20 years of age or over followed by the Slovenians and Croatians. After the three races mentioned the Germans exhibit the highest percentage followed by the Magyars and Servians. Servians report the lowest per cent of married men who are from 20 to 29 years of age, Magyars the lowest percentage from 30 to 44 years of age, and Germans the smallest proportion of married men 45 years of age or over.

Foreign-born females show the highest percentage married of all females who were 20 years of age or over. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age foreign-born women have the largest proportion married, followed by those native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father. Of females who are from 30 to 44 years of age those of native birth and native father show the highest percentage married. Females native-born of foreign father exhibit the highest percentage married who are 45 years of age or over. Of the totals of foreign-born females, the Servians show the highest percentage married, followed by Slovenians, Germans, South Italians, Magyars, and Croatians, in the order mentioned. It is noticeable that in only one age period do foreign-born women show under 90 per cent married. Of females who are 45 years of age or over Germans and South Italians show considerably under 90 per cent married. The percentage widowed is very high, however, South Italians having 33.3 per cent and Germans 20 per cent in this condition. Of all foreign-born

females 20 years of age or over, the Magyars show the highest per cent widowed, followed by Slovenians, South Italians, Germans, and Croats, in slightly decreasing ratio, the Servians having no widowed females.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States, and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband:

TABLE 462.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Croatian.....	371	36.7	63.3
German.....	213	83.6	16.4
Italian, South.....	76	73.7	26.3
Magyar.....	196	51.5	48.5
Servian.....	160	25.6	74.4
Total.....	1,209	53.7	46.3

This table shows that 53.7 per cent of the 1,209 foreign-born husbands report their wives in the United States; 46.3 per cent, wives abroad. The Germans, 83.6 per cent of whom report wives in the United States, show a slightly larger proportion than the South Italians, a considerably larger proportion than the Magyars, and a very much larger proportion than the Croats or Servians, 25.6 per cent of the Servians reporting their wives in the United States.

The table next presented shows the per cent of foreign-born iron and steel workers who are married, but whose wives are not in this country. The exhibit is by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States:

TABLE 463.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	204	113	54	371	84.3	46.0	20.4	63.3
German.....	62	47	104	213	38.7	12.8	4.8	16.4
Magyar.....	149	37	10	196	55.0	29.7	20.0	48.5
Servian.....	118	33	9	160	83.9	51.5	33.3	74.4

This table shows that of the foreign-born husbands for whom information was obtained in this locality, a slightly larger proportion of Servians than of Croatians, a considerably larger proportion of Croatians than Magyars, and a very much larger proportion of Magyars than Germans, report wives abroad. That the percentage of wives abroad of each race decreases as the period of residence of the husbands increases is also apparent.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows the percentage of persons in the households studied within specified age groups. The exhibit is by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 464.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	47	19.1	17.0	4.3	0.0	23.4	25.5	10.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	39	15.4	10.3	.0	7.7	23.1	17.9	25.6
Irish.....	48	8.3	10.4	2.1	12.5	20.8	22.9	22.9
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	195	16.9	10.3	1.0	5.1	37.9	23.1	5.6
German.....	200	17.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	26.0	24.0	10.0
Irish.....	57	1.8	14.0	7.0	22.8	14.0	17.5	22.8
Italian, South.....	134	18.7	22.4	5.2	3.7	16.4	26.9	6.7
Magyar.....	105	10.5	2.9	1.0	3.8	36.2	39.0	6.7
Servian.....	151	10.6	.7	1.3	7.9	51.0	23.2	5.3
Slovenian.....	112	25.9	17.9	4.5	5.4	23.2	17.0	6.3
Grand total.....	1,253	15.0	11.0	2.6	7.5	29.5	24.7	9.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	123	13.0	12.2	1.6	9.8	18.7	22.0	22.8
Total native-born.....	170	14.7	13.5	2.4	7.1	20.0	22.9	19.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,083	15.1	10.6	2.6	7.6	31.0	24.9	8.2

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.	51	17.6	21.6	5.9	9.8	19.6	17.6	7.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	43	4.7	25.6	9.3	7.0	25.6	9.3	18.6
Irish.....	50	12.0	14.0	4.0	2.0	32.0	10.0	26.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	139	26.6	10.1	4.3	7.2	28.8	18.7	4.3
German.....	136	16.2	14.7	4.4	8.8	26.5	24.3	5.1
Irish.....	57	5.3	21.1	1.8	10.5	17.5	19.3	24.6
Italian, South.....	104	26.9	23.1	1.0	3.8	18.3	21.2	5.8
Magyar.....	68	14.7	10.3	2.9	7.4	26.5	32.4	5.9
Servian.....	52	13.5	9.6	1.9	.0	46.2	21.2	7.7
Slovenian.....	80	30.0	16.3	.0	5.0	23.8	20.0	5.0
Grand total.....	907	18.7	16.4	3.7	6.7	24.1	20.3	9.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	134	11.2	17.9	6.7	6.7	23.1	11.9	22.4
Total native-born.....	185	13.0	18.9	6.5	7.6	22.2	13.5	18.4
Total foreign-born.....	722	20.2	15.8	3.0	6.5	24.7	22.0	7.8

TABLE 464.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

		TOTAL.						
General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	98	18.4	19.4	5.1	5.1	21.4	21.4	9.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
German.....	82	9.8	18.3	4.9	7.3	21.4	13.4	22.0
Irish.....	98	10.2	12.2	3.1	7.1	26.5	16.3	24.5
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	334	21.0	10.2	2.4	6.0	34.1	21.3	5.1
German.....	336	16.7	11.9	3.6	9.5	26.2	24.1	8.0
Irish.....	114	3.5	17.5	4.4	16.7	15.8	18.4	23.7
Italian, South.....	238	22.3	22.7	3.4	3.8	17.2	24.4	6.3
Magyar.....	173	12.1	5.8	1.7	5.2	32.4	36.4	6.4
Servian.....	203	11.3	3.0	1.5	5.9	49.8	22.7	5.9
Slovenian.....	192	27.6	17.2	2.6	5.2	23.4	18.2	5.7
Grand total.....	2,160	16.6	13.3	3.1	7.2	27.3	22.8	9.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	257	12.1	15.2	4.3	8.2	21.0	16.7	22.6
Total native-born.....	355	13.8	16.3	4.5	7.3	21.1	18.0	18.9
Total foreign-born.....	1,805	17.1	12.7	2.8	7.1	28.5	23.8	8.0

Of a total of 2,160 persons reporting complete data in the above table, the largest proportions are 27.3 per cent from 20 to 29 years of age, 22.8 per cent from 30 to 44, 16.6 per cent under 6, and 13.3 per cent from 6 to 13 years of age—while the smallest proportions are 3.1 per cent, from 14 to 15 years of age; 7.2 per cent from 16 to 19 years of age, and 9.8 per cent 45 years of age or over.

The largest proportion of persons in households whose heads are foreign-born, are from 20 to 29 years of age, while the largest proportion, in households whose heads are native-born of foreign father, are 45 years of age or over. Over 50 per cent of the persons in households the heads of which are of each foreign-born race, except South Italian and Slovenian, are 20 years of age or over.

Considering that section of the table which shows the proportion of males and females of each specified age, it will be seen that the households, the heads of which are foreign-born, as well as the households the heads of which are native-born of foreign father, show over 50 per cent of both the males and females to be 20 years or over, while the households the heads of which are native-born of native father show over 50 per cent of the males to be 20 years of age or over, and over 50 per cent of the females to be under 20 years of age.

Over 50 per cent of the males in households the heads of which are of each foreign-born race, except the Slovenian, are 20 years of age or over, while over 50 per cent of the females in households the heads of which are of each foreign-born race, except South Italian and Slovenian, are 20 years of age or over.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of iron and steel workers within certain specified age groups.

TABLE 465.—*Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White	2,062	8.8	16.6	16.3	13.9	24.1	13.3	6.9
Negro	195	8.7	7.7	27.2	15.4	24.6	12.8	3.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
England	40	12.5	12.5	22.5	5.0	30.0	7.5	10.0
Germany	166	15.7	19.9	10.2	11.4	21.7	17.5	3.6
Ireland	73	12.3	8.2	15.1	16.4	28.8	15.1	4.1
Foreign-born, by race:								
Croatian	712	2.9	39.2	27.1	10.3	18.0	2.4	.1
German	284	3.9	14.1	17.6	15.8	21.8	15.1	11.6
Irish	45	.0	4.4	.0	6.7	35.6	22.2	31.1
Italian, South	96	4.2	15.6	21.9	15.6	33.3	7.3	2.1
Macedonian	61	6.6	47.5	19.7	16.4	9.8	.0	.0
Magyar	281	3.6	21.4	19.9	23.5	27.0	3.9	.7
Servian	316	1.6	46.5	23.1	13.3	13.9	1.6	.0
Slovak	41	4.9	14.6	29.3	17.1	24.4	9.8	.0
Slovenian	58	1.7	41.4	13.8	12.1	22.4	5.2	3.4
Grand total.....	4,595	7.0	22.2	19.1	13.9	22.7	10.0	6.2
Total native-born of foreign father..	339	18.0	14.7	13.3	11.2	23.9	14.2	4.7
Total native-born.....	2,596	10.0	15.7	16.8	13.7	24.1	13.4	6.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,999	3.1	30.7	22.2	14.2	20.8	5.6	3.6

Of a total of 4,595 males employed in the iron and steel industry in this locality none are under 14 years of age. Approximately the same proportion are from 20 to 24 as from 35 to 44 years of age, while a slightly larger proportion are from 25 to 29 than from 30 to 34 years of age. The proportion who are from 14 to 19 is slightly smaller than the proportion who are from 45 to 54 years of age and slightly larger than the proportion who are 55 years of age or over.

Comparing the foreign-born employees, the native-born of foreign father, and the native-born of native father, white, it is seen that the foreign-born show the smallest proportion within the age groups, 14 to 19, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 55 or over. The native-born negro, however, has the highest percentage in each group between the ages of 25 and 45. The older immigrant races, or the German and Irish, show the largest proportion of their number to be 30 years of age or over, while the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe have a comparatively large proportion of their number under 30 years of age.

CHAPTER VIII.

IMMIGRANT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Fraternal and other organizations—Immigrant churches—[Text Table 466].

FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The following organizations exist among the immigrants of Community C:

St. Mark's Croatian Society. Beneficial and social; branch of National Croatian Society; members principally Croatian Catholics; other Slavs admitted. Membership, 1907, 35; 1908, 24. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, \$1.50 to \$2 for life or accident insurance. Benefits, local, \$5 per week sickness for thirty-six weeks; national society, loss of life, \$800; accident, \$100 to \$800.

St. John's Croatian Society. Beneficial and social; branch of National Croatian Society; members, Croatian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 100; 1908, 30. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, various dues according to insurance carried. Benefits, local, \$5 per week sickness for nine months; national society, loss of life, \$800; accident, \$100 to \$800.

St. Lawrence Croatian Society. Beneficial and social; branch of National Croatian Society; members, any Slavs of good standing. Membership, 1907, 150; 1908, 115 (96 are Croatian). Dues, local, 50 cents per month; wives, 25 cents per month; national society, as above. Benefits, local, \$5 per week sickness for thirty-six weeks; wives, \$2.50; national society, as above.

St. Anna Croatian Society. Beneficial and social; affiliated with National Croatian Society and Grand Carniolan Society. Members, Croatian and Slovenian women of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Membership, 1907, 40; 1908, 42. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, as above. Benefits, local, \$5 per week sickness for thirty-six weeks; national society, as above.

St. Nicholas Croatian Society. Beneficial and social; branch of National Croatian Society. Members, Croatian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 60; 1908, 24. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, as above. Benefits, local, \$5 sickness for thirty-six weeks; national society, as above.

St. Michael's Italian Society. Beneficial and social; purely local; members, Italian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 150; 1908, 80. Dues, local, 50 cents per month and \$1 at death or serious accident of member; 25 cents at death of other member of family. Benefits, \$5 per week for fourteen weeks of sickness; death, \$100 and \$1 from each member; loss of eye or limb, \$100.

Allemania German Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs. Beneficial and social; branch of national organization; members, Austro-Hungarian Germans. Membership, 1907, 95; 1908, 90. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national organization, varying dues

according to age, etc. Benefits, \$5 per week sickness for twenty weeks; life and accident varying.

Austrian German Quartette Social Club. Social, purely local. Members, Austro-Hungarian Germans. Membership, 1907, 120; 1908, 93. Dues, 25 cents per month and \$1 initiation. No benefit features.

St. John's German Society. Beneficial and social. Purely local at present. Members, German Catholics (from Hungary principally). Membership, 1908, 40. Dues, 70 cents per month and special assessments. Benefits, \$5 per week sickness. Death, \$100; wife or child, \$50.

Jewish Ladies' Aid Society. Relief for needy Hebrews, purely local; members, any Hebrews, especially Hebrew women. Membership, 1907, 40; 1908, 40. Dues, 20 cents per month to create fund and special collections. Benefits, all cases of need relieved with money, work, or medicine.

St. John's Slovak Society. Beneficial and social branch of Catholic Slovak Union; members, Slovak Catholics. Membership, 1907, 20; 1908, 18. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, \$1 to \$1.25 per month. Benefits, \$5 per week, sickness for nine months; life, \$1,000; accidents, various.

Christo Talleff Bulgarian Society. Beneficial, political, and social, purely local; members, all Bulgarians eligible. Membership, 1907, 125; 1908, 100. Dues, 25 cents per month and special assessments. Benefits, \$5 per week sickness; loss of life, funeral expenses, and relief of family.

St. Nicholas Servian Society. Beneficial and social branch of Servian Orthodox Society. Members, Slavs of good standing. Membership, 1907, 70; 1908, 40. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; National Society, \$1.35 to \$1.90 per month. Benefits, \$5 per week sickness; loss of life, \$800; accident, \$200.

St. Stephen's Servian Society. Beneficial and social branch of Servian Orthodox Society. Members, Orthodox Servians. Membership, 1907, 60; 1908, 30. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; National Society, as above. Benefits, local, \$5 per week sickness for nine months; loss of life, \$800; accident, \$200 to \$800.

St. Louis's Slovenian Society. Beneficial and social branch of Grand Carniolan Society; members, Slovenian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 72; 1908, 75. Dues, local, 50 cents per month; national society, life insurance varying according to age. Benefits, local, \$3 per week sickness for twelve months; loss of life, \$500 and \$1,000; accidents, none.

St. George's Slovenian Society. Beneficial and social; purely local; members, Slovenian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 30; 1908, 35. Dues, \$1 per month and special assessments at death of member. Benefits, \$5 per week indefinitely; loss of life, \$200; wife or child, \$50; accidents, none.

St. Nicholas Slovenian Society. Beneficial and social; purely local; members, Slovenian Catholics. Membership, 1907, 30; 1908, 32. Dues, 50 cents per month; national society, varying dues for life and accidents. Benefits, local, \$5 per week for nine months; life, \$1,000; accident, \$150 to \$1,000.

St. Mary's Slovenian Society. Beneficial and social branch of Grand Carniolan Society; members, Slovenian Catholic women. Membership, 1907, 32; 1908, 20. Dues, same as St. Nicholas. Benefits, same as St. Nicholas.

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that, relative to population, the Slovenian, Croatian, and Italian populations are much better equipped with benefit societies than are the Servians, for example, who, with a very large population, have but two small organizations. The Magyars have at the present time no organization, a "Magyar Sick and Benefit Society" established a year or so ago by the German Catholic priest having been disorganized during the depression of 1907 and 1908. The Hebrews, as usual, are well organized for purposes of relief.

The older generation of Germans, born in most cases in the German Empire, have been absorbed in the native population, and are found as well as those of the second generation, in the various fraternal orders, of which there is the usual number in Community C. The Austro-Hungarian Germans, on the other hand, are more recent arrivals, and are sufficiently numerous to maintain the three organizations which are listed. English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish elements in the community are, like the Germans, well merged in the American population. The Irish, however, maintain a chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Unlike these older races, the Italian and Austro-Hungarian immigrants are not yet affiliated with the fraternal orders. They are represented by only a handful of members in the various benefit societies maintained by the employees of the steel company. There are five organizations of this sort—one for clerical employees both of the steel company and of other establishments of the town, one for skilled mechanics and helpers, one for the railroad employees of the steel company, one for the employees of the frog and switch department, and one for employees of the steel company generally. In the last two organizations a few immigrants from southern or eastern Europe are members, those at the frog and switch shop being Italians and those in the general beneficial society largely Croatians. The number does not exceed a dozen in either.

Turning to the organization and effect of foreign societies in the Community, it will be observed that the plan upon which they are organized varies little from one to another. The typical arrangement is the payment of a 50 cents a month local sick benefit fee in return for which the member is insured a payment of \$5 a week for nine months in case of sickness. Accident and life insurance features are usually provided by the national organization of which the local is a branch. Most often the society is connected with one or another of the foreign churches. The Hungarian-German Social Club, the fraternal order of the same race, and the Bulgarian society are practically the only exceptions to this rule, although two of the Croatian and one of the Servian societies do not insist upon religious qualifications for membership.

The necessary and commendable work done by these societies could be rendered much more valuable by the addition of library and political features, which would serve as aids to the members in the difficult process of Americanization. Such an agency has very

recently been established among the Hebrew population of the community in the shape of a society called the "Hebrew Political Club," which encourages the naturalization of men of that race. Meetings are held at which topics of political interest are discussed. At present there are about fifty members. There are no dues or benefit features.

IMMIGRANT CHURCHES.

The English-speaking Roman Catholic Church of the community is the parent of the three Roman Catholic churches now in existence. As successive races of foreigners were drawn to the locality the priest in charge of the English-speaking church made such arrangements as he was able in order that at intervals, at least, communicants of foreign race might be ministered to by clergymen speaking their own languages. When, however, just before 1900, the stream of immigrants began to increase very rapidly it was felt that the occasional visits of priests speaking foreign languages were no longer adequate. Hence, in September, 1898, the first of the foreign Catholic churches was organized. This was the Croatian-Slovenian Church, now the largest of the Catholic churches of the community.

The second foreign Catholic Church to be organized was the Italian, which dates from 1901. The Italians had been members of the community for fifteen years before that time, but their numbers had not been sufficient to warrant the organization of an Italian church. Finally, in 1902, the heavy immigration of Hungarian-Germans led to the organization of a German Catholic Church. At the present time its membership, like that of the Croatian-Slovenian Church, is not confined to a single race. Four families are Germans from Germany, 105 are Germans from Hungary, and about 16 are Magyars. Members of this latter race, now present to the number of perhaps 500, are without any church of their own, and, so far as they attend worship, are in the habit of affiliating with their old-time Teutonic neighbors.

The Servian Orthodox Church, holding with the Eastern, or Greek, Church, was organized here in 1903. It claims all the Austro-Hungarian Servians, Roumanians, and Bulgarians, but it is very doubtful if the claim of 3,000 members (see table) can be substantiated since the recent exodus, even by the inclusion of the total number of all these races in the community. One-half the number would probably be nearer correct. The total members of the Croatian-Slovenian Church likewise would fall probably several hundred short of the figure given, since the departure of some 600 of its members during the past twelve months. The oldest of the foreign churches is that of the German Evangelical Lutherans, which dates from the earlier German immigration of the seventies. The church was organized in 1875. It has not been affected by the recent arrival of Germans from Hungary. The Hebrew congregation dates as an organization from the year 1906.

Further information regarding these churches will be found in the following table:

TABLE 466.—*Denomination of immigrant churches.*

Race.	Denomination.	Number of—		Dues.
		Families.	Persons.	
Croatian and Slovenian.	Roman Catholic...	350	2,000	\$1 per month for families; 50 cents for individuals.
Italian.....	Roman Catholic..	60	300	25 cents to \$1 per month per member and voluntary offerings.
German.....	Roman Catholic..	125	800	\$1 per month for families; 50 cents for individuals.
Servian.....	Servian.....		3,000	Voluntary offerings.
Hebrew.....	Orthodox Hebrew	40	60	Voluntary offerings and \$6 a year per member.
German.....	Lutheran.....	70	200	\$6 to \$12 per family.

The native churches, with the exception of the parent Roman Catholic Church, can not be said to particularly affect the situation created by the coming of the recent immigrants to the community. A Bible society, however, has distributed by colporteurs some 200 copies of the Bible or portions of the Bible each summer for the past seven or eight years. Occasionally attempts have been made to gather a few of the foreign children into the Sunday school of some native church, uniformly without permanent success. As to work not religious in its nature, nothing has been brought to the attention of the writer except the establishment during the winter of 1906 and 1907 of a Young Men's Christian Association night school for foreign men. A Bulgarian teacher was secured from Philadelphia, and for a time a considerable number of men, principally Bulgarians, enjoyed the advantages offered. These Bulgarians from Macedonia are loosely attached to the Servian congregation and proved more open to such efforts than did other members of the foreign population who saw in voluntary religious services held on Sundays through the same agency an attempt at proselyting among them.

Of social work, such as kindergartens, day nurseries, settlements, sewing, cooking or other classes, mother's meetings, and the provision of bathing facilities, the native churches know nothing. The barrier of race and language has so far resulted in the almost complete isolation of the foreign population. At the Young Men's Christian Association it is stated that foreign men could not be induced to go to the association building; that they felt uncomfortable and awkward in the company of Americans, remembering, no doubt, the open ridicule which "Hunkies" often evoke from crowds of American youths standing on the streets in the evening. Religious work among the immigrants is at the present time practically confined to the maintenance among them of the forms of worship to which they are accustomed.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Accumulation of property and money sent abroad—Ownership of homes—Immigrants in business—Immigrants in the professions—School attendance—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—General influences for and against Americanization—[Text Tables 467 to 484 and General Tables 253 to 261].

ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY AND MONEY SENT ABROAD.

Thrift among immigrants shows itself in two ways—in the establishment of bank accounts and in the purchase of homes or business property. Closely connected with the first is the remitting of funds to Europe. Recent immigrants and those expecting to return to their former homes, those who have relatives there dependent upon them for support, or who intend to bring relatives to this country are in the habit of accumulating funds in the banks. Others have arrived at the stage where permanent settlement of the entire family in this country has been accomplished, and these are in the habit of investing their savings in homes and sometimes in small businesses.

Originally the aliens deposited their savings with immigrant banks. They lost confidence in these institutions, however, because they cheated in many ways and in numerous cases defrauded depositors of their entire savings. There are now no immigrant banks in Community C. Within the past year or two the aliens have acquired the habit of depositing in American banks. The bulk of such deposits are placed with the community's National Bank.

Of the \$150,000 withdrawn from this bank in connection with the recent exodus of immigrants, it is not strange that the greater part was withdrawn by recent immigrants who had acquired no permanent attachment to the country, and who hastened with their accumulated earnings to return to their homes and relatives abroad. The order of various races according to amounts withdrawn was:

1. Servian.
2. Croatian.
3. Magyar.
4. Macedonian.
5. Italian.
6. Slovenian.

The following table shows by race and ward the aggregate assessed value of property owned by recent immigrants in the community:

TABLE 467.—Aggregate assessed value of property in each specified ward of Community C, by race of owner.

Race.	Ward.					Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....		\$4,740				\$4,740
Croatian.....	\$19,500		\$3,300		\$17,620	40,420
Dalmatian.....					2,820	2,820
Italian.....	17,700	21,700				39,400
Hebrew.....	21,480	8,440	13,600		28,840	72,360
Macedonian.....					8,100	8,100
Magyar.....	760					760
Polish.....					7,400	7,400
Servian.....	6,060				800	6,860
Slovak.....			5,260		800	6,060
Slovenian.....	35,960		1,200		5,200	42,360
Unknown.....	2,700		3,000	\$1,040	4,400	11,140
Total.....	104,160	34,880	26,300	1,040	75,980	242,420

The table next presented exhibits by race and ward the number of immigrant property owners in the locality.

TABLE 468.—Number of foreign-born property owners in each specified ward of Community C, by race.

Race.	Ward.					Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....		1				1
Croatian.....	10		3		15	28
Dalmatian.....					2	2
Italian.....	16	21				37
Hebrew.....	13	3	4		17	37
Macedonian.....					4	4
Magyar.....	1					1
Polish.....					7	7
Servian.....	6				1	7
Slovak.....			2		1	3
Slovenian.....	21				7	30
Unknown.....	1		1	1	3	6
Total.....	68	25	12	1	57	163

It will be noted that in value of property owned the order of races is quite different from the above. Referring to the population of the principal races a truer view of the progress which each has made in the acquisition of property is made possible.

TABLE 469.—Value of property and number of property owners of the foreign-born population of Community C, by race.

Race.	Popula- tion.	Number of property owners.	Aggregate assessed value of property owned.
Hebrew.....	250	37	\$72,360
Macedonian.....	300	4	8,100
Italian.....	375	37	39,400
Magyar.....	400	1	760
Slovenian.....	500	30	42,360
Croatian.....	1,100	28	40,420
Servian.....	1,400	7	6,860

Funds are sent home by means of post-office money orders or remittances through New York banks which deal in foreign exchange and which have branches in the community. These branches are usually connected with a steamship agency. The alien does not make remittances home every month, but sends two or three times during the year, in amounts of \$30 to \$50. The alien who has a wife and family abroad, usually sends them about \$100 each year, and he claims this amount is ample for their support.

The amount of money sent from this community to the Old World during 1907 amounted to nearly \$700,000; during the period January 1 to December 10, 1908, it amounted to only \$220,000. This is due to the departure of many aliens and the reduced earnings of those that remain. Of these totals slightly over 90 per cent was sent to Austria-Hungary, although in what proportion by races it is impossible to say.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

In addition to the data obtained from the records of the local assessors, the following table shows the number and per cent of families studied who owned their homes. The exhibit is by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 470.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	29	3	10.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	18	6	(a)
German.....	22	7	31.8
Irish.....	22	6	27.3
Foreign-born:			
Bulgarian.....	6		(a)
Croatian.....	74	11	14.9
English.....	13	6	(a)
German.....	72	27	37.5
Irish.....	21	10	47.6
Italian, South.....	51	16	31.4
Magyar.....	47	6	12.8
Servian.....	38	1	2.6
Slovak.....	15	3	(a)
Slovenian.....	39	13	33.3
Grand total.....	467	115	24.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	62	19	30.6
Total native-born.....	91	22	24.2
Total foreign-born.....	376	93	24.7

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 467 families from whom information was obtained in this community, 24.6 per cent own homes. Upon comparing those whose heads are native-born with the foreign-born, it will be noted that the proportions are practically the same, the former reporting 24.2 per cent, as compared with 24.7 per cent of the latter. Comparing persons classed as native-born of foreign father with those classed as native-born of native father, it will be seen that the former show a much larger proportion than the latter owning homes, or 30.6 as compared with 10.3 per cent.

As regards the several foreign races, the Irish, with 47.6 per cent, show the largest proportion owning homes, followed by the Germans, Slovenians, and South Italians, with 37.5, 33.3, and 31.4 per cent, respectively, while the smaller proportions are shown by the Croatians, Magyars, and Servians; the last named, with only 2.6 per cent owning homes, exhibit a smaller proportion than any other race either of foreign or native birth.

Of persons native-born of foreign father, the Germans, with 31.8 per cent owning homes, have a larger proportion than the Irish and a smaller proportion than the foreign-born Germans; while of the families whose heads are native-born of native father, the native white show a smaller proportion, with the exception of that of the Servians, than any other race. The Magyars in the above table report six families as owning their homes, while only one Magyar family appears on the book of the assessor of the community. This seeming disparity is explained by the fact that the Magyars, in the table immediately preceding, are probably acquiring their homes on an installment basis and the property is assessed in the names of other persons.

IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS.

The opportunities for the establishment of businesses by immigrants in Community C arise largely from the ordinary demands of the immigrant population for clothing, groceries, meat, milk, and other necessaries and conveniences. The foreign merchant is willing to live in their midst, and as he speaks their language, he offers advantages not found in the more distant American stores on the leading business street. The Russian Hebrew is in a particularly strategic position in these respects. The goods on sale in immigrant stores are usually of domestic manufacture, the clothing, shoes, and notions being of a cheap grade, the vegetables and groceries, however, comparing more favorably with those bought by the native population. The only stores carrying imported stocks are the Servian bookstores and one of the general stores patronized by several of the Austro-Hungarian races. Clerks are, practically without exception, of the same race as their employer. In many of the smaller places the wife conducts the business while the husband is employed elsewhere. Several Hebrews have established two or three small businesses in different sections, all but one of which they leave in charge of a trusted employee, often a relative.

Delivery wagons are used by the dairies and the general stores doing a business of over \$200 a month. A great number of small steamship agencies and subagencies are maintained among the foreign population, many of the stores eking out their sales with business of this kind. The foreign merchants seem to stand well in the eyes of the community. Some of them are men of long residence in the country, thoroughly acquainted with American ways, leaders among their own people, and apparently enjoying the respect to which their achievements entitle them. On the other hand there are, included in the list of foreign merchants, men pointed out as parasites by those familiar with the situation.

It is thought that the tables which follow will present the main facts, so far as they are susceptible of numerical treatment. The

figures for capital invested and sales per month must be regarded rather as careful estimates than as exact statements.

TABLE 471.—Number of immigrants in each specified business of Community C, by race.

Kind of business.	Bohe- mian.	Bul- ga- rian.	Croa- tian.	Ger- man.	Ital- ian.	He- brew.	Mag- yar.	Ser- vian.	Slo- ve- nian.	Total.
Bakery		1								1
Barber shop				2						2
Books, stationery								1		1
Café, restaurant		1								1
Cigars			1							1
Clothing						3			1	4
Clothing, jewelry						2				2
Confectionery						1				1
Dry goods						1				1
Fruit, tobacco					2	2				4
General merchandise	1	2	3	2	4	31			5	48
Groceries						1				1
Jewelry						1				1
Meat		1	3	1			2		2	9
Milk						1		1	1	3
Pool		2								2
Second-hand clothing						1				1
Shoemaker		1								1
Shoes						1				1
Total	1	8	7	5	6	45	2	2	9	85

Approximate capital invested (premises, fixtures, and merchandise) in immigrant business.

Bohemian	\$14, 000
Bulgarian	16, 290
Croatian	15, 205
German	4, 815
Italian	12, 080
Hebrew	189, 290
Magyar	200
Servian	960
Slovenian	32, 925
Total	285, 765

Some of the property included above is used for tenements, as where the store occupies only a portion of the building in which it is located. Stores are also conducted in the front rooms of dwellings. In such cases the total approximate value of premises can hardly be called business capital. It is believed that the figures, although imperfect, will throw some light upon the part played by the various races in the business carried on among the foreign population.

TABLE 472.—Value of sales per month and number of business enterprises of Community C, by race.

Race.	\$1 to \$100.	\$101 to \$300.	\$301 to \$500.	\$501 to \$800.	\$801 to \$1, 200.	Busi- ness enter- prises.	Total value.
Bohemian		1				1	\$250
Bulgarian	4	2	2			8	1, 475
Croatian	4	2		1		7	1, 415
German	4		1			5	725
Italian	5	1				6	415
Hebrew	20	11	7	4	3	45	13, 180
Magyar	2					2	200
Servian	1	1				2	350
Slovenian	4	3		2		9	2, 325
Total	44	21	10	7	3	85	20, 335

An interesting investment of \$500 was made during the past summer by five Macedonians, who formed a partnership, rented 13 acres of land, and engaged in market gardening in a district near Community C. So successful were they that at the end of the season they were in possession of a shanty, tools, two horses, two cows, chickens, and \$250 in money. This race of people is fond of the open air and has the reputation of being very skillful gardeners. They also display considerable business ability; several small businesses beside one large general store and a fair-sized butcher shop and a bakery doing a considerable business are maintained among them. They would be much more advantageously located in the environs of a large city, where they could engage in truck gardening, than they are in a steel town.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

There are no lawyers or physicians among the immigrant population of Community C. One young Croatian has made some study of the law, but has not been admitted to the bar. He practices, however, what amounts to a sort of pseudoprofession wherever recently arrived immigrant communities are found, combining the function of legal adviser with that of interpreter. The effects of this practice have been recorded in the section of "Criminality." A Bulgarian who has been about eighteen years in the country and has had some American academic training is a resident of the community. His professional work, that of editing a Bulgarian paper at Granite City, Ill., has given place since coming here to insurance soliciting and other commercial work.

The clerical profession among the immigrants includes three Roman Catholic priests, one Servian Orthodox priest, and the pastor of the German Lutheran Church. The Roman Catholic priests are in charge of churches organized among the Germans, Italians, and Croatian-Slovenians. The Italian priest, although but a short time in the country, has acquired a very good working knowledge of the language. The German Lutheran clergyman speaks English less readily than his own tongue, but is thoroughly assimilated with the native American population, his household resembling those of native clergymen similarly situated. The Servian priest, on the other hand, speaks no English, and consequently is thoroughly isolated from Americanizing influences. The influence of these men is very considerable among their own people, and the German and Slovenian priests, at least, have some standing in the community at large. When the steel company projected a foreign workingmen's park and hotel these men were conferred with as to the advisability of the plan and the method of carrying it out.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The table next presented shows number and percentage of total pupils in schools in Community C, by general nativity and race of father of pupil.

TABLE 473.—*Pupils in school in Community C, by general nativity and race of father of pupil.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Public.		Parochial.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born:				
White.....	1,186	76.9	78	26.4
Negro.....	63	4.1	7	2.4
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	11	.7	72	24.4
English.....	19	1.2	.....	.....
German.....	75	4.9	19	6.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	48	3.1	.....	.....
Irish.....	15	1.0	25	8.5
Italian, North.....	22	1.4	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	46	3.0	.....	.....
Slovak.....	5	.3	17	5.8
Slovenian.....	6	.4	59	20.0
Other foreign.....	47	3.0	18	6.1
Total.....	294	19.1	210	71.2
Grand total.....	1,543	100.0	295	100.0

From the data presented in the above table it appears that 19.1 per cent of the pupils in public schools and 71.2 per cent of the pupils in parochial schools are of foreign parentage, that 76.9 per cent of the pupils in public schools and 26.4 per cent of the pupils in parochial schools are children of native whites, and 4.1 per cent of the pupils in public schools and 2.4 per cent of the pupils in parochial schools are the children of native negroes. Of the foreign-born the Germans, Russian Hebrews, South Italians, North Italians, English, and Irish, in the order mentioned, have the largest representation in public, and the Croatians and Slovenians, in the order mentioned, have the largest representation in the parochial schools.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child:

TABLE 474.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born, White.....	United States.	72	4	64	4	5.6	88.9	5.6
Foreign-born, German.....	United States.	33	.....	28	5	.0	84.8	15.2
	Abroad.....	22	3	14	5	13.6	63.6	22.7
Grand total.....		353	31	292	30	8.8	82.7	8.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....		191	11	170	10	5.8	89.0	5.2
Total native-born.....		263	15	234	14	5.7	89.0	5.3
Total foreign-born.....		90	16	58	16	17.8	64.4	17.8

The largest proportion, or 82.7 per cent, of the 353 children studied in the preceding table are at school, 8.8 per cent being at home and 8.5 per cent at work. Employees native-born of foreign father report only a slightly larger proportion than the native-born white, while the foreign-born show the smallest proportion at school. Persons native-born of native father and the native-born of foreign father each show approximately the same proportion at home and at work, these proportions being between 5 and 6 per cent, as compared with 17.8 per cent of the foreign-born at home and the same proportion at work.

Children born in the United States whose fathers are German show a larger proportion at school and a smaller proportion at work than do children foreign-born whose fathers are German. No children of the former class are at home.

CITIZENSHIP.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born male employees, within the households studied, who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race:

TABLE 475.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully nat-uralized.	Having first papers only.	Fully nat-uralized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian	2	1		(a)	(a)
Croatian	110	4	5	3.6	4.5
Danish	2	1		(a)	(a)
English	14	11		(a)	(a)
French	1	1		(a)	(a)
German	95	42	13	44.2	13.7
Hebrew, Russian	1		1	(a)	(a)
Irish	12	8	1	(a)	(a)
Italian, South	41	17	6	41.5	14.6
Macedonian	1			(a)	(a)
Magyar	47	3	1	6.4	2.1
Negro	1		1	(a)	(a)
Polish	2			(a)	(a)
Roumanian	2			(a)	(a)
Russian	1			(a)	(a)
Scotch	1			(a)	(a)
Servian	39			(a)	(a)
Slovak	16	1	2	(a)	(a)
Slovenian	20	1	5	(a)	(a)
Spanish	1			(a)	(a)
Swedish	1	1		(a)	(a)
Welsh	4	3		(a)	(a)
Total	414	94	35	22.7	8.5

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Information was secured in this locality for 414 foreign-born male employees, and of this number 22.7 per cent are fully naturalized, while an additional 8.5 per cent have declared their intention to become citizens. Employees of only four races in this locality are reported in sufficient numbers to admit of comparison. Of these the Germans and South Italians show similar proportions, both fully naturalized and having first papers only—the Germans reporting the largest proportion fully naturalized, or 44.2 per cent. On the other hand the Magyars and Croatians each show a very small proportion fully naturalized or having first papers—less than 10 per cent in either case having manifested any interest in becoming citizens of this country.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of immigration to the United States:

TABLE 476.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully natu-ralized.	Having first papers only.		Fully natu-ralized.	Having first papers only.		Fully natu-ralized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	82	0.0	0.0	28	14.3	17.9	110	3.6	4.5
Total.....	235	.9	4.3	179	51.4	14.0	414	22.7	8.5

Of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years less than 1 per cent are fully naturalized and 4.3 per cent have secured first papers, while of those in the United States ten years or over 51.4 per cent are fully naturalized and an additional 14 per cent have declared their intention to become citizens. The Croatians alone in this locality are reported in sufficient numbers to admit of comparison as between the different periods of residence. No interest whatever has been manifested in citizenship by the male employees of this race who have been in the United States from five to nine years, while of those who have been in this country ten years or over 14.3 per cent are fully naturalized and an additional 17.9 per cent have secured first papers.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born males within the households studied who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual:

TABLE 477.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bulgarian.....	3			(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	40	3	3	7.5	7.5
English.....	5	5		(a)	(a)
German.....	35	11	5	31.4	14.3
Irish.....	7	7		(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	29	13	2	44.8	6.9
Magyar.....	12	1	1	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	24		1	.0	4.2
Slovak.....	10	1	3	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	20	2	4	10.0	20.0
Total.....	185	43	19	23.2	10.3

a Not computed owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of the 185 foreign-born males in this locality for whom information was obtained only 23.2 per cent are fully naturalized, while an additional 10.3 per cent have secured first papers. No Servians for whom information was obtained in this locality are fully naturalized and only 4.2 per cent have manifested any desire to become citizens, while of the South Italians 44.8 per cent are fully naturalized and an additional 6.9 per cent have secured first papers. The proportion of South Italians fully naturalized is considerably in excess of the proportion of Germans, while the reverse is true of those who have secured first papers only. As compared with the above-mentioned races, the Slovenians and Croatians report only a very small per cent fully naturalized. On the other hand, the Slovenians report a slightly larger proportion having first papers only than fully naturalized.

The table of voters is derived from the assessors' registration lists for the wards and precincts which comprise the two foreign sections of the borough. One precinct of the second ward, two precincts of the third ward, and all of the fourth ward are omitted. These make up the native section of the town where few immigrants are found.

The table immediately following shows the actual dimensions of the immigrant vote in the foreign sections of Community C and emphasizes the exceptional number of Italians who have acquired political privileges. Mention should be made of the fact that many German citizens live just outside of the borough limits in adjoining towns, as well as in the native sections of the town, and consequently do not appear in the table. It will be observed that the Croatians, although at least twice as numerous as the Slovenians, have but 26 voters to 28 among the latter.

TABLE 478.—Number of immigrant voters of each race in Community C, by ward and precinct.

Ward and precinct.	Race.											Total.	
	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	English.	German.	Irish.	Italian.	Hebrew.	Magyar.	Polish.	Servian.	Slovak.		Swedish.
First ward.....	18	.....	2	11	2	73	7	1	.....	6	22	1	143
Second precinct of second ward.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	33
Third precinct of third ward.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
First precinct of fifth ward.....	5	1	.....	5	3	.....	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....	28
Second precinct of fifth ward.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Total.....	26	2	3	23	7	95	22	1	3	6	28	4	220

The Servians are represented by only six voters. This is not conclusive evidence, however, that they will not become citizens, inasmuch as they are very recent comers to this country. Similarly, the fact that only one Magyar is a voter should be considered in connection with the short term of residence of these people in the country and their location outside the borough limits. Less than half a dozen Macedonians have been in the country long enough to become voters. At the present session of the naturalization court the largest property owner among the Macedonians appeared for examination, but became confused in his answers and was unable to satisfy the court as to his fitness for citizenship. The Hebrews show a marked tendency toward naturalization. They have also recently organized a "Hebrew Political Club of —," with meetings Sunday afternoons at the synagogue. The Irish and English voters are largely found in other sections of the borough than those indicated in the table. With regard to the causes preventing foreigners in this community from becoming citizens of the country four factors should be borne in mind:

(1) Most of the Slavic and Hungarian immigrants arrive there with the fixed purpose of returning to their native land. It is many years before the last vestige of this intention disappears from the minds of those who actually spend a long period in this country. Among the Macedonians this purpose is practically universal, hardly a man intending to remain permanently in the United States.

(2) The requirements for naturalization are now so high that many immigrants who speak English and are of average intelligence shrink from the examination before the court and defer this ordeal indefinitely.

(3) Men who have sworn allegiance to the Emperor Franz Josef upon entering the army sometimes have the feeling that they have assumed an obligation to loyalty which can not be terminated at will; that the part of a faithful man is to abide by his oath and to refrain from any other allegiance. As a Croatian immigrant expressed it, "I can not swear to two men—that would not be right."

(4) Finally, the absence of any strong incentive and the natural inertia of sluggish minds accounts for the fact that some remain unnaturalized.

With regard to the influences controlling these immigrant voters, it seems to be true here, as elsewhere, that men of prominence of their own race exert immediate influence upon them, and that these leaders are in turn in touch with influences higher up in the political organizations with which they are affiliated. The total foreign vote in the community is of course insignificant and can not be said to affect the situation. In the wards where foreigners are most numerous, however, the immigrant voter is cultivated and instructed with great care by workers for the political boss, who in the first ward is a member of the borough council and enjoys a monopoly of the saloon business in the southern end of the borough.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The following table shows the percentage of persons 6 years of age or over within the households studied who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 479.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	57	41	98	96.5	78.0	88.8
Italian, South.....	26	23	49	100.0	95.7	98.0
Slovenian.....	26	15	41	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Bulgarian.....	59	6	65	3.4	33.3	6.2
Croatian.....	137	92	229	46.7	26.1	38.4
German.....	131	80	211	58.0	41.3	51.7
Italian, South.....	82	53	135	82.9	37.7	65.2
Magyar.....	96	62	158	22.9	19.4	21.5
Servian.....	138	46	184	13.8	.0	10.3
Slovenian.....	56	41	97	85.7	48.8	70.1
Grand total.....	861	503	1,364	51.9	42.3	48.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	137	102	239	97.1	89.2	93.7
Total foreign-born.....	724	401	1,125	43.4	30.4	38.8

In the above table, of a total of 1,364 persons studied 48.4 per cent can speak English, this proportion comprising 42.3 per cent of the 503 females studied and a somewhat larger proportion of the 861 males. Of the foreign-born but 38.8 per cent of the total can speak English, the proportion of the males reporting ability to speak being somewhat larger than the corresponding proportion of the females. Of the persons native-born of foreign father, only 6.3 per cent of the total reports inability to speak English, the proportion of English-speaking males being again somewhat larger than that of the females.

A study of the foreign-born males, by race, shows that but three races, the German, South Italian, and Slovenian, report a majority able to speak English, the last-named race reporting a maximum proportion of 85.7 per cent. Very small proportions of the Bulgarians, Servians, and Magyars, and only a slightly larger proportion of the Croatians report ability to speak English, the minimum rate of 3.4 per cent being presented by the Bulgarians. The proportions of foreign-born English-speaking females, by race, are very small. In no case does a majority of any race speak English, and in one case, that of the Servians, none of the females report English-speaking ability. Of native-born females of foreign father 10.8 per cent report inability to speak English. A comparative summary shows that except in one instance the proportions of English-speaking males are much greater than those of the females. The one exception is in the case of the Bulgarians, of whom but 3.4 per cent of the males and 33.3 per cent of the females can speak English; but as there are only 6 females involved the proportion given may not necessarily be a general one. On the other hand, over 50 males are studied in the case of every foreign race studied.

The table next presented shows the per cent of foreign-born iron and steel workers studied in the community who were able to speak English. The exhibit is by race.

TABLE 480.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Croatian.....	708	53.8	Servian.....	312	49.7
German.....	282	78.0	Slovak.....	40	70.0
Italian, South.....	95	80.0	Slovenian.....	58	81.0
Macedonian.....	61	11.5			
Magyar.....	280	25.7	Total.....	1,890	54.4

Information was obtained in this locality for 1,890 foreign-born male employees, of which number 54.4 per cent speak English. Among these employees the Slovenians, 81 per cent of whom speak English, report a slightly larger proportion than the South Italians, Germans, or Slovaks, while the Macedonians report only 11.5 per cent with ability to speak English.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 481.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Bulgarian.....	65	(*)	3.2
Croatian.....	229	78.9	34.8
German.....	211	92.5	42.1
Italian, South.....	135	100.0	56.1
Magyar.....	158	86.7	14.7
Servian.....	184	11.1	10.3
Slovenian.....	97	100.0	66.3
Total.....	1,125	85.0	32.6

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of 1,125 foreign-born persons in this locality for whom information was obtained, 85 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States now speak English, as compared with only 32.6 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming. It will be noted that a larger proportion of each race under 14 years of age than 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States speaks English, the greatest difference being shown by the Magyars, with 86.7 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States, as compared with 14.7 per cent of those 14 years of age or over now able to speak English. All South Italians and Slovenians under 14 years of age at time of arrival in this country speak English.

The table following shows the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English, according to years in the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 482.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bulgarian.....	65	6.5	(a)	.....
Croatian.....	229	17.4	49.3	78.0
German.....	211	25.4	70.9	97.6
Italian, South.....	135	35.9	69.7	81.0
Magyar.....	158	12.7	68.2	(a)
Servian.....	184	3.5	35.0	(a)
Slovenian.....	97	43.5	70.3	86.5
Total.....	1,125	15.5	59.7	84.2

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion able to speak English increases rapidly with the years of residence in the United States. Only 15.5 per cent of those who have been here under five years can speak English, while the corresponding proportion of those who have been here ten years or over is 84.2 per cent. Of the specified races the Slovenians and Germans show relatively large proportions who speak English at each period of residence. The South Italians who have been in this country less than ten years show a proportion able to speak English greater than the total foreign-born group, but the contrary is true of the South Italians who have been here ten years or over.

The Servians speak English less commonly than any other specified race, the proportion being only 3.5 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years, and 35 per cent of those who have been in the country from five to nine years.

The table next presented shows the percentage of foreign-born male iron and steel workers in the community who speak English, according to age at time of coming to the United States and race:

TABLE 483.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States, and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	708	(a)	53.7	53.8
German.....	282	100.0	73.6	78.0
Magyar.....	280	(a)	25.2	25.7
Servian.....	312	(a)	49.5	49.7
Total.....	1,890	97.3	52.7	54.4

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the preceding table it will be seen that of the 1,890 foreign-born male employees concerning whom information was obtained in this locality, 54.4 per cent speak English; 97.3 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States now speak English as compared with only 52.7 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over when they arrived in this country. As regards those who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States, the Germans report 100 per cent who speak English.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born iron and steel employees who speak English, according to period of residence in the United States and race:

TABLE 484.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States, and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	708	39.9	73.4	91.0	53.8
German.....	282	57.6	77.8	93.8	78.0
Magyar.....	280	17.5	58.7	54.5	25.7
Servian.....	312	42.1	71.7	100.0	49.7
Total.....	1,890	37.5	74.1	90.9	54.4

From the above table it will be seen that of the 1890 foreign-born male employees for whom information was obtained in this locality, 54.4 per cent speak English. Of these employees with ability to speak English the Germans report a considerably larger proportion than the Croatsians or Servians and a very much larger proportion than the Magyars. Among those who have been in this country under five years and from five to nine years the Germans report the largest proportion and the Magyars the smallest proportion with ability to speak English, the difference in the proportions being much less marked among those who have been in the United States from five to nine years than of those with less than five years' residence. Of those who have been in the United States ten years or over the Servians alone report 100 per cent with ability to speak English, while the Magyars report only 54.5 per cent. Only a very small proportion of the Germans and Croatsians with this period of residence are unable to speak English.

GENERAL INFLUENCES FOR AND AGAINST AMERICANIZATION.

In affecting the relative standing of the leading races in regard to Americanization, length of residence in the country is a most important factor. First of all should be placed the British races and the earlier group of German immigrants who are now seldom thought of as "foreigners." Of those considered as such, the Slovenian, Italian, and Polish immigrants have made the greatest progress in the acquisition of American ways.

American conveniences are beginning to find their way into the homes of members of these races longest resident in the United States. The Poles, having no church of their own, attend the English-speaking Roman Catholic Church and hence come in contact with natives. The Italian colony being small and located on the edge of the native section of the town has become more or less Americanized. Many Slovenians and Croatians are becoming assimilated. The Hungarian-Germans and Magyars come next in order. Although recent comers to the United States, and slow in acquiring the English language, the Magyars give promise of a rather more rapid assimilation than do the Servians or the Croatians. The use of the German language by many of the Magyars offers a point of contact with the great German-American public. The Servians and Bulgarians are the most alien of all the races in the community; unlike the Roman Catholics among the Slavish races, they come in contact with no American ecclesiastical influences, the Servian Church being almost altogether an alien institution. Through their use of the Russian alphabet, they are likewise restricted to the reading of books and papers printed in these characters. This again tends to intellectual isolation.

More important than this summary statement is some further discussion of the causes favoring and opposing the Americanization of foreigners.

1. Among influences favorable to assimilation the public school should, as already pointed out, be given first place. American ideas and ideals and American speech are its chief contributions. Perhaps most valuable of all is the sense of companionship with Americans which foreign children quickly acquire in the intimacy of the play ground and the recitation room. Since the recent establishment of parochial schools in the town, the attendance of Slav children in the lower grades has been considerably reduced. This apparently has a slightly retarding effect upon the process of Americanization, for among exclusively foreign children the wholesome and democratic intercourse of natives and aliens of every class and creed and race is obviously impossible.

2. The economic and social advantages arising from the adoption of American ways and speech appeal to the self-interest of the alien. His English-speaking countrymen make more rapid progress in every sort of undertaking than those still unable to converse with natives. He sees, or, more accurately, he should see, how every one from corner storekeeper to justice of the peace has taken advantage of his ignorance to defraud him.

3. A third influence consists in the example set by American or Americanized fellow-workmen who by their independence and self-respect show the alien a new standard in these matters. He begins to feel that he is a man from before whom the customary barriers of class may in time be removed.

4. A fourth influence favoring assimilation is the touch with American political and public questions which the immigrant press furnishes. While a very large number of families are without a periodical of any sort—due to their illiteracy, poverty, or indifference—nevertheless over thirty different periodicals published in foreign languages are subscribed for by the German, Magyar, Slovenian, Croatian, Servian, Italian, and Slovak population of the community.

Causes hindering the Americanization of the immigrants of Community C are as follows:

1. The segregation of the foreign population in quarters where they have only limited contact with Americans. The fact that a large proportion of the men live in crowded boarding-houses leads them to seek no further for companionship than the buildings in which they are housed.

On the west side of the city there are a number of coffee houses modeled exactly in their operation after similar institutions in European countries. These are places of social resort where the men of the Balkan States come together (the Croatian being less frequent in attendance) to discuss affairs in the old country and to enjoy themselves. Coffee and tea are served at a cost of three cents per cup. Small cakes, cider, cigarettes, and tobacco are also sold. These houses serve as racial headquarters and it is through them that the labor agent, seeking to secure laborers, comes in contact with the population. Through the coffee-house keeper, or the local labor agent who makes his headquarters at the coffee house and oftentimes lodges there, the demand for labor, whether local or from the outside, is communicated to the men and arrangements made to satisfy it. These coffee houses also serve to keep alive Old World habits and customs and to prevent contact and acquaintance on the part of the alien population with American language and institutions.

The isolation of the men is broken to some extent by their employment, but for the women there is not even this meager opportunity for intercourse with natives. Remaining at home to take care of the children and cook for the boarders, they might almost as well be upon their fathers' little farms in Hungary, so far as receiving the stimulus of American influence is concerned.

2. A second obstacle is the studied aloofness of the native population. In the absence of points of contact with the better sort of Americans, however, it must not be supposed that a similar indifference prevails among the base or mercenary of native birth. Numerous agencies are provided by which a sort of pseudoassimilation with the worst in American life is going on.

3. Final mention should be made of the great difficulty presented by the character of the immigrants themselves. Not only are they aliens, but the majority of them are country people as well. Unacquainted with town life, to say nothing of town life in America, often imperfectly educated or entirely ignorant, and arrived at an age when the lack of early training is resulting in mature stupidity or stolidity, it is evident that the task of transforming them into "intelligent citizens" is formidable.

COMMUNITY D.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Industrial significance of the community—Description of the locality—Inducements to immigration—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 485 to 489 and General Tables 262 to 264].

INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMMUNITY.

The federal census for 1900 placed the population of Community D at 5,363, no classification as to race or country of birth of inhabitants being made. Most of these early inhabitants were either laborers who were employed in railroad repair and construction work, or persons who had employment in the adjoining city. Until ten years ago, this community was a country town with no industries whatever, and was sustained only by a small rural population. In 1901, a large steel company erected a plant in the community, and immediately there was an influx of people (both native and immigrant) seeking and securing employment. The steel plant referred to is very extensive and, when business conditions are normal, it employs approximately 5,000 men. In 1902, another steel company erected a plant in this community, and while this second establishment is not so large as that first mentioned it has a large business and employs about 500 men. The community is chiefly significant, therefore, in that it represents the growth of a large industrial population within recent years in connection with iron and steel establishments, made up principally of races of recent immigration to the United States. This latter fact becomes evident when the racial composition of the locality in 1907, a year of normal activity, is considered.

The estimated racial distribution of the population of the community for 1907 follows:

Race.	1907.
Native-born:	
White	3,400
Negro	600
German	900
Irish	1,400
Polish	7,500
Magyar	2,000
Croatian (Hervat)	2,600
Slovak	800
Servian	400
Other races	400
Total	20,000

The three steel plants located in Community D may be designated, for the purposes of this study, as Companies 1, 2, and 3.

Company 1 operates 7 blast furnaces. The following table shows the years in which furnaces were built, and may be accepted as an accurate outline of the industrial growth of the community. The furnaces of company 1 are described as follows:

Number.	Dimen- sions.	Date of erection.
1	87 by 17	1901-2
2	87 by 17	1901-2
3	94 by 24	1902-1904
4	94 by 24	1902-1905
5	94 by 24	1902-1905
6	94 by 22	1902-1906
7	85 by 22	1906-7

Coke is the fuel used in these furnaces; the ore is Lake Superior and the product Bessemer pig iron. The annual capacity of all 7 furnaces is 1,080,000 tons. The molten metal from these furnaces is used in the Bessemer converters and open-hearth furnaces of the company. Gas from the blast furnaces is largely used for power purposes. The steel works consist of Bessemer and open-hearth steel works, rail mills, plate mill, etc. The Bessemer department, built in 1902-3, consists of four 10 gross ton acid Bessemer converters and 8 iron and 4 spiegel cupolas. The product is ingots and castings, and the annual capacity 845,000 tons.

The other mills of company 1 are described as follows:

Mill.	Date of erection.	Product.	Capacity.
			<i>Tons.</i>
Slabbing.....	1903-4	{Blooms.....	240,000
Blooming.....	1904-5	{Slabs.....	
Universal.....	1903-4	{Billets.....	300,000
Merchant.....	1903-1905	{Universal plates.....	
Sheet bar and billet.....	1907	{Shear plates.....	150,000
Open-hearth steel.....	1903-4	{All sizes and shapes of bars.....	
		{Bars and billets.....	75,000
		{Ingots.....	175,000
		{Castings.....	500,000

Company 2 operates two furnaces, each 80 by 20, and built during the period 1902-1904. Lake Superior ore, partly mined by this company, is used. The product is foundry pig iron, and the annual capacity 225,000 tons.

Company 3 operates one furnace, erected in 1906. Four hot-blast stoves are also operated. Coke is used as fuel and the ore comes from the Mesabi Range. The product of this company is basic pig iron, with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons.

Considering these three companies together, the grand total product of rolling mills and steel works in this community is as follows:

	<i>Tons.</i>
Steel ingots and castings.....	1,345,000
Slabs, blooms, and billets.....	540,000
Sheet bars and billets.....	175,000
Standard and light rails.....	670,000
Other finished products.....	405,000
Foundry pig iron.....	225,000
Basic pig iron.....	150,000

3,510,000

In considering the advantages of this community from an industrial standpoint its favorable location should not be overlooked. Many of the leading steel operators to-day consider that the district in which this community is located is the future iron and steel center of the country. The attraction of this district, from the standpoint of this particular industry, lies in its cheap transportation facilities, both in the assembling of the raw materials and in the distribution of the manufactured product.

Fully 90 per cent of all immigrant men in Community D are employed in the steel industry. In each of the steel plants the wages for unskilled labor range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, according to the character of the work and whether it is inside or outside labor. A great many of the immigrant women find employment in the neighboring city as domestic servants, while among the more sophisticated immigrants the women are often employed in the department stores. There are a few general industries in the city near-by which employ large numbers of immigrant women and girls, and many of the immigrants secure positions in these establishments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALITY.

This community is conveniently divided into two distinct sections, (1) the section in which the native Americans and the Irish, Scotch, and German immigrants of long residence live, and, (2) the section in which all of the later immigrants including the Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Slovaks, and Servians, reside. This second section of the community is completely isolated from the first and absolutely out of touch of any Americanizing influences. All of the shops, saloons, and boarding houses, are conducted by immigrants who discourage and oppose American activities among their people. The foreign section lies in a damp, swampy, and insanitary lowland, which before the coming of the steel mills was wholly unoccupied. After the heavy spring rains it was usually covered with water which made human habitation impossible. The steel plant was erected on this site and gradually the homes of the lowest labor employed in the mill, and especially those of the immigrants, were built on "made ground" in the area between the steel plant and the so-called American section. Cottages, boarding houses, saloons, and small store buildings were all erected after this fashion. A prospective builder would first "erect" his lot. This would be done by dumping foundation material, ballast, garbage, and dirt upon the site until he had sufficiently overcome the water, and on this made ground he would erect his building. The adjacent lots he would leave as he had found—low, insanitary, floating masses of débris. In the average instance, no structures would be erected on the adjoining properties. Each builder erected his building upon an independent island, as it were, and as a result a large majority of the houses, in fact nearly all, are surrounded by the most insanitary conditions.

The streets of the town are well laid out, for the plan of streets and lots was arranged before any buildings were erected. For the convenience of pedestrians board walks have been built along the principal streets and avenues. These board walks are about 3 feet above the surface of floating débris. For the passage of vehicles plank

roads have been constructed. These consist of two or three layers of thick planks laid across the road and supported by ballast or other foundation material. The plank roads meet the situation in the summer, but in the winter, and during bad weather of other seasons, these streets are impassable. In the spring of 1907 the mud was so deep that no vehicles could move on the streets and mud sleighs were employed to bring beer and provisions to the stores and saloons.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

The principal inducements to immigration to this community are:

1. The fact that three operating steel companies located in the community employ about 6,000 men on full time and at the standard wage scale prevailing in the iron and steel industry. Each of these companies employs a large number of unskilled laborers. This is the great attraction which draws so many immigrants, and especially recent immigrants, to the place. Unskilled laborers are paid at the rate of from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, according to the character of the labor performed, and with respect to whether it is inside or outside labor. These positions are the only ones which the recently arrived immigrant finds himself qualified to fill.

2. The close proximity of the community to a large city. The advantages in the way of schools, and particularly of churches, offered by the near-by city are of no small importance to the ambitious and progressive immigrant.

3. The already large immigrant population. This acts as a nucleus for further colonization. A large proportion of the more recent immigrants have located in Community D because they have heard that there is a settlement of men and women of their own race in this community, and that work in the steel mills is available.

For the higher class of immigrants (the so-called "business immigrants") the large foreign population of the community proves a powerful magnet. Among their own people they can ply their trades successfully. Saloons, restaurants, jewelry stores, and other business enterprises attest that the presence in large numbers of immigrant working men has attracted an important group of immigrant merchants and business people.

There is no noticeable local prejudice either for or against the immigrant. Living as he does in a secluded quarter, and not mingling generally with the natives, he is neither liked nor disliked, universally, but is allowed to pursue his way without interruption.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In addition to the statistical and descriptive material gathered from other sources, a study was made of 459 households in the community and detailed information secured for 2,820 iron and steel workers. The table next presented shows the households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 485.—Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	35	7.6	Foreign-born—Continued. Polish.....	263	57.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	2.6		Grand total.....	459	100.0
Foreign-born:			Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	2.6
Croatian.....	44	9.6	Total native-born.....	47	10.2
German.....	12	2.6	Total foreign-born.....	412	89.8
Irish.....	14	3.1			
Magyar.....	79	17.2			

The proportion of households studied as shown by the above table is indicative of the relative numerical importance of the different classes of households in the community; the households whose heads were native-born, as well as those whose heads were native-born of foreign father, were studied in numbers sufficient only for purposes of comparison with the households the heads of which were foreign-born.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured:

TABLE 486.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father, White.....	35	178	6.6	177	8.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	74	2.7	73	3.6
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	44	284	10.5	145	7.2
German.....	12	72	2.7	70	3.5
Irish.....	14	85	3.1	85	4.2
Magyar.....	79	558	20.6	269	13.3
Polish.....	263	1,453	53.7	1,200	59.4
Grand total.....	459	2,704	100.0	2,019	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	74	2.7	73	3.6
Total native-born.....	47	252	9.3	250	12.4
Total foreign-born.....	412	2,452	90.7	1,769	87.6

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the sex of persons in the households studied for whom detailed information was secured:

TABLE 487.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father, White	95	82	177	53.7	46.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	37	36	73	50.7	49.3
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	81	64	145	55.9	44.1
German	36	31	70	51.4	48.6
Irish	44	41	85	51.8	48.2
Magyar	137	132	269	50.9	49.1
Polish	619	581	1,200	51.6	48.4
Grand total	1,049	970	2,019	52.0	48.0
Total native-born of foreign father	37	36	73	50.7	49.3
Total native-born	132	118	250	52.8	47.2
Total foreign-born	917	852	1,769	51.8	48.2

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows persons for whom detailed information was secured, in households studied, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 488.—*Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	116	101	217	11.1	10.4	10.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Croatian	21	11	32	2.0	1.1	1.6
German	20	24	44	1.9	2.5	2.2
Irish	43	42	85	4.1	4.3	4.2
Italian, North	1	.....	1	.1	.0	(a)
Magyar	30	33	63	2.9	3.4	3.1
Polish	290	289	579	27.6	29.8	28.7
Welsh .....	.....	2	2	.0	.2	.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	59	51	110	5.6	5.3	5.4
English .....	.....	1	1	.0	.1	(a)
German	14	12	26	1.3	1.2	1.3
Irish	18	12	30	1.7	1.2	1.5
Magyar	106	100	206	10.1	10.3	10.2
Polish	329	289	618	31.4	29.8	30.6
Servian	1	.....	1	.1	.0	(a)
Slovak	1	2	3	.1	.2	.1
Swedish .....	.....	1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Grand total	1,049	970	2,019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	405	401	806	38.6	41.3	39.9
Total native-born	521	502	1,023	49.7	51.8	50.7
Total foreign-born	528	468	996	50.3	48.2	49.3

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented shows the number and per cent of male employees of each race and nativity group for whom information was secured:

TABLE 489.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	488	17.3	German.....	125	4.4
Negro.....	30	1.1	Greek.....	2	.1
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	2	.1
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other.....	1	(a)
Australia.....	1	(a)	Irish.....	148	5.2
Austria-Hungary.....	11	.4	Italian, North.....	48	1.7
Canada.....	12	.4	Italian, South.....	30	1.1
Denmark.....	1	(a)	Lithuanian.....	5	.2
England.....	31	1.1	Magyar.....	253	9.0
France.....	11	.4	Norwegian.....	8	.3
Germany.....	186	6.6	Polish.....	503	17.8
Ireland.....	205	7.3	Roumanian.....	7	.2
Italy.....	1	(a)	Russian.....	17	.6
Netherlands.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	3	.1
Norway.....	2	.1	Scotch.....	20	.7
Russia.....	9	.3	Scotch-Irish.....	1	(a)
Scotland.....	18	.6	Servian.....	26	.9
Sweden.....	2	.1	Slovak.....	138	4.9
Switzerland.....	5	.2	Slovenian.....	43	1.5
Wales.....	15	.5	Swedish.....	38	1.3
Foreign-born, by race:			Welsh.....	11	.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	20	.7
Bulgarian.....	2	.1	Grand total.....	2,820	100.0
Canadian, French.....	10	.4	Total native-born of foreign		
Canadian, Other.....	40	1.4	father.....	511	18.1
Croatian.....	214	7.6	Total native-born.....	1,029	36.5
Danish.....	7	.2	Total foreign-born.....	1,791	63.5
English.....	63	2.2			
Finnish.....	1	(a)			
French.....	2	.1			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The following table shows the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau of the Census during the year 1912. The table is divided into two main sections, the first of which shows the results of the investigation of the general public, and the second of which shows the results of the investigation of the business community.

Year	Number of persons investigated	Number of persons who reported that they had been investigated	Number of persons who reported that they had not been investigated
1911	1,000	750	250
1912	1,000	800	200
1913	1,000	850	150
1914	1,000	900	100
1915	1,000	950	50
1916	1,000	1,000	0
1917	1,000	1,000	0
1918	1,000	1,000	0
1919	1,000	1,000	0
1920	1,000	1,000	0
1921	1,000	1,000	0
1922	1,000	1,000	0
1923	1,000	1,000	0
1924	1,000	1,000	0
1925	1,000	1,000	0
1926	1,000	1,000	0
1927	1,000	1,000	0
1928	1,000	1,000	0
1929	1,000	1,000	0
1930	1,000	1,000	0
1931	1,000	1,000	0
1932	1,000	1,000	0
1933	1,000	1,000	0
1934	1,000	1,000	0
1935	1,000	1,000	0
1936	1,000	1,000	0
1937	1,000	1,000	0
1938	1,000	1,000	0
1939	1,000	1,000	0
1940	1,000	1,000	0
1941	1,000	1,000	0
1942	1,000	1,000	0
1943	1,000	1,000	0
1944	1,000	1,000	0
1945	1,000	1,000	0
1946	1,000	1,000	0
1947	1,000	1,000	0
1948	1,000	1,000	0
1949	1,000	1,000	0
1950	1,000	1,000	0
1951	1,000	1,000	0
1952	1,000	1,000	0
1953	1,000	1,000	0
1954	1,000	1,000	0
1955	1,000	1,000	0
1956	1,000	1,000	0
1957	1,000	1,000	0
1958	1,000	1,000	0
1959	1,000	1,000	0
1960	1,000	1,000	0
1961	1,000	1,000	0
1962	1,000	1,000	0
1963	1,000	1,000	0
1964	1,000	1,000	0
1965	1,000	1,000	0
1966	1,000	1,000	0
1967	1,000	1,000	0
1968	1,000	1,000	0
1969	1,000	1,000	0
1970	1,000	1,000	0
1971	1,000	1,000	0
1972	1,000	1,000	0
1973	1,000	1,000	0
1974	1,000	1,000	0
1975	1,000	1,000	0
1976	1,000	1,000	0
1977	1,000	1,000	0
1978	1,000	1,000	0
1979	1,000	1,000	0
1980	1,000	1,000	0
1981	1,000	1,000	0
1982	1,000	1,000	0
1983	1,000	1,000	0
1984	1,000	1,000	0
1985	1,000	1,000	0
1986	1,000	1,000	0
1987	1,000	1,000	0
1988	1,000	1,000	0
1989	1,000	1,000	0
1990	1,000	1,000	0
1991	1,000	1,000	0
1992	1,000	1,000	0
1993	1,000	1,000	0
1994	1,000	1,000	0
1995	1,000	1,000	0
1996	1,000	1,000	0
1997	1,000	1,000	0
1998	1,000	1,000	0
1999	1,000	1,000	0
2000	1,000	1,000	0
2001	1,000	1,000	0
2002	1,000	1,000	0
2003	1,000	1,000	0
2004	1,000	1,000	0
2005	1,000	1,000	0
2006	1,000	1,000	0
2007	1,000	1,000	0
2008	1,000	1,000	0
2009	1,000	1,000	0
2010	1,000	1,000	0
2011	1,000	1,000	0
2012	1,000	1,000	0
2013	1,000	1,000	0
2014	1,000	1,000	0
2015	1,000	1,000	0
2016	1,000	1,000	0
2017	1,000	1,000	0
2018	1,000	1,000	0
2019	1,000	1,000	0
2020	1,000	1,000	0
2021	1,000	1,000	0
2022	1,000	1,000	0
2023	1,000	1,000	0
2024	1,000	1,000	0
2025	1,000	1,000	0
2026	1,000	1,000	0
2027	1,000	1,000	0
2028	1,000	1,000	0
2029	1,000	1,000	0
2030	1,000	1,000	0

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the business community during the year 1912. The table is divided into two main sections, the first of which shows the results of the investigation of the general public, and the second of which shows the results of the investigation of the business community.

CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to Community D—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—Methods of securing recent immigrants—[Text Tables 490 to 492 and General Tables 265 and 266].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO COMMUNITY D.

Immigration to Community D began in 1901, when the first steel plant was erected. A large number of South-Italians were employed at that time, but as soon as the construction work was completed they all left the community. The first employees in the steel mills were principally Poles, and throughout the entire industrial life of the community the Poles have been in the majority among the workers.

During the first five years that the steel plants were running, large numbers of German and Irish immigrants were given employment, but of late years the proportion of these races has steadily decreased, while Magyars, Croatians, Slovaks, and Servians have come in and taken their places.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table shows, by race, the percentage of foreign-born male iron and steel workers studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years. While the period of residence in the United States is not necessarily the same as that for the locality, it is believed that the two periods closely approximate each other:

TABLE 490.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Canadian (other than French).....	40	15.0	32.5	12.5	10.0	30.0
Croatian.....	212	75.9	18.9	3.3	1.9	.0
English.....	63	34.9	9.5	4.8	4.8	46.0
German.....	125	5.6	12.0	6.4	16.0	60.0
Irish.....	147	11.6	9.5	8.8	13.6	56.5
Italian, North.....	48	18.8	60.4	14.6	6.3	.0
Magyar.....	249	79.9	16.1	1.6	.8	1.6
Polish.....	501	43.3	36.5	6.0	6.8	7.4
Slovak.....	136	77.2	16.9	1.5	.7	3.7
Slovenian.....	43	58.1	39.5	2.3	.0	.0
Total.....	1,777	47.7	25.0	5.1	6.4	15.8

Slightly less than 50 per cent of all persons included in the above table have resided in the United States under five years, as compared with 25 per cent who have resided in this country for from five to nine years. Only 5.1 per cent have resided here from ten to fourteen years, and 6.4 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years. The proportion of 15.8 per cent who have lived in the United States for twenty years or over is greater than that for either of the two preceding periods, but this is due to the fact that an indefinite number of years is included in the tabulation. Of the persons who have been in the United States under five years, the Magyars show the largest proportion, and are closely followed by the Croatians and Slovaks. The Germans have the smallest proportion who have resided here during the minimum period. Among those who have lived in this country from five to nine years, the North Italians show the largest proportion and the English and Irish the smallest.

The proportions of persons who have lived in this country from ten to fourteen years are smaller than those in the preceding columns, except in the case of the Germans who have been here under five years. The North Italians show the largest proportion, followed by the Canadians. The Slovaks and Magyars have the smallest. The Canadians other than French, Germans, and Irish are the only races in the community showing a proportion in excess of 10 per cent who have resided in the United States from fifteen to nineteen years. The Slovenians show no persons in this period of residence. None of the Croatians, North Italians, or Slovenians studied have resided in this country for twenty or more years. The Germans, Canadians, English, and Irish exhibit large proportions as compared with the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks, each of which races shows less than 10 per cent.

The following table shows by race, of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons in the households studied who have been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 491.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Croatian.....	110	70.0	96.4	100.0
German.....	26	3.8	23.1	50.0
Irish.....	30	.0	10.0	40.0
Magyar.....	206	68.9	93.2	99.5
Polish.....	618	35.8	70.2	92.1
Total.....	996	44.5	74.8	91.7

The preceding table shows that the smallest proportion of the foreign-born members of the households studied have been in the United States less than five years, and about three-fourths have had a residence of less than ten years, while only 8.3 per cent have been in this country more than twenty years. Only 3.6 per cent of the Croatians and 6.8 per cent of the Magyars are of a residence of more than ten years, and all the Croatians and practically all the Magyars have been in this country under twenty years. On the other hand, 50 per cent of the Germans and 60 per cent of the Irish have been in the United States more than twenty years.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The present racial classification of employees is shown by the following table, which exhibits the number and per cent of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 492.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	488	17.3	German.....	125	4.4
Negro.....	30	1.1	Greek.....	2	.1
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	2	.1
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other.....	1	(a)
Australia.....	1	(a)	Irish.....	148	5.2
Austria-Hungary.....	11	.4	Italian, North.....	48	1.7
Canada.....	12	.4	Italian, South.....	30	1.1
Denmark.....	1	(a)	Lithuanian.....	5	.2
England.....	31	1.1	Magyar.....	253	9.0
France.....	11	.4	Norwegian.....	8	.3
Germany.....	186	6.6	Polish.....	503	17.8
Ireland.....	205	7.3	Roumanian.....	7	.2
Italy.....	1	(a)	Russian.....	17	.6
Netherlands.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	3	.1
Norway.....	2	.1	Scotch.....	20	.7
Russia.....	9	.3	Scotch-Irish.....	1	(a)
Scotland.....	18	.6	Servian.....	26	.9
Sweden.....	2	.1	Slovak.....	138	4.9
Switzerland.....	5	.2	Slovenian.....	43	1.5
Wales.....	15	.5	Swedish.....	38	1.3
Foreign-born, by race:			Welsh.....	11	.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	20	.7
Bulgarian.....	2	.1			
Canadian, French.....	10	.4	Grand total.....	2,820	100.0
Canadian, Other.....	40	1.4			
Croatian.....	214	7.6	Total native-born of foreign		
Danish.....	7	.2	father.....	511	18.1
English.....	63	2.2	Total native-born.....	1,029	36.5
Finnish.....	1	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	1,791	63.5
French.....	2	.1			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Information was secured in this locality for 2,820 male employees, 63.5 per cent of whom are foreign-born, 18.1 per cent native-born of foreign father, and 18.4 per cent native-born of native father. Among the foreign-born, information was secured for a much larger number of Poles than Magyars, who, in turn, constitute a slightly larger proportion than the Croatians, and a very much larger proportion of the foreign-born employees than any other race. The majority of the

foreign-born races each constitute less than 1 per cent of all employees for whom information was secured. Among persons native-born of foreign father, a slightly larger number of those whose fathers were born in Ireland than in Germany were studied in this locality, the combined numbers constituting 13.9 per cent of all male employees, while those employees whose fathers were born in England constitute but 1.1 per cent. The number of white persons native-born of native father studied in this locality is exceeded only by the number of Poles, the whites constituting 17.3 per cent of all employees for whom information was obtained.

METHODS OF SECURING RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

The first workers in the steel plants came from the Polish and other immigrant colonies in the city adjoining the community. The operating companies made use of the labor agencies of New York City, and also those in other cities, to secure men. At the present time, however, the constant influx of friends and relatives of immigrants already in the community creates a labor supply sufficient to meet the demands of the various companies located in the community.

(The following table is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a multi-column table with approximately 5-6 columns and many rows of data.)

CHAPTER III.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time in the households studied—Weekly earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of different sources of family income—[Text Tables 493 to 513 and General Tables 267 to 279].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before entering into an examination of the industrial condition of the foreign-born iron and steel workers and members of their households in the community at the present time, it will be profitable to set forth their industrial training and experience before coming to the United States. In this connection the following tables show, by race of individual, the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females in the households studied, who were 16 years of age or over at the time of their arrival in the United States:

TABLE 493.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	41	6	32	2	1	14.6	78.0	4.9	2.4
Magyar.....	76	67	7	2	.....	88.2	9.2	2.6	.0
Polish.....	234	103	69	62	.....	44.0	29.5	26.5	.0
Total.....	372	193	110	68	1	51.9	29.6	18.3	.3

TABLE 494.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.		Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	Factory operatives.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	41	14.6	63.4	4.9	0.0	7.3	2.4	78.0	2.4	2.4	4.9	0.0	2.4	2.4
Magyar.....	76	88.2	3.9	5.3	.0	.0	.0	9.2	.0	2.6	2.6	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	234	44.0	11.1	17.1	.4	.0	.9	29.5	24.4	2.1	26.5	.0	.0	.0
Total....	372	51.9	14.8	12.9	.3	.8	.8	29.6	16.1	2.2	18.3	.0	.3	.3

Upon information obtained from 372 individuals, it is found that 51.9 per cent of the total number of females reporting were without occupation before coming to the United States. Those who were employed before coming to the United States are divided into three groups: (1) Those who worked for wages, the proportion of whom represents 29.6 per cent of all females reporting; (2) those who worked without wages, 18.3 per cent; and (3) those who worked for profit, 0.3 per cent. Of the total number of females reporting 14.8 per cent were working for wages as farm laborers, and 12.9 per cent in domestic service, as compared with but 0.3 per cent who were factory operatives, 0.8 per cent who were employed in hand trades, and 0.8 per cent who were engaged in other wage-paying occupations. Of the total number reporting 16.1 per cent were farm laborers working without wages, as compared with but 2.2 per cent who were engaged in all other occupations without wages, while none were farmers for profit and but 0.3 per cent of the entire number were in other occupations for profit.

Only three races appear in the foregoing table, Croatian, Magyar, and Polish, and of these the Croatians show a greater proportion who were working for wages before coming to the United States than does either of the other races. The proportion of Croatians who were working for wages abroad is 78 per cent, as compared with 9.2 per cent of the Magyars and 29.5 per cent of the Poles. Nearly all of the Croatians in this group were employed as farm laborers, the proportion being 63.4 per cent of the total number as compared with 7.3 per cent in hand trades, 4.9 per cent in domestic service, and 2.4 per cent in miscellaneous occupations.

In contrast to the large proportion of Croatian females who worked for wages as farm laborers, only 3.9 per cent of the Magyars and 11.1 per cent of the Poles were engaged in that occupation. The largest proportions of the Magyars and Poles are found in domestic service, the latter reporting 17.1 per cent as compared with 5.3 per cent of the former.

The proportion of those of all races who worked without wages and for profit is small when compared with the proportion who worked

for wages. Of the total number of Poles reporting, 24.4 per cent were farm laborers without wages as compared with 2.4 per cent of the Croatsians and none of the Magyars.

None of the Magyar or Polish females reporting worked for profit and only 2.4 per cent of the Croatsians, and these were in occupations other than farming.

The tables next presented show, by race of individual, the industrial condition and occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males, in the households studied, who were 16 years of age or over at time of their arrival in this country:

TABLE 495.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	44	2	40	1	1	4.5	90.9	2.3	2.3
Magyar.....	92	3	46	23	20	3.3	50.0	25.0	21.7
Polish.....	268	2	170	71	25	.7	63.4	26.5	9.3
Total.....	426	7	264	107	48	1.6	62.0	25.1	11.3

TABLE 496.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In iron and steel industry.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	44	4.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	81.8	6.8	90.9	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Magyar.....	92	3.3	1.1	5.4	1.1	39.1	3.3	50.0	22.8	2.2	25.0	19.6	2.2	21.7
Polish.....	268	.7	.4	1.9	2.6	41.0	17.5	63.4	26.1	.4	26.5	7.8	1.5	9.3
Total....	426	1.6	.7	2.6	1.9	43.7	13.1	62.0	24.2	.9	25.1	9.6	1.6	11.3

Upon information obtained from 426 individuals it will be seen that 1.6 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States, 62 per cent were working for wages, 25.1 per cent without wages, and 11.3 per cent for profit. Of the total number reporting, 43.7 per cent were working for wages in various hand trades, as compared with 2.6 per cent who were laborers, 1.9 per cent who were

employed in the iron and steel industry, 0.7 per cent who were farm laborers, and 13.1 per cent who were engaged in other occupations. Among those who were working without wages, 24.2 per cent of the entire number reporting were farm laborers, as compared with but 0.9 per cent who were engaged in all other occupations, while among those working for profit 9.6 per cent were farmers and 1.6 per cent were engaged in other occupations. Only three races appear in the foregoing table—Croatian, Magyar, and Polish—and of these the Croatsians show a greater proportion who were working for wages before coming to the United States than does either of the other races. The proportion of Croatsians who were working for wages abroad is 90.9 per cent, as compared with 50 per cent of the Magyars and 63.4 per cent of the Poles. Most of the Croatsians in this group, or 81.8 per cent, were employed in hand trades, none were employed as farm laborers or in the iron and steel industry, and only a small proportion as laborers or in miscellaneous occupations. The same is true in a general way of the two other races, the proportions in hand trades and miscellaneous occupations being much greater than the proportion of those who were farm laborers and those who were engaged in the iron and steel industry. The proportions of those who worked without wages and of those who worked for profit are smaller than the proportion of those who worked for wages. Only 2.3 per cent of the Croatsians reporting worked without wages, and these were all employed as farm laborers, while 25 per cent of the Magyars and 26.5 per cent of the Poles, mostly farm laborers, worked without wages. Only 2.3 per cent of the Croatsians worked for profit, and these were all in occupations other than farming; 21.7 per cent of the Magyars and 9.3 per cent of the Poles worked for profit, and in each case by far the greater proportion were farmers, the Magyars reporting 19.6 per cent, as compared with 7.8 per cent of the Poles.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows, by race, the percentage of foreign-born employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States:

TABLE 497.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						
		Manufacturing iron and steel.	Other manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Croatian.....	212	1.4	1.4	84.0	5.7	6.1	1.4	0.0
Irish.....	98	7.1	4.1	58.2	11.2	6.1	2.0	11.2
Magyar.....	236	4.7	4	83.1	5.1	2.1	1.3	3.4
Polish.....	466	10.5	2.4	60.7	14.4	7.3	.9	3.9
Slovak.....	127	7.1	3.1	76.4	7.9	3.1	.8	1.6
Total.....	1,561	10.8	2.2	62.0	10.3	7.1	1.7	5.9

Of a total of 1,561 male employees reporting complete data in the preceding table 62 per cent were engaged either in farming or farm labor, 10.8 per cent in manufacturing iron and steel, 2.2 per cent in other manufacturing, 10.3 per cent in general labor, 7.1 per cent in hand trades, 1.7 per cent in independent trades, and 5.9 per cent in other occupations before coming to the United States. Each race shows that by far the largest proportion were engaged in farming or farm labor, while the proportion of each who were engaged in manufacturing iron and steel is smaller than the proportion who were engaged in general labor and larger than the proportion who were engaged in independent trades.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the general occupation in the community of females 16 years of age or over in the households studied:

TABLE 498.—*General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	41	0.0	7.3	2.4	87.8	2.4
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	41	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Magyar.....	82	1.2	.0	.0	98.8	.0
Polish.....	260	1.5	.0	.0	98.5	.0
Grand total.....	498	1.4	.6	.4	96.6	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	47	4.3	.0	2.1	85.1	8.5
Total native-born.....	88	2.3	3.4	2.3	86.4	5.7
Total foreign-born.....	410	1.2	.0	.0	98.8	.0

The foregoing table, so far as the several races shown are concerned, clearly indicates that almost all the foreign-born women are at home, the only two exceptions being 1.2 per cent of the Magyar and 1.5 per cent of the Polish women, who are engaged in domestic service. None of the women of native birth and of native father are in domestic service, but 7.3 per cent are engaged in trade and 2.4 per cent in miscellaneous occupations. On the other hand, 4.3 per cent of the women of native birth, but of foreign father, are in domestic service, while 2.1 per cent are otherwise employed. None of the foreign women are at school, as compared with 2.4 per cent of the native-born of native father and 8.5 per cent of the native-born of foreign father.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the general occupation in the community of males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over:

TABLE 499.—*General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In iron and steel manufacturing.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White	51	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Irish.....	20	85.0	10.0	.0	5.0
Polish.....	22	59.1	9.1	13.6	18.2
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	50	96.0	.0	4.0	.0
Magyar.....	93	92.5	5.4	1.1	1.1
Polish.....	300	94.3	4.3	1.0	.3
Grand total.....	570	92.5	4.2	1.9	1.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	44	72.7	9.1	6.8	11.4
Total native-born.....	95	86.3	4.2	3.2	6.3
Total foreign-born.....	475	93.7	4.2	1.7	.4

The totals of the foregoing table show a larger proportion of foreign-born than of native-born persons engaged in iron and steel manufacturing, and a smaller proportion at school and at home. The significant fact shown by the table is the tendency of the persons native-born of foreign father, or of the second generation, to engage in outside work, 9.1 per cent being employed in occupations other than those of the steel industry, as compared with only 4.2 per cent of the foreign-born. Of the second generation, 6.8 per cent are at home, as contrasted with only 1.7 per cent of the foreign-born, and 11.4 per cent of the former are at school, and only 0.4 per cent of the latter. Of the foreign-born, the Magyars and Poles exhibit a slight tendency to secure work outside of the steel plant. All of the Croatians who are employed are at work in the steel mills, and none of this race are at school.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees studied in the community who were 18 years of age or over and who were earning each specified rate per week.

TABLE 500.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	397	\$14.67	98.2	88.9	61.5	37.5	17.6	9.8	8.1	3.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
Germany.....	163	14.62	98.8	88.3	63.8	42.9	14.1	9.8	6.1	1.8
Ireland.....	180	14.98	97.8	85.6	60.0	40.0	19.4	12.2	10.0	6.7
Foreign-born, by race:										
Croatian.....	166	10.09	83.1	42.8	13.9	8.4	4.2	.6	.6	.0
German.....	116	13.52	98.3	84.5	53.4	30.2	12.1	6.0	4.3	.9
Irish.....	127	16.03	94.5	85.8	59.8	43.3	18.1	16.5	16.5	11.0
Magyar.....	200	10.13	90.0	48.5	9.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	.5
Polish.....	413	11.20	87.9	53.3	24.0	12.6	8.0	4.8	1.5	.7
Slovak.....	117	9.77	89.7	37.6	9.4	2.6	.9	.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	2,356	12.81	92.6	69.0	40.5	24.7	11.8	7.3	5.2	2.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	444	14.64	97.7	84.5	61.0	39.0	17.8	11.3	7.4	3.8
Total native-born.....	870	14.55	98.0	85.7	60.1	37.2	17.2	10.2	7.5	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,486	11.79	89.4	59.2	29.0	17.3	8.5	5.6	3.9	1.7

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

The greater proportion of the total number of males 18 years of age or over earn \$10 or more each week. The highest general level of earnings is among the native-born employees of native father, and those native-born of foreign father. The greater proportion of each of these two classes earn \$12.50 or over weekly. The foreign-born iron and steel workers have the smallest proportions earning each specified amount per week. The employees native-born of native father have the largest proportions earning each specified amount under \$15, but the native-born of foreign father have, with one exception, a slightly greater proportion earning each specified amount from \$15 upward. The Irish and Germans have the highest level of earnings among the foreign-born. The greater proportion of each of these races earn \$12.50 or more a week. The Irish, however, have a decidedly higher proportion earning each specified amount over \$12.50 than have the Germans. The Slovaks, Croatians, and Magyars in general show the lowest earning capacity, the earnings each week of the greater proportion of each of these races being less than \$10.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The following table, by grouping those of each period of residence under the specified races, makes possible a comparison of the progress exhibited by each race.

TABLE 501.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by race and length of residence in the United States.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Magyar:									
Under 5.....	163	90.8	43.6	7.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
5 to 9.....	28	85.7	67.9	10.7	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
10 or over.....	9	88.9	77.8	44.4	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	.0
Polish:									
Under 5.....	166	81.3	36.7	7.2	4.2	4.2	1.2	.0	.0
5 to 9.....	157	93.0	63.1	30.6	14.6	10.2	6.4	1.9	.6
10 or over.....	90	91.1	66.7	43.3	24.4	11.1	8.9	3.3	2.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

The table next presented shows, by race and length of residence in the United States, the comparative earnings each week of foreign-born male iron and steel workers 18 years of age or over.

TABLE 502.—*Comparative earnings per week of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN THE UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
		\$7.50 or over.	\$10 or over.	\$12.50 or over.	\$15 or over.	\$17.50 or over.	\$20 or over.	\$22.50 or over.	\$25 or over.
Magyar.....	163	90.8	43.6	7.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
Polish.....	166	81.3	36.7	7.2	4.2	4.2	1.2	.0	.0

IN THE UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Magyar.....	28	85.7	67.9	10.7	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Polish.....	157	93.0	63.1	30.6	14.6	10.2	6.4	1.9	.6

IN THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Magyar.....	9	88.9	77.8	44.4	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
Polish.....	90	91.1	66.7	43.3	24.4	11.1	8.9	3.3	2.2

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Comparing the Magyars and the Poles who have been in the United States under five years, it is seen that the Poles have a larger proportion earning under \$7.50 per week and a larger proportion earning \$15 or over and \$17.50 or over, than the Magyars. The same relation, however, does not exist between the Magyars and Poles who have been in this country from five to nine years, or ten years or over. For example, in both the latter cases the Poles have a smaller proportion earning less than \$7.50 than the Magyars.

Of the two races studied in the table, a comparison of the proportions earning each specified amount with regard to each specified number of years in the United States shows that the general tendency is for the earning capacity to increase with length of residence, a larger proportion of those with a period of residence of ten years or over than of from five to nine or under five years, earning each specified amount, except \$7.50 and \$25. The latter of the two exceptions is more probably an individual than a racial variation, while the former is too small to require special comment.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of husband, the number and percentage of husbands in the households studied who were at work:

TABLE 503.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White	33	33	33	100.0	\$595
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	12	12	11	(b)	582
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	40	40	40	100.0	462
German	12	12	11	(b)	579
Irish	13	13	12	(b)	404
Magyar	76	75	70	93.3	368
Polish	237	237	237	100.0	361
Grand total	423	422	414	98.1	404
Total native-born of foreign father	12	12	11	(b)	582
Total native-born	45	45	44	97.8	592
Total foreign-born	378	377	370	98.1	381

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows about the same proportions of native-born and foreign-born husbands to be at work, all of the husbands native-born of native father, as well as the Croatian and Polish husbands, being regularly employed. The average annual earnings of native-born husbands are much in excess of those of the foreign-born, the average for the former being \$592, and for the latter only \$381. Of the foreign-born, the highest average annual earnings is exhibited by the German husbands, followed by the Croatian, Irish, Magyar, and Polish, in the order named.

The following table shows the annual earnings of male heads of families, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 504.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						Per cent earning—					
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White..	33	\$595	1	2	5	20	28	29	3.0	6.1	15.2	60.6	84.8	87.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	11	582	.....	.....	2	6	10	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:														
Croatian.....	40	462	1	2	15	32	38	40	2.5	5.0	37.5	80.0	95.0	100.0
German.....	11	579	.....	1	3	7	9	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	12	404	.....	.....	6	11	12	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	70	368	3	13	43	61	69	70	4.3	18.6	61.4	87.1	98.6	100.0
Polish.....	237	361	6	52	144	210	233	237	2.5	21.9	60.8	88.6	98.3	100.0
Grand total.....	414	404	11	70	218	347	399	409	2.7	16.9	52.7	83.8	96.4	98.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	582	.....	.....	2	6	10	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	44	592	1	2	7	26	38	40	2.3	4.5	15.9	59.1	86.4	90.9
Total foreign-born.....	370	381	10	68	211	321	361	369	2.7	18.4	57.0	86.8	97.6	99.7

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Over 50 per cent of the 414 male heads of families included in the preceding table earn under \$400 per annum, while only 3.6 per cent earn \$800 or over and 1.2 per cent earn \$1,000 or over. With the exception of those earning under \$100, the foreign-born show a larger proportion than the native-born of native father earning each specified amount. Of the foreign races, none show a proportion earning as high as \$1,000, while each of those reporting in sufficient numbers for computation, except the Croatian, shows over 50 per cent earning under \$400 and each shows 95 per cent or over earning under \$800 per annum.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The next table presented shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the average annual earnings and range in yearly earnings of all males in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over and who were working for wages.

TABLE 505.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	44	\$557	2	11	29	40	4.5	25.0	65.9	90.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
German.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	17	523	2	6	10	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	10	330	3	6	10	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	48	436	4	22	40	48	8.3	45.8	83.3	100.0
German.....	12	582	1	3	7	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	16	408	.....	7	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	82	363	18	50	72	82	22.0	61.0	87.8	100.0
Polish.....	292	351	65	184	263	292	22.3	63.0	90.1	100.0
Servian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	523	390	95	291	448	518	18.2	55.6	85.7	99.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	28	446	5	13	21	28	17.9	46.4	75.0	100.0
Total native-born.....	72	514	7	24	50	68	9.7	33.3	69.4	94.4
Total foreign-born.....	451	371	88	267	398	450	19.5	59.2	88.2	99.3

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 523 males studied in the above table 18.2 per cent earn under \$200; 55.6 per cent earn under \$400; 85.7 under \$600, and 99 per cent earn under \$1,000 per annum. Those in households the heads of which were foreign-born show a larger proportion than do the native-born of foreign father, and these, in turn, a larger proportion than the white persons native-born of native father earning under each specified amount, except under \$1,000, the native-born of foreign father showing the largest and the native-born of native father the smallest proportion earning less than this amount annually. Of the three foreign-born races reporting in numbers large enough to be representative, the Poles have a larger proportion than the Magyars and the Magyars a larger proportion than the Croatians earning under each specified amount except \$1,000, each race showing 100 per cent, or all, earning under this amount.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented exhibits the average annual family income and its range by showing, by general nativity and race of head of family, the percentage of the families studied having a total yearly income of each specified amount:

TABLE 506.—*Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. One family is included which reports income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	\$691	6.1	27.3	69.7	78.8	97.0
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	40	743	10.0	35.0	62.5	77.5	92.5
Magyar.....	76	575	26.3	50.0	80.3	90.8	94.7
Polish.....	237	430	31.6	68.8	91.1	97.5	100.0
Grand total.....	423	522	24.8	56.3	83.2	92.2	98.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	686	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	45	689	4.4	26.7	68.9	82.2	97.8
Total foreign-born.....	378	502	27.2	59.8	84.9	93.4	98.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows a much lower range of family incomes among the families whose heads were foreign-born than among those whose heads were of native birth, 27.2 per cent of the former having an income under \$300 and 59.8 per cent under \$500, as compared with only 4.4 per cent of the latter with an income under \$300 and 26.7 per cent under \$500. At the other extreme the families whose heads were native-born show larger proportions with an income between \$750 and \$1,000 and between \$1,000 and \$1,500 than do the foreign-born. The Croatians exhibit the smallest proportion of families among those whose heads were foreign-born, with an income under \$300 and under \$500. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that 68.8 per cent of the Poles and 50 per cent of the Magyars have an annual family income under \$500. In the higher ranges of of yearly income the Croatian families among the foreign-born make the best showing, and the Polish the worst, the Magyar families standing midway between the two other races.

WIVES AT WORK.

The earnings of the heads of families have already been examined, but, in connection with the annual family income and especially with the inquiry as to the sources of such income, it is important to consider the efforts made by the wives of the families to supplement the earnings of the husbands. As bearing upon this question, the table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the number and per cent of wives in the households studied who were at work, together with their average annual earnings.

TABLE 507.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	33	.....	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	12	.....	(b)
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	40	40	.....	.0
German.....	12	12	.....	(b)
Irish.....	13	13	.....	(b)
Magyar.....	76	76	2	2.6
Polish.....	237	237	2	.8
Grand total.....	423	423	4	.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	12	.....	(b)
Total native-born.....	45	45	.....	.0
Total foreign-born.....	378	378	4	1.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of a total of 45 wives whose husbands were native-born, it is significant that none are at work, and only 4 wives, or 1.1 per cent, of those whose husbands were foreign-born, are so reported. The greatest tendency toward the employment of wives outside of the households is shown among the Magyar families.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 508.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of native father, White.....	4	(a)	1	3	4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
German.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Irish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Polish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1
Foreign-born:					
Magyar.....	2	(a)	1	2	2
Polish.....	2	(a)	2	2	2
Grand total.....	11	\$194	7	10	11
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3	(a)	3	3	3
Total native-born.....	7	(a)	4	6	7
Total foreign-born.....	4	(a)	3	4	4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The yearly earnings of the females 18 years of age or over for whom information was secured average \$194. Of the 11 individuals studied, all earn under \$400 yearly, 10 under \$300 yearly, and 7 under \$200.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The relation between the average annual earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers is set forth in the tables next presented, which show, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family, the number and per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 509.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400. ^c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	5	15	13	2	1	1	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	3	4	5	2	1	1	
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	40	15	17	8	26	8	10	
German.....	12	4	4	4	1	1	1	
Irish.....	13	7	5	1	9	1	1	
Magyar.....	75	48	18	9	49	32	13	
Polish.....	237	144	67	26	95	61	26	
Grand total.....	422	226	130	66	175	102	51	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	3	4	5	2	1	1	
Total native-born.....	45	8	19	18	4	1	2	
Total foreign-born.....	377	218	111	48	171	101	50	

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families, only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

^b This column includes 8 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^c This column includes 5 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 510.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272. Of the selected families, only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.0	6.7	7.7	6.1
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	53.3	58.8	100.0	65.0
Magyar.....	66.7	72.2	44.4	65.3
Polish.....	42.4	38.8	30.8	40.1
Grand total.....	45.1	39.2	33.3	41.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total native-born.....	12.5	5.3	11.1	8.9
Total foreign-born.....	46.3	45.0	41.7	45.4

^a This column includes 5 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that 45.1 per cent of wives whose husbands earn under \$400 annually work or keep boarders or lodgers, 39.2 per cent of those whose husbands earn from \$400 to \$600 per annum work or keep boarders or lodgers and where the husbands' earnings were over \$600 each year 33.3 per cent of the wives have employment or keep boarders or lodgers, thus making a total of 41.5 per cent of wives who are working or keeping boarders or lodgers, regardless of the annual earnings of the husbands.

Relatively more wives of foreign-born husbands are earners and producers than is the case with those whose husbands were native-born. Of those whose husbands were foreign-born and earning under \$400 yearly, the Magyars, with 66.7 per cent, show the highest percentage of wives working or keeping boarders or lodgers. This same condition also exists in the case where the husbands' income is between \$400 and \$600, the figure here being 72.2 per cent. The Croatians, with 100 per cent of their wives, whose husbands earn over \$600, working or keeping boarders or lodgers, lead in that classification, while the Poles in that group, with 30.8 per cent, show the smallest proportion of wives so engaged. In the totals the proportions of Croatians and Magyars are about equal, each having 65 per cent or over, while the Poles, with 40.1 per cent, again show the smallest proportion.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the percentage of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources:

TABLE 511.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. One family is excluded which reports income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	100.0	0.0	15.2	6.1	6.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	40	100.0	.0	5.0	65.0	5.0
Magyar.....	76	92.1	2.6	5.3	63.2	6.6
Polish.....	237	100.0	.8	7.2	39.7	7.6
Grand total.....	422	98.1	.9	9.0	41.0	6.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	45	97.8	.0	20.0	8.9	4.4
Total foreign-born.....	377	98.1	1.1	7.7	44.8	6.9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the totals in the above table, it is seen that about equal proportions of families whose heads were native-born or foreign-born have an income from the earnings of husbands. The significant

fact disclosed by the table is that 20 per cent of the native-born families and only 7.7 per cent of the foreign-born derive an income from contributions of children, while, on the other hand, 44.8 per cent of the foreign-born, as contrasted with 8.9 per cent of the native-born families, receive an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers. A comparison of the several races reveals the same tendencies as disclosed by the total for the foreign-born families. All of the Croatian and Polish, and 92.1 per cent of the Magyar families, receive an income from the earnings of heads, and a small proportion of the families of all three races have an income from contributions of children, while 65 per cent of the Croatian, 63.2 per cent of the Magyar, and 39.7 per cent of the Polish families obtain a part of their income from the payments of boarders or lodgers. None of the Croatian families, and only 0.8 per cent of the Polish and 2.6 per cent of the Magyar, have an income from earnings of wives. By way of contrast with the families whose heads were foreign-born, it is seen that the families whose heads were native-born of native father to the extent of 15.2 per cent, receive an income from the contributions of children, while only 6.1 per cent of such families have an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the source of family income in detail, the percentage of families depending upon each source having no income from any other sources:

TABLE 512.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. One family is excluded which reports income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of families having entire income from—									
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White	33	72.7	0.0	15.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Foreign-born:											
Croatian	40	30.0	.0	2.5	.0	60.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.5
Magyar	76	28.9	1.3	1.3	.0	52.6	1.3	.0	1.3	5.3	7.9
Polish	237	49.8	.0	5.5	.4	35.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.4
Grand total	422	47.4	.2	6.2	.2	36.0	.2	.5	.2	.9	8.1
Total native-born of foreign father	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born	45	68.9	.0	15.6	.0	6.7	.0	2.2	.0	.0	6.7
Total foreign-born	377	44.8	.3	5.0	.3	39.5	.3	.3	.3	1.1	8.2

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed owing to small number involved.

The totals in the table above indicate that a considerably smaller percentage of families whose heads were foreign-born derive their entire income from the earnings of husbands than of families whose heads were native-born, while a much larger proportion of foreign-

born families, as compared with native-born, receive their entire income from the earnings of husbands plus the payments of boarders or lodgers. On the other hand, a considerably greater proportion of native-born families, as contrasted with foreign-born, obtain their entire income from the earnings of husbands and children. Of the three races among the foreign-born, the Poles show the highest proportion of families who depend entirely upon the earnings of husbands for their support, as well as the larger per cent having their entire income from the earnings of husbands and children; and the Croatians, followed closely by the Magyars, exhibit the largest proportion deriving the family income from the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The comparative importance of specified sources of family income is shown in the following table, which exhibits, by general nativity and race of head of family, the percentage of total yearly income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources:

TABLE 513.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. One family is excluded which reports income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	86.2	0.0	10.4	1.9	1.5
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	40	62.2	.0	1.9	34.8	1.1
Magyar.....	76	58.9	.8	4.1	34.5	1.7
Polish.....	237	84.0	.3	6.5	6.6	2.5
Grand total.....	422	75.7	.3	6.9	15.1	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	(b)	(b)	* (b)	(b)	(b)
Total native-born.....	45	84.0	.0	11.7	3.2	1.1
Total foreign-born.....	377	74.3	.3	6.1	17.0	2.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 272.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of families in the preceding table have 75.7 per cent of their total annual income from the earnings of the husband, 15.1 per cent from the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 6.9 per cent from the contributions of children. The proportion of the total income from other sources is inconsiderable. The families the heads of which were native whites of native father have a greater proportion of their total income from the earnings of the husband than have those whose heads were foreign-born. In both cases, however, the proportion of income from that source is greater than that from any other. The payments of boarders or lodgers are a source of 17 per cent of the income of the families of foreign-born heads and only 1.9 per cent of the income of those the heads of which were native-born of native father. The contributions of children, on the contrary, form

10.4 per cent of the income of the latter and only 6.1 per cent of the income of the foreign-born.

On comparing the several races it will be noted that the Poles derive a much larger percentage of the total yearly family income from the earnings of husbands and a much smaller percentage from the payments of boarders or lodgers than do either the Croatians or Magyars. No part of the total yearly income of the Croatians and only a small percentage of the income of the Magyars and Poles is obtained from the earnings of wives, while from the contributions of children the Poles receive a slightly larger percentage of the total yearly income than do the Magyars or Croatians.

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	Magyars	Croatians	Poles	Total
From husbands	65.0	60.0	75.0	65.0
From wives	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
From children	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4
From boarders or lodgers	15.0	15.0	5.0	13.4
From other sources	7.0	14.0	0.0	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Regularity of employment—Company houses—The company-store system—Hospital service and sanitary conditions—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for the employment of immigrants—Employment of women and children—[Text Tables 514 and 515 and General Table 280].

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

While approximately the same in each of the three steel plants in the community, the number of hours worked per day and week varies in the different departments of the respective plants. Some departments work six days a week, and some work seven. All the latter are twelve-hour shifts, and the others are ten-hour shifts.

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The regularity of work in the community fluctuates with the demand for iron and steel products. When business conditions are normal, the three steel plants run on full time and employ a full force of men. During the depression of 1907 and 1908 two of the plants ran on short time in order to keep the machinery of the plants in use, while one plant closed entirely and remained closed for nearly one year. The following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, months worked during the past year by males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over and who were employed away from home:

TABLE 514.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	45	40.0	66.7	84.4	97.8
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	48	12.5	52.1	87.5	97.9
Magyar.....	83	18.1	37.3	67.5	95.2
Polish.....	292	16.4	38.0	76.4	95.2
Grand total.....	530	20.0	43.8	77.2	95.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	32	34.4	59.4	78.1	96.9
Total native-born.....	77	37.7	63.6	81.8	97.4
Total foreign-born.....	453	17.0	40.4	76.4	95.6

The total native-born represented in the preceding table show a considerably larger proportion working the full year, as well as nine months or over, than do the foreign-born. Persons native-born of foreign father show a slightly smaller percentage than do the native-born, and a considerably larger percentage than the foreign-born, working twelve months and nine months or over. All three classes exhibit about the same proportions working six months or over or three months or over, the native-born in each case being slightly above the other two. The greatest regularity of work is shown by persons native-born of native father, 40 per cent of whom, as compared with 17 per cent of the foreign-born, were at work steadily throughout the year, and 66.7 per cent, as contrasted with 40.4 per cent of the foreign-born, being at work nine months or longer. Of the foreign-born, the Croatians have the smallest per cent at work twelve months, but the largest working six months or over or nine months or over.

COMPANY HOUSES.

Of the entire number of houses occupied by the men who work in the steel mills in Community D, only about 25 per cent belong to either of the operating steel companies. The largest corporation owns the dwellings of approximately 46 per cent of its employees; the smaller concern, "Company Two," owns 10 per cent of the dwellings represented by its total employees; while "Company Three" owns no houses or tenements. No exploitation in connection with the management of company houses was discovered. The company houses are much more sanitary and desirable than are the houses owned by individuals and by landlords throughout the community. Board and lodging are not furnished by either of the operating companies. The dwellings furnished by "Company One" are of brick, with four or five rooms, running water, flush, running water-closets, comfortable piazzas on the front of each, and a small grass plat in the front of each, the latter being cared for and kept up by the company.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

None of the steel companies of Community D own or operate commissary stores or are interested in any general merchandise or other stores that serve the immigrant population. From inquiries made among the immigrants themselves, it is believed that the greatest liberty is extended to the employees by the companies in this respect.

HOSPITAL SERVICE AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

One large hospital is located in the community, and this is of a semiphilanthropic character. It is maintained by the largest of the steel companies, and the charges for its services to employees of the company are merely nominal. Inside the steel plants, sanitary conditions are fairly good. The work in the steel yards is especially attractive from the health standpoint, while inside the plant proper there is plenty of fresh air, the windows being kept wide open even in winter. Sanitary flush closets are provided, and these are well

kept and are clean. The sanitary conditions inside the plants are in striking contrast to the conditions which exist in the homes of the employees.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

There are no labor organizations among the employees in the steel mills of this community. All three plants are run as open shops. The immigrants, who are in the majority among the workers, seem to take no interest whatever in trade unionism. A few employees were found who are members of labor organizations, but all of these had joined before coming to Community D.

The following table, which covers, by general nativity and race of individual, the affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over in the households studied who are working for wages, shows that, upon information obtained from 441 individuals, only 2, or five-tenths per cent, are affiliated with trade unions, and it is interesting to note that these two persons are of the Polish race.

TABLE 515.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	46		0.0
German.....	12		(a)
Irish.....	16		(a)
Magyar.....	79		.0
Polish.....	286	2	.7
Servian.....	1		(a)
Slovak.....	1		(a)
Total.....	441	2	.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

REASONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

The principal reason for the employment of immigrants in the steel plants in the community was that at the time of the erection of the steel plants there immigrant labor was the most available. The superintendent of one plant stated that his company is entirely dependent upon the immigrant labor supply to fill certain positions, and if the immigrants had not been available in 1901 the company could not have commenced operations. It is the expressed opinion of various employers that the distinction of race is not of prime importance in the selection of men to fill the different grades of employment. At the same time, however, the native white employees, together with the English, Irish, and Germans, are preferred for the more skilled positions. Poles, Magyars, and Slovaks of recent arrival in the United States are employed only in the unskilled occupations, but there are no caste barriers to their advancement, and individuals of these races are shown the same consideration, if they prove capable, as are workmen of the other races, the native white included.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the exception of a few scrub women, no women or girls are employed in or around any of the steel plants. The only boys under 18 years of age who find employment are messengers or office boys. Young men from 18 to 20 years of age are employed principally in the steel yards and not in the more dangerous occupations about the furnaces. In 1907 the state government, under the jurisdiction of which this community comes, made a report in which child-labor conditions were discussed. This report shows that all of the employees working in the steel plants were over 18 years of age, and also that during a representative period of seven months 13 children's employment certificates had been issued by local boards of health. All of the children to whom such certificates were issued were given positions as office boys, messengers, etc., none being engaged in the more technical occupations. A great many of the immigrant women residing in the community find employment in the adjoining city either as domestic servants or as scrub women, office cleaners, etc. Among immigrant women of the more advanced types, a few secure employment as clerks in department stores; also there are several general industries, such as a soap-making establishment and a packing house, which employ women and girls.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

General housing and living conditions—Immigrant boarding houses—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 516 to 527 and General Tables 281 to 292.]

GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

The foreign section of the community could well be divided into several distinct parts, each section occupied by one race or nationality of people. Avenue One, for example, is occupied almost exclusively by Polish immigrants; Avenue Two by the Magyars; Avenue Three by the Croatians, while the Slovak, Servian, and other immigrant races reside mostly on Avenues Four and Five. This distribution by races is, of course, not universal, but it is a general statement of the congregation of immigrants of one race in one distinct section or street.

Many of the immigrants of one race come from one section or province of the mother country, and consequently desire to have their homes near one another. The natural desire to be with countrymen is encouraged by the steel companies which own houses, and, while no arbitrary distribution of houses is made (the tenant selects his apartment with full freedom), the companies believe that better living conditions occur when the tenants are congregated by race.

The houses occupied by the immigrants are all of frame structure, and are very undesirable from the standpoint of health and fire protection. They are not owned by the companies. It was stated on all sides that the price of land in the community is exorbitant, and, as a result, most of the houses are of three or four stories, covering very small ground space in proportion to their height. Owing to the high price of land, the immigrants themselves are not able to buy and build homes, and they are practically compelled so long as they remain in this community to live in the apartments already existing there. These houses are all built on frail foundations, and usually surrounded on all sides by insanitary puddles of stagnant water, the building itself standing on "made ground." The boarding houses, especially, are insanitary, because they are large and are built under the same conditions as the private dwellings. Most of the immigrant families in the community operate boarding houses.

The housing conditions of the Irish, Germans, and native Americans are better in cases where the length of residence has been long than in those cases where it has been short. The houses themselves are structures of about the same kind as those occupied by the rest of the population, but they are in better repair and in a more cleanly condition. The Polish, Slovak, and Croatian immigrants live in the least desirable of all of the houses in the community. Their homes are in a bad state of repair and care, and little effort is made to have good surroundings.

IMMIGRANT BOARDING HOUSES.

When the steel mills are running on full time, a large proportion of the labor employed consists of unmarried men and men whose wives are not in this country. This condition has brought into existence numerous boarding houses. The boarding houses are all large frame structures, usually three or four stories high. In most cases there are only two rooms on the first floor. One is a large sitting room, poorly furnished, and used as a general assembly room for the boarders, and the other is kitchen and dining room combined. On the second, third, and fourth, if there be a fourth, are the sleeping rooms. These are very small and are utilized to the utmost possibility for bed space. These rooms are usually very poorly lighted, and are very uncleanly. In many cases, where a saloon is operated in connection with the boarding house the saloon occupies the front space on the ground floor. One typical house was described as follows:

There are three good-sized rooms downstairs, one used as a saloon, one as a dining room, one as a kitchen. The floor above and the attic contained 18 very small rooms. In this house lived the saloon keeper and his family, two other families, and 47 boarders. It rented for \$80 a month.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The rent payments, although indicating the small cost of living among the foreign-born, are chiefly significant in showing the low standard of living and the high degree of congestion within the immigrant households. In this connection, the following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average monthly rent payment:

TABLE 516.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	\$8.94	\$1.75	\$1.79
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish....	12	7.00	1.50	1.14
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	41	6.00	1.65	.94
German.....	11	8.36	1.64	1.31
Irish.....	14	7.07	1.52	1.16
Magyar.....	73	6.85	2.15	.96
Polish.....	222	5.77	1.79	1.06
Grand total.....	404	6.39	1.80	1.08
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	7.00	1.50	1.14
Total native-born.....	43	8.40	1.69	1.58
Total foreign-born.....	361	6.15	1.82	1.03

The average rent paid by the total number of households, as shown in the preceding table, is \$6.39 per apartment, \$1.80 per room, and \$1.08 per person. Of the three classes of households, the highest average rent per apartment and per person is paid by the native-born

of native father. The foreign-born average the highest rent per room, but the lowest per apartment and per person, the low rents per capita showing the tendency to crowd a large number of persons in the apartments in order to decrease the individual outlay for rent.

Of the specific races of foreign birth, the Germans and Irish average a higher rent per apartment and per person, but a lower rent per room than the other races.

The range in rent payments is shown by the following series of three tables, the first of which exhibits, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment:

TABLE 517.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—				
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.
Native-born of native father,							
White.....	31	\$8.94	0.0	48.4	67.7	67.7	87.1
Foreign-born:							
Croatian.....	41	6.00	19.5	80.5	92.7	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	73	6.85	2.7	71.2	90.4	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	222	5.77	24.3	88.3	99.1	99.5	99.5
Grand total.....	404	6.39	15.8	76.5	93.8	96.8	98.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	7.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	43	8.40	.0	44.2	76.7	76.7	90.7
Total foreign-born.....	361	6.15	17.7	80.3	95.8	99.2	99.4

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of households, 76.5 per cent, as shown by the foregoing table, pay less than \$7.50 each month per apartment. The proportion of households of foreign-born heads paying under \$7.50 is 80.3 per cent. Relatively low-rent payments are considerably less common among the native-born of native father. Of the latter, 48.4 per cent pay under \$7.50 per month per apartment, and 67.7 per cent under \$10.

The table next presented shows by general nativity and race of head of household the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per room.

TABLE 518.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	\$1.75	0.0	74.2	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	41	1.65	4.9	65.9	90.2	100.0
Magyar.....	73	2.15	.0	27.4	82.2	98.6
Polish.....	222	1.79	.0	53.6	93.2	97.7
Grand total.....	404	1.80	.5	55.2	92.1	98.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	1.50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	43	1.69	.0	81.4	100.0	100.0
Total foreign-born.....	361	1.82	.6	52.1	91.1	98.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the totals in the preceding table it is evident that a larger proportion of households whose heads are native-born, as compared with those of foreign birth, are paying under \$2 and \$3 per month per room. A comparison of the households of the several races whose heads are foreign-born with those whose heads are native-born of native father shows the same tendency, only 27.4 per cent of the Magyar, 53.6 per cent of the Polish, and 65.9 per cent of the Croatian, as contrasted with 74.2 per cent of the households whose heads are native-born of native father are paying under \$2 per month per room. Moreover, all the native households are paying less than \$3 per month per room, while a considerable proportion of the several races of foreign birth, together with the total foreign-born, are paying between \$3 and \$4 per month per room, and a small percentage more than \$4. The real significance of this table, however, does not become apparent until the showing made by the several classes of households is compared with the following table, showing the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per person:

TABLE 519.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father, White.....	31	\$1.79	6.5	58.1	74.2	87.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	41	.94	41.5	87.8	97.6	100.0
Magyar.....	73	.96	39.7	86.3	98.6	98.6
Polish.....	222	1.06	31.5	88.3	97.7	100.0
Grand total.....	404	1.08	32.2	84.9	95.8	98.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	1.14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	43	1.58	14.0	65.1	81.4	90.7
Total foreign-born.....	361	1.03	34.3	87.3	97.5	99.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table discloses the fact that although a larger proportion of the households whose heads are native-born than of those whose heads are foreign-born are paying under \$2 per month per room, a considerably larger proportion of foreign-born than of native-born are making lower rent payments per month per person. Thirty-four and three-tenths per cent of the total foreign households, as compared with 14 per cent of the total native households, show a rent payment under \$1 per month per person, and 87.3 per cent of the total foreign-born and 65.1 per cent of the total native-born pay less than \$2 per month per person. The same tendency is exhibited in the higher range of rent payments, 9.3 per cent of the total native-born as contrasted with only 0.3 per cent of the total foreign-born households paying more than \$4 per month per person. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born, the lowest standard of living is indicated by the Croatians, followed closely by the Magyars. Of the Croatian households, 41.5 per cent, and of the Poles 31.5 per cent, show a rent payment less than \$1 per month per person. The table as a whole clearly indicates that, although the foreign households pay a higher rent per month per room or per apartment, as compared with the native households, such rent payments have no significance in their bearing upon standards of living, for the reason that the foreign-born tend to crowd a large number of persons into apartments and rooms for the purpose of decreasing the rent payment per person.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The small extent to which a separate family life prevails, as well as the congested conditions within the households the heads of which are foreign-born, is exhibited by the table next presented, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 520.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	35	2	5.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	2	(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	44	29	65.9
German.....	12	1	(a)
Irish.....	14	.....	(a)
Magyar.....	79	54	68.4
Polish.....	263	111	42.2
Grand total.....	459	199	43.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	2	(a)
Total native-born.....	47	4	8.5
Total foreign-born.....	412	195	47.3

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The relatively greater tendency of foreign households than of native households to keep boarders or lodgers is clearly shown by the foregoing table, 47.3 per cent of the former having boarders or lodgers as compared with 8.5 per cent of the latter class of households. Of the households whose heads are native-born of native father, only 2 out of 35, or 5.7 per cent, have boarders or lodgers. Among the foreign-born the greatest proportion of households having boarders or lodgers is shown for the Magyars, the Croatians being next in order, followed by the Poles, who exhibit a considerably lower percentage than the two first-named races.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household. The averages are computed (1) on the total number of households studied and (2) on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 521.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father, White	35	2	2	0.06	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	12	2	3	.25	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	44	29	142	3.23	4.90
German	12	1	2	.17	(a)
Irish	14				
Magyar	79	54	299	3.78	5.54
Polish	263	111	283	1.08	2.55
Grand total	459	199	731	1.59	3.67
Total native-born of foreign father	12	2	3	.25	(a)
Total native-born	47	4	5	.11	(a)
Total foreign-born	412	195	726	1.76	3.72

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals in the table above show for the foreign households an average of 3.72 boarders or lodgers per household, based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, and an average of 1.76 based on the total number of households; while the total native-born have an average of only 0.11 boarders or lodgers, based on the total number of households, and the native-born of native father an average of only 0.06. The second generation, Irish, also have an average of only 0.25, based on the total number of households. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born the highest average number of boarders or lodgers on both bases of computation is shown by the Magyars, followed by the Croatians and Poles in the order named.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The range in the size of apartments occupied by the different classes of households is set forth in the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 522.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	35	5.43	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	17.1	20.0	22.9
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	44	3.59	4.5	18.2	20.5	38.6	13.6	.0	4.5
Magyar.....	79	3.23	2.5	8.9	59.5	25.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Polish.....	263	3.30	2.7	24.3	21.7	45.6	3.8	1.1	.8
Grand total.....	459	3.61	2.4	17.2	24.8	40.1	9.4	2.6	3.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	4.67	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	47	5.23	.0	.0	.0	38.3	29.8	14.9	17.0
Total foreign-born.....	412	3.43	2.7	19.2	27.7	40.3	7.0	1.2	1.9

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that the majority of the foreign-born are living in 3 and 4 room apartments, while the native-born are living in apartments of 4 and 5 rooms. None of the households whose heads are native-born are living in apartments of less than 4 rooms in size, while 27.7 per cent of the foreign-born occupy 3-room apartments, 19.2 per cent 2 rooms, and 2.7 per cent 1 room. On the other hand, only 7 per cent of the total foreign-born have apartments of 5 rooms in size, and 1.2 per cent 6 rooms, as contrasted with 29.8 per cent of the native-born occupying 5-room apartments and 14.9 per cent 6 rooms. It is also worthy of note that 22.9 per cent of the households whose heads are native-born of native father are living in apartments of 7 or more rooms, while only 1.9 per cent of the total foreign-born, 0.8 per cent of the Poles, 1.3 per cent of the Magyars, and 4.5 per cent of the Croatians are occupying apartments of this size. Among the households whose heads are foreign-born, the Croatians show the largest proportion occupying 1-room apartments, the Poles the largest percentage in 2 rooms, and the Magyars the largest in 3 rooms.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next presented sets forth the range in the size of households by showing, according to general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of households of each specified number of persons.

TABLE 523.—*Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	35	5.09	0.0	11.4	22.9	14.3	8.6	8.6	17.1	8.6	8.6	0.0
Foreign-born:												
Croatian	44	6.45	.0	6.8	15.9	13.6	11.4	4.5	11.4	15.9	2.3	18.2
Magyar	79	7.06	.0	6.3	7.6	11.4	17.7	8.9	8.9	6.3	10.1	22.8
Polish	263	5.52	.0	9.1	12.5	12.5	14.1	22.8	13.3	4.6	5.3	5.7
Grand total....	459	5.89	.0	8.3	12.4	12.4	14.8	16.8	12.4	6.8	6.5	9.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	6.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	47	5.36	.0	8.5	21.3	12.8	10.6	8.5	19.1	8.5	8.5	2.1
Total foreign-born....	412	5.95	.0	8.3	11.4	12.4	15.3	17.7	11.7	6.6	6.3	10.4

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that the majority of the households whose heads are either native or foreign born consist of 3 to 6 persons, the native-born showing a larger proportion containing 3 persons, and the foreign-born a larger percentage of 5 and 6 persons. About the same proportion of both native and foreign households are of 2 persons, but only 2.1 per cent of the total native-born, as compared with 10.4 per cent of the total foreign-born, consist of 10 or more persons. None of the households whose heads are native-born of native father contains more than 9 persons, while 18.2 per cent of the Croatian, 22.8 per cent of the Magyar, and 5.7 per cent of the Polish households have 10 or more persons.

CONGESTION.

The series of tables next presented bear directly upon congestion within the households studied, and the effect of such congestion upon living arrangements. The table first submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room:

TABLE 524.—*Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father, White	35	5.09	0.94	2.14
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	12	6.17	1.32	2.55
Foreign-born:				
Croatian	44	6.45	1.80	2.87
German	12	6.00	1.09	2.67
Irish	14	6.07	1.31	2.66
Magyar	79	7.06	2.19	3.60
Polish	263	5.52	1.67	2.91
Grand total.....	459	5.89	1.63	2.93
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	6.17	1.32	2.55
Total native-born.....	47	5.36	1.02	2.25
Total foreign-born.....	412	5.95	1.74	3.02

Upon referring to the totals in the preceding table, it is seen that the foreign-born have a higher average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than the native-born. The native-born of foreign father also show higher averages per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than the native-born, and, although a higher average number of persons per apartment than the foreign-born, a lower average per room and per sleeping room. The least degree of crowding is indicated by the households whose heads are native-born of native father, this class of households exhibiting the lowest average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room. Of the households whose heads are foreign-born, the Magyars have the highest average number of persons per apartment, followed by the Croatians, Irish, Germans, and Poles, in the order named. The Magyars also show the highest average number of persons per room, the Croatians also being next in order, and the Poles third, followed by the Irish and Germans. As regards the average number of persons per sleeping room, the races rank in practically the same order as in the average number of persons per room.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the range in the number of persons per room in the households studied:

TABLE 525.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	35	0.94	18	.....	.....	.....	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	1.32	9	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	44	1.80	38	22	6	1	86.4	50.0	13.6	2.3
German.....	12	1.09	8	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	14	1.31	11	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	79	2.19	73	47	24	8	92.4	59.5	30.4	10.1
Polish.....	263	1.67	247	100	27	1	93.9	38.0	10.3	.4
Grand total.....	459	1.63	404	176	57	10	88.0	38.3	12.4	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	1.32	9	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	47	1.02	27	2	.....	.....	57.4	4.3	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	412	1.74	377	174	57	10	91.5	42.2	13.8	2.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table clearly indicates more crowded living conditions among the households whose heads are foreign-born as contrasted with those whose heads are of native birth. Of the native-born, only 4.3 per cent have 2 or more persons per room and none have 3 or more persons per room; on the other hand, 42.2 per cent of the total foreign households have 2 or more persons per room, 13.8 per cent have 3 or more persons, and 2.4 per cent 4 or more persons per room. The households whose heads are native-born of native father show an average of only 0.94 persons per room and no households with an average of 2 persons per room, 51.4 per cent of the

households have 1, but less than 2 persons per room. Of the foreign-born, the greatest degree of crowding is indicated by the Magyars, 30.4 per cent of the households of this race having 3 or more persons per room and 10.1 per cent 4 or more persons per room. The Croatian households stand next to the Magyars in respect to congestion per room, and they are closely followed by the Poles.

The following table shows the persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 526.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	35	2.14	25	8	2	.....	71.4	22.9	5.7	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	2.55	9	5	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	44	2.87	36	23	12	4	281.8	52.3	27.3	9.1	4.5	
German.....	12	2.67	10	5	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	14	2.66	11	7	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	79	3.60	73	50	31	16	892.4	63.3	39.2	20.3	10.1	
Polish.....	263	2.91	245	157	47	23	1393.2	59.7	17.9	8.7	4.9	
Grand total.....	459	2.93	409	255	97	44	2389.1	55.6	21.1	9.6	5.0	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	2.55	9	5	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Total native-born.....	47	2.25	34	13	3	1	72.3	27.7	6.4	2.1	.0	
Total foreign-born.....	412	3.02	375	242	94	43	2391.0	58.7	22.8	10.4	5.6	

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the households in this locality for which information was secured, 89.1 per cent have 2 or more persons per sleeping room, 55.6 per cent have 3 or more persons per sleeping room, 21.1 per cent have 4 or more persons per sleeping room, 9.6 per cent have 5 or more persons per sleeping room, and 5 per cent have 6 or more persons per sleeping room. The proportion of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room is considerably larger among the foreign-born than among the native-born of native father. Of the foreign races for which the percentages have been computed, the Magyars have the largest proportion of households having 3 or more, 4 or more, 5 or more, and 6 or more persons per sleeping room, respectively.

The effect of the crowded conditions within the households is indicated by the table next presented, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and percentage of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 527.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White.....	35	5.43	2.37	.....	.....	16	0.0	0.0	45.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	12	4.67	2.42	.....	1	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	44	3.59	2.25	3	30	7	6.8	68.2	15.9
German.....	12	5.50	2.25	.....	1	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	14	4.64	2.29	.....	.....	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	79	3.23	1.96	4	55	15	5.1	69.6	19.0
Polish.....	263	3.30	1.90	24	127	95	9.1	48.3	36.1
Grand total.....	459	3.61	2.01	31	214	156	6.8	46.6	34.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	4.67	2.42	.....	1	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	47	5.23	2.38	.....	1	24	.0	2.1	51.1
Total foreign-born.....	412	3.43	1.97	31	213	132	7.5	51.7	32.0

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The totals in the preceding table show that 7.5 per cent of the foreign households use all rooms for sleeping purposes and 51.7 per cent use all rooms except one, while none of the native households use all rooms and only 2.1 per cent all except one room for sleeping. On the other hand, 51.1 per cent of the native households have two rooms available for living in addition to sleeping rooms, as compared with only 32 per cent of the foreign-born. Moreover, none of the households whose heads are native-born of native father use all rooms, or all except one room for sleeping, while 45.7 per cent of the households of this class have two rooms in addition to rooms used for sleeping. Among the foreign-born, 9.1 per cent of the Polish, 6.8 per cent of the Croatian, and 5.1 per cent of the Magyar households use all rooms for sleeping, but the Poles show a larger proportion of households than either of the other two races having one and two rooms not used for sleeping quarters.

CHAPTER VI.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Diseases peculiar to immigrants—Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 528 to 539 and General Tables 293 to 302].

DISEASES PECULIAR TO IMMIGRANTS.

From interviews with various physicians practicing in the community, the conclusion seems clear that the most prevalent disease among immigrant inhabitants is tuberculosis. One practitioner stated that, in his judgment, fully 60 per cent of all immigrants living in the community are infected with this disease. Only about one-third of that number, he said, are aware of the fact of their being consumptives, and of these latter only about one-half are seeking medical attention or taking any steps toward effecting a cure. Ignorance of the disease and its treatment is responsible for many dangerous practices and conditions. Men affected with tuberculosis stand in the bar rooms in the evening drinking whisky and expectorating on the floor. Fully three-fourths of the tubercular cases are of the lungs, while the remaining cases are of the joints and bones. The latter form of the disease is often found in the immigrant children. There are no other general diseases among the immigrant population.

LITERACY.

As regards the literacy of the immigrant population of the community, the following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of male employees who read, and the percentage who read and write:

TABLE 528.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read.	Per cent who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	483	99.8	99.8
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Germany	182	100.0	100.0
Ireland	201	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born, by race:			
Canadian (other than French)	40	100.0	100.0
Croatian	205	65.4	63.4
English	61	100.0	100.0
German	125	96.0	96.0
Irish	148	98.6	97.3
Italian, North	48	81.3	77.1
Magyar	250	89.2	89.2
Polish	493	86.2	83.0
Slovak	130	84.6	83.8
Slovenian	42	85.7	83.3
Grand total	2,768	91.3	90.3
Total native-born of foreign father	502	99.8	99.6
Total native-born	1,015	99.7	99.6
Total foreign-born	1,753	86.4	84.9

Of the total number of employees furnishing information for the preceding table 91.3 per cent read; and 90.3 per cent both read and write. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of those who are native-born of native father as well as those native-born of foreign father can not read and write. Illiteracy is considerably more common among the foreign-born, of whom only 84.9 per cent can read and write and 86.4 per cent of whom can read only.

The specified races, however, vary widely as to the proportion who are literate. The Canadians other than French and the English show ability to read and write in every case, but only 65.4 per cent of the Croatians can read and only 63.4 per cent can read and write.

The following table shows the percentage of persons 10 years of age or over who read and the percentage who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 529.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	70	62	132	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	61	59	120	98.4	93.2	95.8	98.4	93.2	95.8
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	53	41	94	81.1	75.6	78.7	81.1	61.0	72.3
Magyar.....	96	88	184	86.5	84.1	85.3	85.4	81.8	83.7
Polish.....	311	265	576	71.1	69.8	70.5	67.8	63.0	65.6
Grand total.....	629	555	1,184	81.7	80.2	81.0	79.7	75.5	77.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	66	71	137	98.5	94.4	96.4	98.5	94.4	96.4
Total native-born.....	136	133	269	99.3	97.0	98.1	99.3	97.0	98.1
Total foreign-born.....	493	422	915	76.9	74.9	76.0	74.2	68.7	71.7

It appears, from the above table, that, of the individuals in this locality for whom information was secured, 81.7 per cent of the males and 80.2 per cent of the females can read only and 79.7 per cent of the males and 75.5 per cent of the females can both read and write. All of the native whites born of native father can read and write, while the proportion of persons, both males and females, who can both read and write is considerably larger for native-born of foreign father than for foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, the Magyars have the largest and the Poles the smallest proportions of males and females who can read only, and of males who can both read and write. The proportion of females who can both read and write is largest for the Magyars, second largest for the Poles, and smallest for the Croatians.

The table next submitted shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read, and the percentage who read and write.

TABLE 530.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	94	77.0	79.3	(a)	77.0	62.1	(a)
Magyar.....	184	83.9	89.1	85.7	83.1	84.8	85.7
Polish.....	576	71.1	70.3	70.1	68.4	62.8	65.8
Total.....	915	76.2	74.5	77.3	74.6	66.8	72.9

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Information obtained for 915 foreign-born persons in this locality discloses the fact that of those who have been in the United States under 5 years, 76.2 per cent can read and 74.6 per cent can both read and write, as compared with 74.5 and 66.8 per cent, respectively, of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, and 77.3 and 72.9 per cent, respectively, of those who have been in the United States ten years or over.

The Poles in each residence group show a considerably smaller proportion who read and who both read and write, while the Magyars show a considerably larger proportion who read and who both read and write, than is shown in the total for all foreign-born persons. On the other hand, the Croatians show a considerably larger proportion than the Poles, and a considerably smaller proportion than the Magyars, with a residence of less than five, and from five to nine years, who read, and they report a slightly larger proportion, with a residence of less than five, and a considerably larger proportion with a residence of from five to nine years, with ability to read, than is shown for all persons. As regards those Croatians who can both read and write, however, it will be noted that the proportion with a residence of under five years is slightly in excess of, while the proportion with a residence of from five to nine years is considerably below, that shown in the total for all foreign-born persons.

The following table shows, by age at time of coming to United States and race of individual, the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read, and the percentage who read and write:

TABLE 531.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	94	(a)	78.0	(a)	71.4
Magyar.....	184	81.8	85.5	81.8	83.8
Polish.....	576	84.0	69.2	78.0	64.4
Total.....	915	87.2	74.9	82.1	70.7

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this locality a considerably larger proportion of foreign-born individuals who came to the United States when under 14 than of those who came here when 14 years old or over are able to read and to read and write. The percentages show the same tendency for the Poles as for all foreign-born individuals. Among the Magyars, upon the other hand, a larger proportion of individuals who came to this country when 14 years of age or over than of those who came here when under 14 can read or read and write.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The migratory habits and methods of living of the foreign-born employees are largely influenced by their conjugal condition. In this connection, the following table shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition:

TABLE 532.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	442	40.7	57.7	1.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Germany.....	167	33.5	64.7	1.8
Ireland.....	187	41.7	55.6	2.7
Foreign-born, by race:				
Croatian.....	207	47.3	51.2	1.4
English.....	60	26.7	71.7	1.7
German.....	124	20.2	75.8	4.0
Irish.....	147	27.2	70.1	2.7
Italian, North.....	46	28.3	69.6	2.2
Magyar.....	248	35.5	62.5	2.0
Polish.....	494	30.0	69.2	.8
Slovak.....	134	35.1	63.4	1.5
Slovenian.....	43	48.8	51.2	.0
Grand total.....	2,686	35.0	63.0	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	459	39.7	58.2	2.2
Total native-born.....	931	39.7	58.2	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,755	32.5	65.5	2.1

Of the persons for whom the information was obtained, 63 per cent are married, 35 per cent are single, and 2 per cent are widowed. Persons native-born of native father have a smaller proportion married and widowed and a greater proportion single than any other group. The foreign-born have the largest proportion of married, and the smallest proportion of single, males. Among the native-born of foreign father the Irish show 55.6 per cent married. Among the foreign-born the greater part of every race is married. There is, however, a considerable difference between the proportions who are married, which range from 51.2 per cent of the Croats and Slovenians to 75.8 per cent of the Germans. The English and Irish, also, have a relatively large proportion married.

The table next presented shows the percentage of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 533.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	259	62.2	37.5	0.4	146	12.3	87.0	0.7	37	2.7	83.8	13.5	442	40.7	57.7	1.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Germany.....	87	58.6	40.2	1.1	63	6.3	92.1	1.6	17	5.9	88.2	5.9	167	33.5	64.7	1.8
Ireland.....	71	73.2	26.8	.0	81	25.9	72.8	1.2	35	14.3	74.3	11.4	187	41.7	55.6	2.7
Foreign-born, by race:																
Croatian.....	128	68.8	31.3	.0	70	14.3	82.9	2.9	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	207	47.3	51.2	1.4
German.....	29	58.6	41.4	.0	55	12.7	83.6	3.6	40	2.5	90.0	7.5	124	20.2	75.8	4.0
Irish.....	32	78.1	21.9	.0	81	13.6	85.2	1.2	34	11.8	79.4	8.8	147	27.2	70.1	2.7
Magyar.....	138	58.7	40.6	.7	100	7.0	90.0	3.0	10	.0	90.0	10.0	248	35.5	62.5	2.0
Polish.....	282	47.5	52.1	.4	177	7.9	90.4	1.7	35	.0	100.0	.0	494	30.0	69.2	.8
Slovak.....	70	58.6	40.0	1.4	60	10.0	88.3	1.7	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	134	35.1	63.4	1.5
Grand total.....	1,331	59.5	40.0	.5	1,069	12.3	85.7	2.1	286	5.9	84.6	9.4	2,686	35.0	63.0	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	216	65.3	33.8	.9	178	18.5	80.3	1.1	65	12.3	78.5	9.2	459	39.7	58.2	2.2
Total native-born.....	481	63.4	36.0	.6	342	16.4	82.5	1.2	108	8.3	80.6	11.1	931	39.7	58.2	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	850	57.3	42.4	.4	727	10.3	87.2	2.5	178	4.5	87.1	8.4	1,755	32.0	65.5	2.1

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 2,686 males from whom information was secured 63 per cent are married and 2 per cent are widowed. In the group including males from 20 to 29 years of age, 40 per cent are married and 0.5 per cent are widowed. Of those who are from 30 to 44 years of age 85.7 per cent are married, and 2.1 per cent are widowed, while of persons 45 years of age or over 84.6 per cent are married and 9.4 per cent are widowed. It is noticeable that the foreign-born show a slightly higher percentage of married males in each age group than is shown in the totals for all persons reporting. In the groups showing males from 20 to 29 years of age, 30 to 44 years of age, and 45 years of age or over, the foreign-born show the highest percentage in each instance, followed by native-born whites of native father and native-born of foreign father in decreasing ratio. In the group showing all males 20 years of age or over the foreign-born report 65.5 per cent married, as contrasted with 58.2 per cent of the native-born of foreign father and 57.7 per cent of the native-born whites of native father who are married. The proportion of males widowed in the groups 20 to 29 years of age and from 30 to 44 years of age is small. In the group including males 45 years of age or over native whites born of native father show 13.5 per cent widowed, as contrasted with 9.2 per cent of the native-born of foreign father and 8.4 per cent of the foreign-born.

Of persons of native birth but of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in Germany show a higher percentage married in each age group than is shown for persons whose fathers were born in Ireland. In the groups from 20 to 29 years of age and from 30 to 44 years of age, males whose fathers were born in Germany show a higher percentage widowed than is exhibited by males whose fathers were born in Ireland, but in the groups showing males 45 years of age or over and for all males 20 years of age or over persons of Irish parentage show the highest percentage of widowed. Of the foreign-born the Poles show the highest percentage married in each age group. In the groups from 20 to 29 years of age and 45 years of age or over the Irish show the smallest proportion who are married. In the group from 30 to 44 years of age the Croatians show the smallest proportion married. In the group of males 45 years of age or over the Croatians and the Magyars report the highest percentage widowed, while in the totals, showing all persons 20 years of age or over, the Germans report the highest percentage widowed.

The following table shows, by sex, age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons in the households studied who are in each conjugal condition:

TABLE 534.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	26	19.2	80.8	0.0	19	0.0	100.0	0.0	3	(e)	(a)	48	10.4	89.6	0.0	
Magyar.....	32	18.8	81.3	.0	45	2.2	97.8	.0	11	0.0	100.0	88	8.0	92.0	.0	
Polish.....	122	12.3	87.7	.0	138	1.4	97.8	.7	36	.0	97.2	2.8	296	5.7	93.6	.7
Grand total.....	208	19.7	80.3	.0	242	1.7	97.9	.4	74	1.4	97.3	1.4	524	8.8	90.8	.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	90.9	9.1	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	(a)	(e)	(e)	21	47.6	52.4	.0
Total native-born.....	21	61.9	38.1	.0	27	.0	100.0	.0	12	.0	100.0	.0	60	21.7	78.3	.0
Total foreign-born.....	187	15.0	85.0	.0	215	1.9	97.7	.5	62	1.6	96.8	1.6	464	7.1	92.5	.4

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	26	0.0	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	92.3	7.7	1	(a)	(e)	(e)	40	0.0	97.5	2.5
Magyar.....	41	.0	100.0	.0	31	.0	87.1	12.9	4	(a)	(e)	(e)	76	.0	93.4	6.6
Polish.....	149	.7	99.3	.0	84	.0	100.0	.0	16	0.0	100.0	0.0	249	.4	99.6	.0
Grand total.....	253	4.3	95.3	.4	169	.6	95.9	3.6	38	.0	92.1	7.9	460	2.6	95.2	2.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	18	33.3	61.1	5.6	16	.0	93.8	6.3	2	(a)	(a)	(e)	36	16.7	75.0	8.3
Total native-born.....	31	32.3	64.5	3.2	27	3.7	92.6	3.7	10	.0	80.0	20.0	68	16.2	77.9	5.9
Total foreign-born.....	222	.5	99.5	.0	142	.0	96.5	3.5	28	.0	96.4	3.6	392	.3	98.2	1.5

e Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 534.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	52	9.6	90.4	0.0	32	0.0	96.9	3.1	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	88	5.7	93.2	1.1
Magyar.....	73	8.2	91.8	.0	76	1.3	93.4	5.3	15	0.0	93.3	6.7	164	4.3	92.7	3.0
Polish.....	271	5.9	94.1	.0	222	.9	98.6	.5	52	.0	98.1	1.9	545	3.3	96.3	.4
Grand total.....	461	11.3	88.5	.2	411	1.2	97.1	1.7	112	.9	95.5	3.6	984	5.9	92.9	1.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	29	55.2	41.4	3.4	23	.0	95.7	4.3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	57	28.1	66.7	5.3
Total native-born.....	52	44.2	53.8	1.9	54	1.9	96.3	1.9	22	.0	90.9	9.1	128	18.8	78.1	3.1
Total foreign-born.....	409	7.1	92.9	.0	357	1.1	97.2	1.7	90	1.1	96.7	2.2	856	4.0	95.1	.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the above table of a total of 984 persons, male and female 20 years of age or over, 92.9 per cent are married. Of the foreign-born, there is a slightly larger proportion of married people, a smaller proportion of single, and but 0.9 per cent of widowed. The employees native-born of foreign father show only 66.7 per cent of their number to be married. A proportion of 5.3 per cent of the total is widowed. From 89.6 per cent to 93.6 per cent of the Croatian, Magyar, and Polish males are married, neither of the first two named races reporting widowers and but 0.7 per cent of the Polish. Only 52.4 per cent of the native-born males of foreign father, however, are married. Of the females, from 93.4 per cent to 99.6 per cent of the Magyars, Croatsians, and Poles are married, 0.4 per cent of the last named and none of the two other races being reported single. The native-born of foreign father, on the other hand, report but 75 per cent married and an additional 8.3 per cent widowed.

The table thus shows in general that a very small proportion of native-born males of foreign fathers and a very large proportion of the foreign males are married before they are 30 years of age. Among the females it will be noted that practically all of the foreign-born are married before they are 30 years of age, but less than 67 per cent of those native-born of foreign father.

It is important to note, however, that a large proportion of the foreign-born employees, although married, are not accompanied by their wives and families. This state of affairs is disclosed by the following table, which shows, by race of husband, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the percentage who report wife abroad:

TABLE 535.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Croatian.....	100	25.0	75.0
English.....	43	97.7	2.3
German.....	90	97.8	2.2
Irish.....	103	99.0	1.0
Magyar.....	150	38.7	61.3
Polish.....	331	77.0	23.0
Slovak.....	78	33.3	66.7
Total.....	1,106	67.4	32.6

From information obtained for 1,106 foreign-born husbands in this locality, 67.4 per cent report wives in the United States and 32.6 per cent wives abroad. Of those reporting wives in the United States the Irish, with 99 per cent, closely followed by the Germans and English, show the largest proportion. Of the other foreign-born husbands the Poles, 77 per cent of whom report their wives in the United States, show a very much larger proportion than do the Magyars, Slovaks, or Croatians, in the order named.

The tendency on the part of married employees whose wives were left abroad to send for their wives and families after designated periods of residence in the United States is set forth in the following table, which shows, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States, the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad:

TABLE 536.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	68	25	7	100	83.8	56.0	57.1	75.0
Irish.....	1	7	95	103	(e)	.0	.0	1.0
Magyar.....	111	29	10	150	69.4	44.8	20.0	61.3
Polish.....	108	131	92	331	54.6	10.7	3.3	23.0

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that, of the foreign-born husbands in this locality reporting location of wife, a considerably larger proportion of Croatians than Magyars and a very much larger proportion of Magyars than Poles, while only 1 per cent of the Irish, report wives abroad.

It will be seen that, with the exception of the Croatians, a slightly larger proportion of whom with residence of ten years or over than of from five to nine years having wives abroad, the proportion of wives abroad of the other races decreases as the husbands' period of residence increases.

VISITS ABROAD.

The table next presented shows, according to years in the United States and race, visits abroad made by foreign-born male iron and steel workers in the community.

TABLE 537.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States.				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	135	38	11	184	8.1	23.7	36.4	13.0
German.....	7	14	93	114	.0	21.4	6.5	7.9
Irish.....	14	12	106	132	14.3	.0	11.3	10.6
Magyar.....	184	35	9	228	13.6	28.6	22.2	16.2
Polish.....	187	163	97	447	12.8	10.4	7.2	10.7
Slovak.....	75	20	8	103	21.3	10.0	25.0	19.4
Total.....	732	400	449	1,581	12.6	20.3	17.1	15.8

The most important information disclosed in the totals of the above table is that more visits abroad are made by persons who have been in this country from five to nine years than in any other period of residence. The proportion in that group who have made one or more visits abroad is 20.3 per cent, as compared with 17.1 per cent who have lived in the United States for ten years or over and 12.6 per cent of less than five years' residence here. The Slovaks show the largest total proportion who have made visits abroad, and the Germans and Irish report the smallest. Among the Slovaks visits abroad are reported in greater proportion by those of ten years' or more residence, and in smaller proportions by those of from five to nine years, the percentage being in the case of the former 25 and of the latter 10. None of the Germans studied who have been in this country under five years and none of the Irish who have been here from five to nine years have made visits abroad, while only 6.5 per cent of the Germans who have resided here for ten years or more and 21.4 per cent of from five to nine years' residence have made visits abroad.

Among the Magyars the immigrants of from five to nine years' residence show the largest proportion who have made visits abroad, the proportion being in that group 28.6 per cent as against 13.6 per cent

who have residence here under five years and 22.2 per cent of ten years or more.

The Poles show, of the races of recent immigration, the smallest proportion of persons who have made visits abroad. Of those who have resided here for less than five years the percentage is 12.8, from five to nine years, 10.4 per cent, and for ten years or more, 7.2 per cent, showing clearly a decrease in the number of visits with the increase of years of residence in this country.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The table next presented shows, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household, the percentage of persons in the households studied who were within each specified age group.

TABLE 538.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White..	95	23.2	18.9	5.3	11.6	9.5	22.1	9.5
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	81	27.2	8.6	1.2	2.5	32.1	23.5	4.9
Irish.....	44	20.5	29.5	2.3	13.6	9.1	13.6	11.4
Magyar.....	137	24.8	6.6	.0	3.6	23.4	33.6	8.0
Polish.....	619	30.0	15.7	2.3	3.1	20.8	22.3	5.8
Grand total.....	1,049	27.3	16.2	2.2	4.4	19.8	23.1	7.1
Total native-born of foreign father....	37	13.5	32.4	5.4	2.7	16.2	18.9	10.8
Total native-born.....	132	20.5	22.7	5.3	9.1	11.4	21.2	9.8
Total foreign-born.....	917	28.2	15.3	1.7	3.7	21.0	23.3	6.7

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White..	82	19.5	22.0	6.1	6.1	14.6	20.7	11.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	64	25.0	6.3	.0	3.1	42.2	21.9	1.6
Irish.....	41	22.0	26.8	7.3	4.9	12.2	22.0	4.9
Magyar.....	132	22.7	14.4	1.5	4.5	31.1	22.7	3.0
Polish.....	581	29.6	20.3	2.6	3.1	27.0	14.6	2.8
Grand total.....	970	26.5	19.4	2.8	3.9	26.1	17.4	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father....	36	19.4	25.0	2.8	11.1	13.9	22.2	5.6
Total native-born.....	118	19.5	22.9	5.1	7.6	14.5	21.2	9.3
Total foreign-born.....	852	27.5	18.9	2.5	3.4	27.7	16.9	3.2

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White..	177	21.5	20.3	5.6	9.0	11.9	21.5	10.2
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	145	26.2	7.6	.7	2.8	36.6	22.8	3.4
Irish.....	85	21.2	28.2	4.7	9.4	10.6	17.6	8.2
Magyar.....	269	23.8	10.4	.7	4.1	27.1	28.3	5.6
Polish.....	1,200	29.8	17.9	2.4	3.1	23.8	18.5	4.3
Grand total.....	2,019	26.9	17.7	2.5	4.2	22.8	20.4	5.5
Total native-born of foreign father....	73	16.4	28.8	4.1	6.8	15.1	20.5	8.2
Total native-born.....	250	20.0	22.8	5.2	8.4	12.8	21.2	9.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,769	27.9	17.0	2.1	3.6	24.3	20.2	5.0

From data secured from 2,019 persons it was found that 26.9 per cent are under 6 years of age, 17.7 per cent are from 6 to 13, 2.5 per cent are from 14 to 15, and 4.2 per cent are from 16 to 19 years of age. Further, 22.8 per cent are from 20 to 29 years of age, 20.4 per cent are from 30 to 44, while only 5.5 per cent are 45 years of age or over. The percentage of foreign-born persons within each nativity group varies very little from that shown in the totals for all persons reporting. Of persons under 6 years of age the foreign-born show the highest percentage, followed by the whites, native-born of native father. The native-born of foreign father show the highest per cent in the group from 6 to 13 years of age, followed by the whites, native-born of native father. Of persons from 14 to 15 and from 16 to 19 years of age the native-born whites of native father show the greatest proportions, followed by native-born of foreign father. In the group from 20 to 29 years of age the foreign-born show considerably larger proportions than either the native-born of foreign father or the whites, native-born of native father. Of persons from 34 to 44 years of age and 45 years of age or over the whites, native-born of native father show the largest proportion, followed by those native-born of foreign father. Of the foreign-born the Croatians report 26.2 per cent under 6 years of age. The Irish show 28.2 per cent from 6 to 13. The Irish also report the highest per cent of persons from 14 to 15 and from 16 to 19 years of age. The Croatians report 36.6 per cent from 20 to 29 years old. The Magyars show 28.3 per cent from 30 to 44, and the Irish show 8.2 per cent 45 years of age or over. The table shows no great difference between the proportion of males and females in the different age groups, except in the case of those from 20 to 29 years, where the females show 26.1 per cent as compared with 19.8 per cent for the males, and in the group from 30 to 44 years of age the per cent of males is somewhat higher than that of females.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the percentage of male employees who are within each specified age group:

TABLE 539.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father, White..	488	9.2	31.1	21.9	12.5	17.6	5.7	1.8
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Germany	186	10.2	25.3	21.5	14.0	19.9	8.6	1.5
Ireland	205	8.8	19.5	15.1	14.6	24.9	13.7	3.4
Foreign-born, by race:								
Canadian (other than French) ...	40	2.5	7.5	15.0	15.0	45.0	7.5	7.5
Croatian	214	3.3	30.8	29.0	19.2	13.6	4.2	.0
English	63	4.8	17.5	12.7	15.9	20.6	19.0	9.5
German	125	.8	11.2	12.0	12.0	32.0	22.4	9.6
Irish	148	.7	8.1	13.5	13.5	41.2	18.2	4.7
Italian, North	48	4.2	29.2	22.9	18.8	22.9	.0	2.1
Magyar	253	2.0	24.1	30.4	20.6	19.0	3.6	.4
Polish	503	1.8	20.1	36.0	15.5	19.7	6.6	.4
Slovak	138	2.9	23.2	27.5	23.2	20.3	2.2	.7
Slovenian	43	.0	34.9	25.6	16.3	16.3	7.0	4.0
Grand total	2,820	4.7	22.8	24.4	16.2	21.7	8.0	2.1
Total native-born of foreign father...	511	10.2	23.7	18.6	13.9	20.9	10.0	2.7
Total native-born	1,029	9.4	26.7	20.0	13.4	19.9	8.1	2.4
Total foreign-born	1,791	2.0	20.6	26.9	17.9	22.7	8.0	2.6

Of the 2,820 male employees in this locality for whom information was obtained none is under 14, and only 4.7 per cent are from 14 to 19 years of age, while 22.8, 24.4, 16.2, and 21.7 per cent are from 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 to 44, respectively. The proportions from 45 to 54 and 55 or over combined constitute but 10.1 per cent of all male employees for whom information was obtained. The foreign-born show proportions in each specified age group that vary little from the proportions shown in the total for all employees. This is also true, but to a lesser extent, of both the whites, native-born of native father and the native-born of foreign father.

Among the foreign-born it will be noted that no Slovenians and only a very small proportion of each of the other races are from 14 to 19 years of age. The Slovenians, on the other hand, show the largest proportion from 20 to 24 years of age, a proportion slightly larger than that shown by the Croatians or North Italians, considerably larger than that shown by the Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, or English, and very much larger than that shown by the Germans, Irish, or Canadians other than French, the last named showing but 7.5 per cent. Of those from 25 to 29 years of age the Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Slovaks, and Slovenians, with proportions ranging from 36 to 25.6 per cent, each show a proportion above, while the other races, with proportions ranging from 22.9 per cent of the North Italians to 12 per cent of the Germans, each show a proportion below that shown in the total for all male employees. However, the proportion shown by the Germans is but slightly below that of the English, Irish, or Canadians other than French.

The Germans again show the smallest proportion, or 12 per cent, while the Slovaks, with 23.2 per cent, show the largest proportion from 30 to 44 years of age. Of those from 35 to 44 years of age the Canadians other than French, with 45 per cent, show a slightly larger proportion than the Irish, a considerably larger proportion than the Germans, and a much larger proportion than the North Italians or any other race. The Croatians report the lowest proportion, or 13.6 per cent. No North Italians and only small proportions of the other races, excepting the Germans, English, and Irish, are from 45 to 54 years of age, while of those 55 years of age or over the Germans, followed by the English, Canadians other than French, and Irish, show considerably larger proportions than are shown by the North Italians, Slovaks, Magyars, and Poles. All Croatians and Slovenians are under 55 years of age.

The proportions of both Germans and Irish native-born of foreign father in each age group vary very little from the proportions shown in the total for native-born of foreign father.

CHAPTER VII.

IMMIGRANT INSTITUTIONS.

Church facilities and attendance—Public and parochial schools—Immigrants in business—Immigrants in the professions—Immigrant banks and investments—[Text Tables 540 to 543].

CHURCH FACILITIES AND ATTENDANCE.

A large proportion of the Poles, Magyars, Croatians, and Slovaks represented here are members of the Roman Catholic Church. This allegiance has manifested itself in the erection of a large and prosperous Polish church of the Roman Catholic faith, in connection with which is a parochial school, conducted by Polish nuns. In the school classes are conducted in the Polish language, although English is taught. In addition to the Polish church, which is attended by representatives of nearly all races in the community, there are two Roman Catholic churches conducted by English-speaking priests, the communicants of which are chiefly Irish, Germans, and Americans.

Aside from these three Roman Catholic churches there is one Protestant church of the Lutheran faith. Additional religious exercises are conducted in the settlement house as described elsewhere.

Besides the regular services of the churches already established in the community, little work of a religious nature is conducted. There is some activity on the part of local settlement workers, but the large churches in the adjoining city make practically no effort in the locality. One immigrant leader said that the city churches become very active at times, but that the interest manifested by them soon wanes, and he explained that during the early part of each Lent many workers come to the community from the city, but their work is unorganized and little good is accomplished.

PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The parochial schools of Community D maintain more teachers and a better equipment and have a larger enrollment than do the public schools. The parochial schools are two in number, one to each of the two parishes covering the community. The largest parish is that composed of the Polish, Croatian, Slovak, and other southern and eastern European races, and the school in this parish has the larger enrollment and better equipment of the two parochial institutions. The second parish is composed of Irish and German immigrants and native Americans. It is located in a quarter of the community in which these races reside, and the school is conducted by English-speaking nuns.

The public-school system is made use of by the Protestant immigrants and some of the immigrant families. The high school in connection with the public-school system is fairly well equipped and has property valued as follows:

Grounds.....	\$17,500
Buildings.....	35,000
Furniture.....	3,260
Library.....	200
Apparatus.....	150
Net property.....	56,110

The teachers in the high school are three in number, all women, and the total of their salaries for the nine school months is approximately \$2,500. The registration, by classes, is as follows:

First-year class.....	17
Second-year class.....	10
Third-year class.....	1
Fourth-year class.....	2
Special.....	1
Total.....	31

The average daily attendance for boys was 7 and for girls 14; total, 21. The number of graduates for the year preceding the investigation was two—one boy and one girl. The total number of volumes in the school library is 353, of which number 151 were added during the past year, and their value is estimated at \$200. All of the teachers in the public-school system are native-born Americans, mostly of Irish, Scotch-Irish, and German descent, and nearly all come to the community from the adjoining city.

The only library facilities in the community are those offered by the high school and one social settlement. The high-school library books were selected to meet the demands of the students in the school and with no reference to the possible use of the library by the immigrant residents of the community. In fact, the library is not available for use by the workingmen, as the school building is closed after 4 o'clock in the evening, and the workers in the steel mills are usually engaged at their work until 6 o'clock, or, if working a night shift, usually spend the day at home. Consequently, this library is not frequented by the immigrants, except by those enrolled as students in the school.

The library at the "settlement house"^a is designed particularly for the immigrants. Many of the books are in the Polish language—the settlement is intended more to meet the needs of that race than of any other—and are helpful to the immigrants, in that the books are generally written for the peasant class and with a view to their advancement. This library is much frequented and the books, though few in number, are always in demand, and while being read are well cared for and usually are returned in good condition. There are a large number of volumes in the settlement house library, and the subjects covered by them are fiction, elementary civil government in the United States, and history.

^a A technical term for an institution devoted to social welfare work.

IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS.

The large number of immigrants residing in Community D is a decided attraction for the immigrants who desire to engage in business there. The immigrant in business is placed, by the mere fact that he is an immigrant, at a decided advantage over native competitors, for the inhabitants of the community patronize with one accord those of their countrymen who operate stores and shops. This condition has caused the establishment of many immigrant enterprises in the community. The fact that the steel companies take no part in the business of supplying general merchandise to their employees leaves the field open to all who may desire to enter. The following table shows the number of immigrants engaged in business in Community D and the nature of the business followed:

TABLE 540.—Number of immigrants engaged in each specified business in Community D, by race of proprietor.

Race of proprietor.	Number engaged in each specified business.							
	Barber.	Clothing.	Grocer and butcher.	General merchandise.	Jeweler.	Saloon keeper.	Shoemaker.	Total.
Croatian			1	2		11		14
German		2				2		4
Hebrew	1				1			2
Irish							1	1
Italian, South	1			1				2
Magyar	2		3			6		11
Polish		1	8	2		16		27
Russian		2	1					3
Servian				1		2		3
Slovak			1	1		2		4
Total	4	5	14	7	1	39	1	71

The information tabulated shows that over one-half of all the immigrants who are engaged in business are saloon owners, and that in each of the other kinds of trade the whole number in no case exceeds 14. A greater number of Poles than of any other race are engaged in business. The Croatians are second, and the Magyars come third. Each of the other races shows fewer than 10 individuals engaged in business. More than half of the Poles who are in business are saloon keepers. Eight operate grocery and meat stores, two own general merchandise establishments, and one is in the clothing business. The Croatians also show a large proportion who are in the saloon business. Over 75 per cent of the business men of this race are saloon owners. Over half of the Magyars reporting are in the saloon business, the others being owners of barber and butcher shops and grocery stores. Aside from the three races just mentioned, those in the saloon business are Germans, Servians, and Slovaks.

The following tables present detailed information as to the individuals who are engaged in business:

TABLE 541.—*Present political condition of immigrants in business in Community D, by race of proprietor and by length of residence in the United States.*

Business and race of proprietor.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	In United States less than 5 years.	In United States 5 to 9 years.	In United States 10 years or over.
Barber.....	4					
Hebrew.....	1		1	1		
Italian, South.....	1			1		
Magyar.....	2		1	2		
Clothing.....	5					
German.....	2		2		2	
Polish.....	1					1
Russian.....	2		1		1	1
General merchandise.....	7					
Croatian.....	2	1	1	1	1	
Italian, South.....	1	1				1
Polish.....	2	2				2
Servian.....	1				1	
Slovak.....	1		1			1
Grocer and butcher.....	14					
Croatian.....	1		1			1
Magyar.....	3	3				3
Polish.....	8	2	2	2	2	4
Russian.....	1	1				1
Slovak.....	1				1	
Jeweler.....	1					
Hebrew.....	1	1				1
Saloon keeper.....	39					
Croatian.....	11	1	8		9	2
German.....	2	1	1		1	1
Magyar.....	6	2	2		3	3
Polish.....	16	9	1	1	2	13
Servian.....	2	1	1		1	1
Slovak.....	2		1		2	
Shoemaker.....	1					
Irish.....	1	1				1

TABLE 542.—*Number of immigrants engaged in each specified business in Community D, by race of proprietor and by length of residence in the United States.*

Business and race of proprietor.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting previous occupation in United States as—			Years in United States before engaging in present occupation.		
		None.	Laborer.	Other occupation.	Less than 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Barber.....							
Hebrew.....	4						
Italian, South.....	1		1		1		
Magyar.....	1	1			1		
Clothing.....	2	2			2		
German.....	5						
Polish.....	2			2	2		
Russian.....	1		1				1
General merchandise.....	2			2	1	1	
Croatian.....	7		1	1	2		
Italian, South.....	2		1		1		
Polish.....	1		1		1		
Servian.....	2		1	1	1		1
Slovak.....	1		1		1		
Grocer and butcher.....	1		1		1		
Croatian.....	14			1			1
Magyar.....	1			1			2
Polish.....	3		2	1		1	4
Russian.....	8	1	6	1	3	1	2
Slovak.....	1			1			1
Irish.....	1		1			1	

TABLE 542.—Number of immigrants engaged in each specified business in Community D, by race of proprietor and by length of residence in the United States—Continued.

Business and race of proprietor.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting previous occupation in United States as—			Years in United States before engaging in present occupation.		
		None.	Laborer.	Other occupation.	Less than 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Jeweler	1						
Hebrew	1	1			1		
Saloon keeper	39						
Croatian	11	2	7	2	5	6	
German	2		1	1		1	
Magyar	6		6		3	1	
Polish	16	3	9	4	1	6	
Servian	2		2		1		
Slovak	2		2			1	
Shoemaker	1						
Irish	1	1			1		

TABLE 543.—Literacy of immigrants in business in Community D and their ability to speak English, by kind of business and race of proprietor.

Business and race of proprietor.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who read and write native language.	Number who speak English.	Number who read and write English.
Barber	4	4	3	
Hebrew	1	1	1	
Italian, South	1	1		
Magyar	2	2	2	
Clothing	5	4	5	1
German	2	2	2	1
Polish	1	1	1	
Russian	2	1	2	
General merchandise	7	7	7	2
Croatian	2	2	2	
Italian, South	1	1	1	
Polish	2	2	2	1
Servian	1	1	1	1
Slovak	1	1	1	
Grocer and butcher	14	13	13	5
Croatian	1	1	1	
Magyar	3	3	3	
Polish	8	8	7	4
Russian	1		1	1
Slovak	1	1	1	
Jeweler	1	1	1	1
Hebrew	1	1	1	1
Saloon keeper	39	33	31	11
Croatian	11	10	9	2
German	2	2	2	2
Magyar	6	6	5	1
Polish	16	11	11	5
Servian	2	2	2	1
Slovak	2	2	2	
Shoemaker	1	1	1	1
Irish	1	1	1	1

From the preceding tabulation it is seen that the largest single group reporting have resided in the United States for more than ten years, and that the second largest group is of those who have lived in the United States from five to nine years. Only a very small proportion of all the immigrants in business have lived in the United States under five years. Excepting one individual, who is native-born of foreign father, all of the immigrant business men were born abroad. About one-third have taken out first naturalization papers

and nearly the same number are fully naturalized. Table 542 shows that of those who reported what had been their occupation before starting in business a majority were laborers. The final table shows that nearly all persons engaged in the kinds of business under discussion are able to read and write in their native language and to speak English, but that the proportion who are able to read and write English is very small. As is shown by the foregoing table, 39 saloons are operated by immigrants in Community D.

In its appointments and in the character of drinks sold the immigrant saloon is modeled after the American institution. Various proprietors stated that the most popular drink sold is beer. The majority of immigrant men who work in the steel mill drink this beverage early in the morning before going to work, at the noon hour with their lunch, and during the evenings which are spent in the saloon. Of course, the sale of intoxicants is not altogether restricted to beer, for whisky is a popular drink with a certain class of all the immigrant races, but with the average immigrant who frequents the bar, beer is the most popular. It is served in large "schooners," which hold 2 or 3 pints. The average immigrant workman drinks 5 or 6 of these portions during a normal day. When conditions are normal and the men have plenty of money to spend, the saloons, it is said, are the center of business activity in the community. At these times the bars are crowded with immigrants, and the business is so lucrative that in a few of the more popular resorts three and four bartenders are employed to assist the proprietor in serving the orders.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the saloons are frequented by the immigrant women and children with the same liberty as the men, and it is not considered unusual for the wives of the respective proprietors to assist in carrying on the business.

An important feature of the saloon business in this community is the fact that a traffic in licenses was found to exist. Many of the immigrants operating saloons are unable to speak English and are unfamiliar with the American system of procuring the right to sell intoxicants. They soon find that the easiest way to enter the saloon business is to have an American, who is familiar with the laws and customs, procure the license for them but in the name of the American operator, and to turn the license over to the immigrant who pays a specified sum for the service. This sum is often exorbitant. The regular license fee amounts to \$475 per year. In one case it was said that an immigrant who, of himself, was unable to secure a license, did secure it through a native, on the payment of \$100 in addition to the regular taxes.

Immigrants are found operating grocery stores, clothing stores, butcher shops, and many other businesses in addition to the saloons. These shops are generally small, the stock of goods is limited and of an inferior character, and the store is usually in connection with the residence of the proprietor, with the result that it resembles a house more than a shop. Usually every member of the family acts as salesman or saleswoman, as the case may be. In these businesses, as with the saloons, the Polish proprietors predominate. The amount of business carried on in any one of these shops in any given day is not great, but the proprietors, owing to their small

living expenses, are able to make the business a success, even on this limited income.

The immigrant business men in Community D associate but little with business men of races other than their own, and especially do they not associate with native business men. The "clan spirit" seems to prevail in this particular, the "clan" being all of the members of any one race located in the community. In addition to this exclusiveness on the part of the immigrants the few native business men operating in the community live in a part of the town that is not in touch with the section occupied by the immigrants, and this fact causes a further widening of the commercial chasm. Relations between the two classes of business people, immigrant and native, are not strained, the one being entirely out of touch with the other.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

There are no immigrant professional men in Community D. One or two of the steamship agents, who are also engaged in the foreign-exchange business, give advice of a "legal" nature to those of their countrymen who seek it, but these men can not be classed as practitioners. In the medical profession all service is performed by natives, and mostly by those residing and practicing in the adjoining city. The reason why there are no immigrants engaged in the professions is explained by the fact that the community is still very young and all immigrants have come there since 1901. In addition to this nearly all of the immigrants are of recent arrival in the United States, and their children have not yet reached the age where they could undertake any serious work along professional lines.

IMMIGRANT BANKS AND INVESTMENTS.

The investments and savings of the immigrants are best shown in connection with the study of the so-called "immigrant banks," which exist throughout the community. General ignorance of the English language and of American business methods has given rise to the immigrant bank among the following recently arrived races: Magyars, Slovaks, Croatians, Poles, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Russians. The Irish and German immigrants who speak, or who are rapidly learning to speak, the English language employ largely the organized native institutions, and no representatives of these races operate banks in the community.

These so-called "banks" are, in fact, not banks at all, but they minister to the financial wants of the immigrant and have become a fixed institution in the immigrant life. If the newly arrived immigrant has neither relatives or friends in the community, he will be almost certain to find, in the person of the immigrant banker, a champion and helper.

There are seven of these institutions in Community D, and from five of that number detailed information was secured, and an investigation into their status, methods, and operation was made. The following general information will show at a glance the principal facts in connection with these institutions:

Race of proprietor.	Year organized.	Race of patrons.	Business conducted.
Croatian	1907	Croatian	Bank, saloon, boarding house.
Magyar	1907	Magyar, Slovak	Bank, steamship agency, notary public, saloon.
Polish	1893	Croatian, Polish, Russian	Do.
Polish, German	1902	Croatian, Polish	Bank, steamship agency.
Polish, Jew	1907	Croatian, Polish, Roumanian, Slovak.	Bank, steamship agency, notary public, railroad agent.

Of these institutions accredited with conducting a "banking" business, only one receives deposits. On the day on which this banker was interviewed the general deposit book showed a balance on hand of \$1,311.25, representing 17 depositors. The proprietor stated that in every case these sums were left with him for safe-keeping by the patrons of a boarding house operated by him. For such deposits he issues no receipt or pass book, and said that the money was left with him merely as a matter of trust. No interest is paid for such deposits, and the proprietor stated that they were no source of revenue to him, as he had deposited the amounts with a national bank in the community as a checking account and subject to no interest. On the day of the interview the proprietor's bank book with the said national bank showed a balance of \$1,000, but in his safe he had between \$600 and \$700, and had approximately 2,000 kronor (\$407) on deposit with the Croatian National Bank, the sum of these amounts being more than sufficient to cover the amount of money received for safe-keeping. These deposits, while not subject to check, may be withdrawn at any time, but the proprietor is given the privilege of making such use as he can of funds in his possession, and that he prefers to hold them intact and not invest them is due to no demand of his patrons. The banker makes no loans, except a few loans to personal friends. These transactions are of a personal nature and no interest is given or security required.^a

^a See Immigrant Banks. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 37. (S. Doc. No. 381, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—General influences for and against Americanization—[Text Tables 544 to 554 and General Tables 303 to 311].

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

Mention has already been made of the fact that, owing to the high valuation of ground in the community, it is practically impossible for the iron and steel workers to acquire homes. The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the number and percentage of families studied who own their homes:

TABLE 544.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White.....	37	4	10.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German.....	2		(a)
Irish.....	12		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	43	2	4.7
German.....	12	1	(a)
Irish.....	14		(a)
Magyar.....	80	5	6.3
Polish.....	263	41	15.6
Grand total.....	463	53	11.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14		(a)
Total native-born.....	51	4	7.8
Total foreign-born.....	412	49	11.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon information secured from 463 families as shown in the preceding table it is found that only 11.4 per cent own the homes in which they are living. The totals for all nativity groups show that a greater proportion of families the heads of which were foreign-born than of those with heads of native birth own homes, the proportion of the former being 11.9 per cent, as compared with 7.8 per cent of the latter. The proportion of the foreign-born is affected principally by the Polish families, who report 15.6 per cent owning homes. Of the Croatians and Magyars, 4.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, own homes, the other foreign-born families reporting data being so few as not to justify a computation. Compared with the foreign-born races, the native American whites, reporting 10.8 per cent as owning homes, show a larger proportion than any other race, with the exception of the Poles.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The tendency exhibited by the children of native and foreign birth in the community is set forth in the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child, the number and percentage of children 6 and under 16 years of age, in the households studied, at home, at school, and at work:

TABLE 545.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. Native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father, White.	United States.	75	5	70	.....	6.7	93.3	0.0
Foreign-born, Polish.....	United States.	199	65	132	2	32.7	66.3	1.0
	Abroad.....	45	10	35	.....	22.2	77.8	.0

The above table discloses the fact that none of the native-born children 6 and under 16 years of age and only 1 per cent of the native-born of Polish father are at work. None of the foreign-born Polish children are at work. Of the Polish children who were born abroad, 22.2 per cent are at home, as are 32.7 per cent of those who were born in the United States; and 77.8 per cent of the former and 66.3 per cent of the latter are at school.

CITIZENSHIP.

The table next presented shows, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born male iron and steel workers who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of arrival in this country:

TABLE 546.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Canadian, French.....	2	1	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	19	7	3	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	25	1	1	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	3	3	.....	(a)	(a)
English.....	14	8	5	(a)	(a)
French.....	2	.....	1	(a)	(a)
German.....	46	34	9	73.9	19.6
Greek.....	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	28	19	7	(a)	(a)

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 546.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race—Continued.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Italian, North.....	28	4	4	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	14	3	3	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	2	1	1	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	32	5	4	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	5	1	4	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	151	29	23	19.2	15.2
Russian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	2	1	1	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	4	1	1	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	20	1	1	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	7	1	1	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	15	8	6	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	4	2	2	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	3	1	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	430	127	78	29.5	18.1

^a Not computed owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows the proportion of foreign-born males who are fully naturalized or have first papers only to be small, but 29.5 per cent being citizens and 18.1 per cent having declared such an intention. Of the races reporting in numbers large enough for computation the Germans have a high percentage fully naturalized and a fairly large proportion with first papers, while Poles show a very low percentage fully naturalized and a small proportion who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

The relation between period of residence in the United States and the acquisition of citizenship is set forth in the table next presented. It shows, by years in the United States and race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees within the households studied who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States.

TABLE 547.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Polish.....	99	3.0	14.1	52	50.0	17.3	151	19.2	15.2
Total.....	253	6.7	20.6	177	62.1	14.7	430	29.5	18.1

Of the 430 foreign-born male employees in this locality for whom information was obtained, 29.5 per cent of those who have been in the United States five years or over are fully naturalized and 18.1 per cent have secured first papers.

Of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years only 6.7 per cent are fully naturalized and 20.6 per cent have secured first papers, while of those who have been in the United States ten years or over 62.1 per cent are fully naturalized and 14.7 per cent have first papers only. It will be seen from the above table that the Poles, 19.2 per cent of whom have been in the United States five years or over and are fully naturalized, and 15.2 per cent of whom in the same residence group have first papers, report a very large increase in the proportion of those in the United States ten years or over who are in the same political condition fully naturalized as compared with those in the United States from five to nine years, while the proportion having first papers only in this longer period of residence is only slightly in excess of the proportion reported by those who have been in the United States from five to nine years.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born males, in the households studied, who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual:

TABLE 548.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	12	1	1	(a)	(a)
German.....	5	5	-----	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	6	5	-----	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	27	3	6	11.1	22.2
Polish.....	134	21	28	15.7	20.9
Servian.....	1	-----	-----	(a)	(a)
Total.....	185	35	35	18.9	18.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total in the above table shows the same proportion, or 18.9 per cent, fully naturalized and having first papers only. The Poles have a slightly greater proportion fully naturalized than the Magyars, and the Magyars a slightly larger percentage with first papers than the Poles.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The table next presented shows, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of persons 6 years of age or over, in the households studied, who were able to speak English.

TABLE 549.—Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	112	122	234	71.4	73.0	72.2
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	57	44	101	89.5	15.9	57.4
Magyar.....	99	98	197	14.1	17.3	15.7
Polish.....	321	284	605	50.8	19.4	36.0
Grand total.....	622	587	1,209	54.3	33.9	44.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	129	146	275	74.4	74.0	74.2
Total foreign-born.....	493	441	934	49.1	20.6	35.7

Persons native-born of foreign father show a much greater proportion able to speak English, in the table above, than do those of foreign birth. Of the second generation of Poles, the females report a slightly larger percentage able to speak English than do the males; while, among the foreign-born, the males have a larger proportion able to use the English language, in the case of the Croatians and Poles. The Croatian males show a much higher percentage able to speak English than does either of the other two races. The Polish women have the greatest proportion able to speak English, followed by the Magyars and Croatians.

The following table shows, according to race, the proportion of foreign-born iron and steel workers for whom detailed information was received who were able to speak English:

TABLE 550.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Croatian.....	207	44.4	Slovak.....	135	38.5
German.....	125	97.6	Slovenian.....	42	57.1
Italian, North.....	48	50.0			
Magyar.....	247	28.3	Total.....	1,470	52.9
Polish.....	488	54.3			

The above table shows that of the 1,470 foreign-born male employees reporting in this locality, 52.9 per cent speak English. Among these foreign-born employees the Germans report by far the largest proportion, or 97.6 per cent, with ability to speak English. Following the Germans are the Slovenians, Poles, and North Italians, who report a slightly larger proportion than the Croatians, a considerably larger proportion than the Slovaks, and a very much larger proportion than the Magyars, with ability to speak English.

The table next presented makes the same showing as the one preceding, but includes the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied:

TABLE 551.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	101	80.0	54.9
Magyar.....	197	50.0	11.0
Polish.....	605	58.2	32.7
Total.....	934	61.5	31.8

A much greater proportion of persons of foreign birth who came to this country when under 14 years of age are able to speak English at the present time than of those who were 14 years of age or over at the time of immigration. This tendency is apparent in the case of each race, as well as of the total foreign-born.

The table next presented shows for the persons in the households studied the percentage of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, according to years in the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 552.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	101	50.0	72.4	(a)
Magyar.....	197	6.8	26.0	64.3
Polish.....	605	9.6	34.0	68.5
Total.....	934	15.3	37.2	71.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows a steady advancement in ability to speak English corresponding to the increase in period of residence in this country, 15.3 per cent of the total with a residence under five years, 37.2 per cent with a residence of from five to nine years, and 71.3 per cent who have been in this country ten years or more being able

to speak English. The same tendency is exhibited in the case of each race.

The comparative progress of younger and older immigrant employees in acquiring the use of English is exhibited by the following table, which shows the percentage of foreign-born male employees who speak English, according to age at time of coming to the United States:

TABLE 553.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	207	(a)	44.2	44.4
German.....	125	100.0	96.7	97.6
Magyar.....	247	(a)	27.5	28.3
Polish.....	488	100.0	51.9	54.3
Slovak.....	135	(a)	38.1	38.5
Total.....	1,470	98.8	50.1	52.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 1,470 foreign-born males in this locality for whom information was obtained 52.9 per cent speak English. Of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States 98.8 per cent now speak English as compared with 50.1 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming. It will be seen that the Germans report a very much larger proportion who speak English than do any of the other races. Following the Germans are the Poles, who report a slightly larger proportion than the Croatians or Slovaks, and a much larger proportion than do the Magyars. Among those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming and who now speak English the Germans and Poles each report 100 per cent, while of those 14 years or over at time of coming, the Germans report a much larger proportion now speaking English than any other race. Following the Germans are the Poles, who report a slightly larger proportion of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming than do the Croatians or Slovaks and a much larger proportion than do the Magyars who now speak English.

The progress made by the non-English-speaking races in acquiring the use of the English language is indicated by the following table, which shows, by years in the United States and race, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English:

TABLE 554.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	207	35.3	65.0	100.0	44.4
German.....	125	71.4	100.0	99.0	97.6
Magyar.....	247	19.8	57.5	80.0	28.3
Polish.....	488	23.7	68.3	92.1	54.3
Slovak.....	135	26.9	69.6	100.0	38.5
Total.....	1,470	28.7	68.1	95.2	52.9

Of the 1,470 foreign-born male employees for whom information was obtained in this locality 52.9 per cent speak English. It will be seen that as the length of residence in the United States increases so does the ability to speak English. By way of illustration, 28.7 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years as compared with 68.1 per cent of those who have been in this country from five to nine years and 95.2 per cent of those who have been in the United States ten years or over speak English. Among those who have been here under five and from five to nine years the Germans show the largest proportions with ability to speak English, while of those who have been in the United States ten years or over the proportions of the Croatsians and Slovaks exceed the proportion of the Germans. The Magyars in each specified period of residence report the smallest proportion with ability to speak English. As between the other races in each specified age group there is very little difference in the proportions shown.

GENERAL INFLUENCES FOR AND AGAINST AMERICANIZATION.

In general it may be said that there is a decided tendency toward naturalization among the Polish immigrants. Among the Croatsians and Slovaks there is little political activity, and consequently not many members of these two races take out naturalization papers. Nearly all of the naturalization papers, it is said, are secured at about election time. The greatest public interest manifested by immigrants is in local politics, but they take little actual part in them. Small interest in civic affairs of national or state importance is shown. The only instruction received in such matters by the immigrants is through a class in political science, conducted in a settlement house in the community. Only the more advanced immigrants, however, attend this class. The only cause favoring Americanization

in this community is the close proximity of a city of nearly half a million population. Aside from this fact, every activity into which the immigrant enters and every influence with which he is brought in touch seems to present a barrier to his becoming acquainted with American institutions and customs.

The various factors opposing Americanization may be grouped in a summary way as follows:

1. The indifference of Americans toward the immigrants, manifesting itself in the exclusion of immigrants from social and political activities.

2. The large attendance at parochial schools and the small attendance at the public or common schools. In the former, English is merely a study subject and is not the language used in conversation and in the general conduct of the classes.

3. The segregation, by races, of immigrants in sections of the community.

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